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HISTORY OF THE
FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY
NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNSYLVANIA



FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY, BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS

HISTORY
OF THE
FIRST REGIMENT
INFANTRY
NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNSYLVANIA

(GRAY RESERVES)

1861—1911

BY
JAMES W. LATTA
MAJOR-GENERAL NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNSYLVANIA, RETIRED

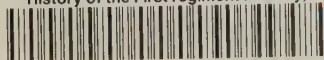


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History of the First regiment infantry.



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THE VETERAN CORPS OF THE FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY
OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNSYLVANIA

PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMIT-
TEE OF GENERAL COMMITTEE ON CELEBRATION OF THE 50TH
ANNIVERSARY, FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY, NATIONAL GUARD
OF PENNSYLVANIA. COL. THEO. E. WIEDERSHEIM, CHAIRMAN.

PREFACE

This work, matured of a long-cherished purpose of the Veteran Corps, was conceived in a conviction that the fifty years of military life of the First Regiment Infantry, Gray Reserves, beginning with one war, with intervening disturbances of formidable riot and serious tumult, passing through another war, all the while rating as of the best, have earned for the regiment a record and a reputation well worthy of historic preservation. That there is enough in the story to sustain this preconceived conviction is apparent from a superficial glance; whether it has been sufficiently well told to justify its publication must bear the test of the discriminating judgment of the soldier of that day and this, citizen, reviewer and general reader alike.

Research has disclosed, with but a few years of sterile result, such a wealth of original material, that to select what there was space for, and omit for want of it what had consequently to be rejected, has been a task of delicate performance.

Regimental and company order books, minute books of the Board of Officers, complete, save for a single lapse of a brief interval, and of the Veteran Corps, entire for its time, diaries and journals of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, reports of committees of historic moment, their full import apparently never before appreciated, have been laboriously sought for, found, and willingly furnished by those responsible for their present custody. The regimental archives have been at all times freely opened and all requests for research have been promptly complied with.

Gen. J. Lewis Good, Col. William F. Eidell, Lieut.-Col. Albert L. Williams, Major George B. Zane, Jr., Captain Augustus D. Whitney, Captain Millard D. Brown, regimental adjutants; Captain Arthur J. Purssell, in charge of regimental records, the staff and line and rank and file alike, have been constant and ready in offering suggestions, supplying information and making research; Mr. William S. Dougherty, Superintendent of the Armory, his aid continuously sought, has been assiduous in his

attentions, and his services have, at all times, been of especial value.

The Veteran Corps has been liberally drawn upon. Col. Theo. E. Wiedersheim, with an industry and application that never wearies, a wealth of memory retentive and reliable; Col. J. Campbell Gilmore, rendering services deserving of especial acknowledgment; Mr. James Hogan, his active business energy always at command; Mr. Francis B. Irwin, ably assisting him; Col. R. Dale Benson; Col. Sylvester Bonnaffon, Jr.; Col. William W. Allen, officers and members, all, whenever and wherever called upon have promptly responded.

There have been also invaluable contributions of newspaper material, wisely selected and well preserved in the "scrap book" form, notably by Col. Theo. E. Wiedersheim, whose three large volumes, of priceless worth, include two decades or more of events of local, State and national import, in which the First Regiment has had more or less participation. Adjutant Joseph B. Godwin's single volume of pertinent matter covered the early seventies, a period not otherwise supplied with readily available information. Col. William W. Allen furnished matter, some as clippings, extracts and pamphlets, but most of it original, from the earliest times up to and including the year of the Centennial. Gen. Wendell P. Bowman's newspaper clippings cover a field scant of other supply, except what the formidable task of a search through the files of the newspapers from which those clippings are taken might reveal. Col. Sylvester Bonnaffon, Jr.'s book of well-chosen selections, touching the operations of his Twentieth Emergency Regiment and other matters, has been of much value. Major Henry J. Crump generously permitted the use of his manuscript that begins his proposed history of his old Company D, together with original records and newspaper material, without which the text of the book would have lost much of substantial worth. First Lieutenant Edward S. Sayres, also of Company D, in manuscript form has told an interesting story of two campaigns of riot, so helpful that it has been freely quoted from. Major Charles S. Turnbull's careful preservation of the diaries, commissions, journals, notes, etc., of his grandfather, Col. Charles Somers Smith, has permitted him to supply invaluable material, otherwise out of reach.

Lieut.-Col. Fred. Taylor Pusey, generously responding to the call made upon him, has contributed Chapter X, in which he tells, with skill, thoroughness and fluency, the story of the participation of the First Regiment Infantry, Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the Spanish-American War.

Col. John P. Nicholson, Recorder of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, President of the Gettysburg battlefield Commission, whose valuable energies were early enlisted in the success of the proposed commemoration of the First Regiment's Semi-Centenary, watchful of the progress of its history, has, as well from a copious knowledge of what has been as from his present acquaintance with what is being written, past history and current literature, offered many acceptable suggestions which have been willingly put to a practical use.

Brig.-Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, the Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff of Pennsylvania, at all times generously disposed to help the undertaking to a successful conclusion, beside offering every facility of his office to the furtherance of investigation, has liberally furnished much material that has required time, thought, and careful supervision in its preparation.

The Philadelphia Library, the library of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, the library of the Union League of Philadelphia, have, through their respective librarians, courteously afforded every opportunity for consultation, examination and research.

The National Guard is now reckoned as of the permanent establishment in the "first line" with the Regular Army, a force secure for immediate operations. Hence it is sensitive to whatever touches, concerns or affects the art upon which it is founded.

There is no science that has so rigorously followed the evolutionary tendencies of the times as has the science and art of war; none that has so responsively answered the evolutionary demands created through a real purpose and from an absolute necessity; none where its every stage of development has been so effectually forced by new invention, new methods, new discovery. There is no science that has been freer from the "torrent of talk" of charlatan or tyro, from the arts of the demagogue, the wiles of the political, literary, scientific or religious "Nostrum

venders"; freer from the intrusion of men "of new thought, new ideas without themselves ever having learned to think." There is no science that better illustrates the process of evolution in that its ends, aims, progress, and development "are out of and because of what it has been," than does this same science and art of war. There is no science whose story of its recrudescence, enriched with incidents of campaign, march, battle, bivouac, pageant and parade, can be retold following the lines of the "old thought," avoiding its "rust and decay," giving neither offence to nor doing violence to the new, than can that of war in all its radical changes of progressive development.

Though these evolutionary processes in the art of war have never been halted, hindered nor impaired by the near approach of, they have nevertheless met and for quite an appreciable time have travelled side by side with their direct antithesis, progressive, evolutionary processes in ethics, economics, religion, sociology, whose sole end and purpose are to so make for the ways of peace that war may be abolished and its art disappear. Meanwhile the nations are reaching out for its better perfection, pursuing with ever strenuous energy opportunities that offer for the betterment of their armies upon the land and their fleets upon the seas. Great guns of huge missile, heavier calibre, farthest reach, small arms of perfected accuracy, effective explosives, bigger ships, weightier armaments, furnish convincing testimony of the vigor with which this purpose is pursued, while philosophy, scholarship, religion, wealth, conference, convention, tribunal are persuasively but insistently summoned to find some saner methods for the better disposal of international differences than the unrelenting rigors of the flaming sword of war. "It is war against war."

"Never before," said Nicholas Murray Butler at the Lake Mohonk Conference of 1911, "has the mind of the world been so occupied with the problems of substituting law for war, peace with righteousness for triumph after slaughter, the victories of right and reasonableness for those of might and brute force." . . . "The long years of patient argument and exhortation and of painstaking instruction of public opinion in this and other countries are bearing fruit in full measure. In response to the imperative demands of public opinion, responsible governments and

cabinet ministers are just now busying themselves with plans which but a short time ago were derided as impracticable and visionary."

Learning and literature launched in the propaganda are sending their messages of universal peace with a grace of diction, an elegance of expression, a logic of conviction that attracts, persuades, convinces.

Through the intervention of the Great Powers of Europe, frequent and impressive, in the domestic affairs of the smaller powers and the concession that the United States is practically the Sovereign on this continent, the doctrine emphasized by Chief Justice Marshall in the words that "no principle of general law is more universally acknowledged than the perfect equality of nations" is becoming obsolete, superseded by the doctrine that a "primacy" with regard to some important matters is vested in the foremost powers of the civilized world. The principle of this "Great Power Primacy" has now the rule of the future in its keeping and, save for the yellow man yet to be reckoned with, can make a universal peace or break it.

The Second Hague Conference of the powers great and small solemnly declared "that the maintenance of peace is the supreme duty of nations." And this same conference took opportunity before it concluded its sessions to confirm in substance what it had proclaimed in sentiment, by its adoption of the proposition championed by the United States that "obligated a resort to arbitration in the collection of contractual obligations before a resort to force is permissible."

Again the United States with Great Britain, two of the "responsible nations now busying themselves with plans which but a short time ago were derided as impracticable and visionary," have agreed upon a general arbitration treaty of the highest importance to both nations and the whole world. The treaty so felicitously avoids all reference to questions of "vital interests and honor" and so providently provides for a submission of "all future differences arising under a treaty or otherwise to a previously prescribed course of negotiation with a view to a judicial determination," that there is every prospect that these two great English-speaking nations will take action that will be not only beneficial and resultful, but in the end may prove the treaty to be the herald of a universal peace.

But, meanwhile, the science of war now become the art of destruction, may not war itself end itself? War's aim has always been to destroy, not to produce; its forces of destruction may now so vie with the forces of production "that war from its own monstrosity may become absurd and impossible." The long-range cannon, the rapid-fire gun, the perfected accuracy of the small arm, the disappearing gun carriage, the high explosive within the zone of fire, can make a sepulchre of a battlefield and leave not a "wraith behind." The romance of the fight is out of it, the smoke of battle has gone, the defiant shout of the charge is hushed forever, new invention suppresses the "rattle of musketry" and the boom of the cannon has not long to stay. The song of the camp alone survives; farewell, all ye idols of a soldier's worshipful remembrance! Then the weapons of offence and defence, under sea and over sea, the aeroplane above the waters and the submarine below, all these tremendous engines of modern, scientific warfare are speaking for peace in tones of thundering eloquence, more insistently persuasive than the essays of the pacifists, the appeals of the anti-militarists or decree or utterance of congress, convention, conference or tribunal.

But whether war shall work out its own destruction or peace prevail because of tribunal's decree or treaty obligations, declaration of conference or command of convention, the Waterloo man will never be forgotten, the Gettysburg soldier will ever be the nation's hero, and that August morning with Farragut will always be a blessed memory. Heroism is always recognized; patriotism and sacrifice are ever revered. "Bravery never goes out of fashion." Notwithstanding the Court's requirements for the strictest observance of the most rigorous rules of dress, George II was always permitted to wear at all his functions the old, faded uniform he wore at Oudinarde. The men who have worn, do wear, or will wear the livery of the nation, the soldiers of its armies, the sailors of its fleets, assured of an enduring remembrance and a lasting fame, will ever command the people's homage and the country's praise.

J. W. L.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19, 1911.

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A. E. Mather

HISTORY

OF THE

FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY

NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNSYLVANIA

CHAPTER I

ORGANIZATION

The First Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania (Gray Reserves of 1861), was an immediate product of the War of the Rebellion. It was of sudden, unexpected, it may be said unprecedented growth. Its conception and maturity were contemporaneous. Its recruitment was without drum or trumpet, speech or persuasion.

Emergency organizations disappear with the emergency, and a long war, by its continuous drain, so depletes the ranks of the militia as practically to work its disbandment. This organization holds a unique place. It has maintained itself continuously, with an ever-increasing proficiency, until it has now passed into the fifty-first year of its usefulness.

The secretly manœuvred withdrawal of the then beleaguered little garrison from the weak and insecure Fort Moultrie in the late December of 1860 to the more formidable water-bound citadel of Sumter had not bestirred the North to its real warlike significance. Then, four months later, Sumter fired upon and the flag lowered, the whole people spoke as one. "Patriotism, which had been a rhetorical expression, became a passionate emotion, in which instinct, logic, and feeling were fused."¹

The President's proclamation followed; the people willingly offered themselves; the entire organized militia responded; war

¹ Hon. John Hay, in his McKinley Congressional Memorial address.

was upon us, and the city was left without a soldier. Solely in response to an appeal from their fellow-citizens, not in answer to the call of authority, within forty-eight hours eight hundred sturdy, vigorous men had enrolled themselves indefinitely for military service.

The Government had but faint conception of the magnitude of the contest that confronted it. What was afterward styled by Mommsen, the German scholar of much repute, as the "mightiest struggle and most glorious victory yet recorded in human annals," it was expected would be disposed of in the brief space of three months, with the meagre contingent of 75,000 volunteers. The regular army at the time numbered but 1083 officers and 11,848 enlisted men.

Of the troops that helped make up Pennsylvania's quota of this contingent was the Light Artillery Corps of Washington Grays, then serving as infantry as Companies A and F of the Seventeenth Regiment. The corps was organized April 19, 1822. Conspicuous for its efficiency in drill, discipline, and personnel; notable for its men of prominence, reputation, and influence; rich in the lore of prestige and tradition, it was the parent of and is now, through the passing of the independent military organization, Company G of the regiment it once had fathered.

The Corps, as the two companies of the Seventeenth Regiment, made prompt response to the President's proclamation of the fifteenth of April, was ready for the field on the eighteenth, and moved with other troops on the twenty-fifth to Baltimore.

Concurrently with the proclamation, the need for further organization being so apparent as to require immediate action, of their own motion a number of members of the Corps,—Cephas G. Childs, Joseph M. Thomas, Peter C. Ellmaker, and others, still on the rolls, but no longer active,—caused to be inserted in the public prints a notice requesting the retired and contributing members over the age of forty-five years to meet on the evening of the 17th of April, "for the purpose of organizing a Reserve Guard for the protection of the City and support of the Constitution and laws of the United States of America."

The response was so unexpected, the attendance so large and applications for membership so numerous, that the original intention to form but a single company was abandoned, a regimental

organization determined upon, the age limit removed, all able-bodied citizens disposed to be helpful in the crisis invited, and the meeting adjourned from its wholly inadequate quarters at the Wetherill House, on Sansom Street above Sixth Street, to assemble again at Sansom Street Hall, upon the opposite side of the street, more suitable for a large gathering, two days later, on the evening of the nineteenth instant.

At this 19th of April adjourned meeting, where Col. Chas. S. Smith presided and Col. P. C. Ellmaker acted as secretary, there were in attendance men of such then civic prominence as Morton McMichael, Charles Gilpin, Robert P. King, Joseph M. Thomas, Samuel Welsh, Samuel Branson, E. C. Markley, Jas. Lefevre, and many others of equal importance. A "Plan of Organization" (see Appendix) was agreed upon, uniform adopted, field, staff, and company officers selected, and eight hundred and twenty-five men, it was stated, were ready for enrolment. Six hundred and fifty-eight names of patriotic contribution to the needs of the times are preserved to posterity, and are to be found with their respective places of residence on the first page of the *North American and United States Gazette* in its issue of April 22, 1861. The names of these men deserve a more permanent and secure abiding-place. They will be transferred from the columns of this newspaper, where they have so long unobtrusively rested, to the Appendix, where the men of the regiment to-day, themselves ever ready in crisis or emergency, may have opportunity to know who and what their military forbears were.

At that meeting Peter C. Ellmaker was named as colonel, and afterward Richard H. Rush as lieutenant-colonel and Napoleon B. Kneass as major. The organization was to be known as the "First Regiment Infantry Gray Reserves of the City of Philadelphia"; its uniform to be in color a cadet gray and in pattern of the service dress of the United States infantry. A significant feature of the "plan" was that "until the regiment shall be recognized by the constituted authorities the officers shall be invested with the same power and authority as though they were duly commissioned by the Governor of the Commonwealth."

This voluntary submission, that obedience should at all times be rendered until officers were invested with the proper authority to enforce it, is in striking contrast with the peculiar require-

ments for the regulation and government of the Home Guard, an organization which made its appearance about a month later under the provisions of an Act of Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act Relating to the Home Guard of the City of Philadelphia, Approved May 16, 1861."

The Act authorized the City Council to create and organize a Home Guard for the defence of the city, not to exceed ten thousand men. It also provided that the mayor should nominate, and with the advice and consent of Select Council appoint, a brigadier-general to command the force, to hold his office until the next September, when an election should be held in manner and form as prescribed for the militia, and so for every five years thereafter, should the Home Guard still continue to exist. The brigadier-general was to command and enforce discipline by proper regulations subject to the approval of Councils, and when required by the mayor he was to order out the whole or any part of the Guard for the preservation of the public peace and for the city's defence. Service in this organization afforded no exemption from any military service that the nation or the State might rightfully require; nor was the State to be in any way liable for pay or equipment, except it should actually call the Home Guard into its service.

Of novel construction, a sort of military municipal guard, its ultimate superiors the civic authorities, and a divided allegiance apparently due them, not much could be expected from it, either for endurance or efficiency. And yet it had, while it lasted, a most creditable personnel: men who sought only to do the State some service, regardless of aught else, save that they were enrolled somewhere or somehow for some such purpose.

A memorable incident in the early career of the Home Guard was its parade on the Fourth of July, 1861. It is brought conspicuously back to the memory of those who still survive of that day and generation by the vivid description given it in the book of the "Orderly Sergeant of Company C" (First Regiment), Gray Reserves. The entry is signed "George W. Gardiner 1st Sergeant," and is as follows:

The Company assembled at the Armory [Concert Hall, Chestnut Street between 12th and 13th Streets] on the morning of the 4th of July and was formed by Sergeant Gardiner, when the ranks were opened, arms ordered, and

the men stood at Parade Rest. . . . [Here follows a full account of a sword presentation to Captain Charles M. Prevost.]

. . . The ranks were then closed and the Company marched in quick time to Spring Garden and Broad Sts., where the regiment formed at 7½ o'clock. The weather was warm and the men were thoroughly heated, when they arrived on the ground, by the quick march. The regiment formed on Spring Garden Street the right resting on Broad Street facing North unprotected from the sun. After forming it was marched to Broad and Parrish Sts. and halted.

The Regiments of Home Guards, under Genl. A. J. Pleasonton were to celebrate the day by a Parade early in the morning, and invited the 3rd [1st] Regt. Infantry Gray Reserves to participate and tendered them the right of the line. The invitation was of necessity accepted and at 7½ was ready to march. Through some gross mismanagement, Genl. Pleasonton did not have the column formed and started until eleven o'clock, by which time the heat of the sun was most intense. The route was some four or five miles in extent, and was marched over at almost quick time. The consequence was that scores of the men were overcome and had to leave the line, some joining it again at other points on the route. Some fifteen members of Company C were thus affected and in two or three cases reached the Armory at Concert Hall in a dangerous condition, but through the prompt attention of our fellow member, Dr. Halsey, who did not parade but went to the Armory, expecting some of us would need some medical attention, they were promptly relieved.

The Parade was dismissed at Vine and Broad Sts and our regiment was dismissed at Arch & 11 Sts.

The following extract from the "Minute Book of the Board of Officers," dated June 22, 1861, gives an account of the action taken by the officers of the regiment with regard to the invitation of the Home Guards to join in the Fourth of July parade:

Col. Ellmaker stated that he had convened the Board for the Purpose of submitting a communication received from Brig. A. J. Pleasonton Com'g. Home Guard.

The communication was read and, on Motion of Capt. Loudenslager it was

Resolved that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon Genl. Pleasonton and, if possible, ascertain what are his arrangements in regard to the proposed parade on the coming 4th of July.

The Commandant appointed thereon Capts. Loudenslager and Smith and Lieut. Murphy.

The Committee after a short absence reported that Genl. Pleasonton had expressed a desire to make everything agreeable to the Regiment. On Motion the Committee was discharged.

On Motion Capt. Piersol it was

Resolved that the Commandant of the Regiment be requested to accept the invitation of Genl. Pleasonton to participate in the proposed celebration of the coming 4th of July and make such arrangements with Genl. Pleasonton as he may deem proper.

The organizers of the "Reserve Guard" evinced the wiser judgment. They built for the permanent establishment: the

militia is as old as the country. The Home Guard was a new creation. "First Regiment Infantry" has a true soldierly significance. "Home Guard" is not an attractive military designation. The one was for the field when required; the other was to be operative for defence only. Both were bred of the same crisis and at the same time. The one was an experience, a lesson, an education; the other is but a memory.

The full regimental designation as prescribed by law was "First Regiment Infantry, Gray Reserves, Reserve Brigade, First Division Pennsylvania Militia." The regiment bore this designation until by the first section of the Act of Assembly of April 7, 1870, a further supplement to the Act of 1864, which repealed the Act of 1858 and created new methods for the organization, discipline, and regulation of the militia, it was provided that thereafter the active militia of the Commonwealth should be known as the National Guard of Pennsylvania. And from then on the regiment has been known by the far more euphonious title of "First Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania." But the title had not found this its best military significance until it had undergone a previous change. As originally organized, and so the earlier books and papers show, it was known as "Third Regiment Infantry, Gray Reserves." This number fell to its lot as the third regiment of the first brigade, to which brigade it was first assigned, but its stay was brief. The supplement of May 15, 1861, which created the reserve brigade, specially provided in its fourth section that the Third Regiment of Infantry, as had been then so known, "organized and inspected," should form the first regiment of the brigade thus created.

An attempt was at one time made to wrest from the regiment its regimental title. It was seriously contended that the number "First" did not rightfully belong to it. The claim, though apparently not conclusively settled through official correspondence that followed, was effectually disposed of, with other contentions of a like character, by Special Order No. 184, dated Headquarters Pennsylvania Militia, Harrisburg, December 6, 1869, which reads as follows:

In order that no confusion may arise in the future, as to the number and names of the different Regiments of Pennsylvania Militia in the 1st Division, they will hereafter be recognized and known as follows:

1st Regiment "Gray Reserves," Infantry, Penna. Militia.

2nd Regiment National Guard, Infantry, Penna. Militia.



GRAY RESERVES
1861-1865

The whole militia system was at the date of the organization of the First Regiment operated under the provisions of an Act of Assembly approved April 21, 1858, entitled an "Act for the regulation of the Militia of this Commonwealth." Of this Act the Adjutant-General of the State, in his annual report for the year 1862, speaks as follows: "The importance of efficient military organization competent for the protection of the citizen in the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property and for the public against sudden emergencies was never more manifest in our history than now; and while I would not propose the repeal of the Act for the regulation of the militia, believing that the stability of any system must be impaired by the frequent change of the law which governs it, I am convinced that in some of its features it is susceptible of improvement."

It was more than this; it was radically defective. It was apparently created to supply officers with rank rather than recruit men for efficiency. It was probably an improvement on previous attempts at betterment, and in a fair sense a proper sequence in the development toward greater proficiency that was soon to follow.

Twenty major-generals, one for each division with a brigadier-general for each county, besides other attendant evils, tended to overburden and interrupt intermediate channels of communication between subordinate commands and the department at Harrisburg. Then staff officers absent with the volunteer forces, the generals themselves, many of them, in the field, practically severed the Adjutant-General's office from official touch with those militia organizations still manfully maintaining their proficiency. Hence meagre details, unreliable data, unsatisfactory results, must necessarily follow all research that pertains to that period of the Civil War.

This conclusion is practically sustained by the Adjutant-General himself in his annual report of 1862, already quoted from.

The general responses [he says] from every section of the State to the various requisitions of the President for troops to suppress the rebellion has merged in the army contributed by Pennsylvania nearly all the previously existing military organizations of the State. Hence, saving a few exceptions, no information has been received of the condition of the Militia of the Commonwealth from officers on whom the duty devolves to make such returns to the Department. A partial list of Division and Brigade organizations of the State is appended to this report only because the law requires it, and not with a view of affording information.

This would account in a measure for the absence of all reference to the newly established "Reserve Brigade," and of reports and returns from any of its regiments in the reports of the Adjutant-General for either of the years of its early existence, 1861 or 1862. Nor does a present inquiry and exhaustive research add new light. If the chronicler would discover evidence of the beginnings of the First Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and the law for its existence, he must look to the statutes of the State and its regimental records. Fortunately there is ample material to be found in both from which to tell the story of its rise.

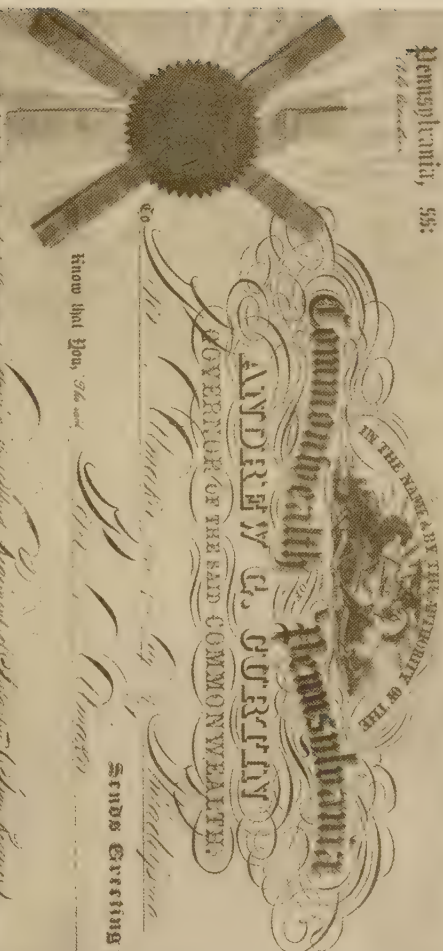
The Act of Assembly entitled "A further supplement to an act for the regulation of the Militia of this Commonwealth approved April 21, 1858," approved May 15, 1861, and to be found on page 748 of the Pamphlet Laws of that year, provided, among other things, that:

SECTION I. In addition to the three Brigades of the First Division, the City of Philadelphia, authorized by the Act to which this is a supplement, there shall be organized within the City of Philadelphia another Brigade, to be called the Reserve Brigade, which shall consist of four regiments of Infantry and one Squadron of Cavalry for special defence of the said City.

And the Act further provided, in Section 4, that "the Third Regiment of Infantry Gray Reserves as at present organized and inspected shall form the first regiment of the Brigade authorized by this Act."

In the apparent non-existence of any official records of muster, enrolment, and inspection this Act is of material import. It disposes of the need for them. It confirms and ratifies the enrolment the regiment made of itself, when its eight hundred men pledged themselves to obedience, until the law should permit its enforcement. It confirms as well, also, the inspection made about April 29, 1861, as announced in the *North American and United States Gazette* of that date, by Major David P. Weaver, Brigade Inspector, First Brigade, First Division, Pennsylvania Militia, when he reported that the Gray Reserves were duly organized with ten companies with full ranks. The inspection was followed by the usual election, incident to such occasions. The election resulted in the choice of Peter C. Ellmaker for colonel; Richard H. Rush for lieutenant-colonel; Napoleon B. Kneass for major.

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By the Governor

REMARKS OF THE CHAPLAIN

COMMISSION OF COL. PETER C. ELLMAKER, FIRST COLONEL FIRST INFANTRY G. R.

In six companies elections were held and company officers chosen. The other four companies had previously, on the night of the organization of the regiment, passed the inspection of and had their elections held by the brigade inspector, who then announced that the elections of the other six companies would take place on the twenty-ninth.

As "organized and inspected" (so reads the fourth section) the third regiment "shall" become the first regiment of the brigade hereby authorized. The brigade so authorized was to be a part of the active militia, to be known as the Reserve Brigade, to be attached as another brigade to the first division of that militia. That brigade was to consist of four regiments, and the regiment that had been previously designated as the Third Regiment Infantry Gray Reserves was to be the first of the four. The founders recognized its importance, and by resolution of the Board of Officers the Act was directed to be published with the first issue of the Constitution and By-Laws.

The colonel awaited the coming of his commission before he published his order formally assuming command. As the order is of significant importance, it is better that it should appear in full and in the body of the text.

HEADQUARTERS 3RD REGT. INFTRY, GRAY RESERVES.

1st Brig. 1st Div. P. M.

Philada. April 29, 1861.

ORDERS No. 1.

By virtue of a commission from the Governor of the Commonwealth bearing date the twenty-sixth day of April 1861 the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Regiment and has appointed Joseph T. Ford Adjutant
P. C. ELLMAKER.

This valuable record is confirmed by the original commission of Colonel Ellmaker—a cherished and well-cared-for relic now in the possession of the Veteran Corps. It is here reproduced in a reduced facsimile. As the archives of the State do not disclose the issuance of any commission to any of the officers of the old Gray Reserves Regiment, the present existence of any such commission is of more than usual interest. Major Charles S. Turnbull, the grandson of Col. Chas. S. Smith, has the original commission of his grandfather as Captain of "Company A, Gray Reserves, Uniformed Militia, First Brigade, First Division." Others doubtless are in private hands. An official inquiry to the com-

panies of the regiment producing no response, it would indicate that there are no others in official custody, except that of Colonel Ellmaker, with the Veteran Corps. It may be fairly inferred, however, from the acceptance of an officer's resignation as "of his commission," and it so appears in the order publishing the acceptance, that all the officers of the Gray Reserves were duly commissioned.

An exhaustive search in the Adjutant-General's office at Harrisburg brings no better result than a statement that concludes a letter from the Adjutant-General himself, of February 11, 1910, as follows:

. . . I might say in this connection that the Adjutant-General's report of 1866 shows that Captain James D. Keyser was commissioned as Captain of Company "A" 1st Regiment Grey Reserves Reserve Brigade on June 15, 1866. That appears to have been the earliest date on which commissions were issued to any officers in the organization. . . .

An effort to uncover militia commissions in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth has been alike fruitless. There are no records there of the issuance of any commissions to the First Regiment of Infantry, under any of its designations in its early days.

There is a fugitive record in the charge of the Custodian of Public Records in the State Library building at Harrisburg, identified as a "Commission Book of 1861." It supplies a few meagre and indefinite details. Under the heading "First Reserve Regiment" the colonel is blank; the lieutenant-colonel is given as Napoleon B. Kneass; quartermaster as Albert R. Foering; regimental commissary as William H. Kern. Then follow nine of the ten companies, by letter, K omitted. Opposite each there is a blank, except B, where C. Fred Huf(p)field appears as captain and William Hart, Jr., as second lieutenant; F, where Charles H. Fernald appears as second lieutenant; and I has E. A. Adams as "Lieut." This record, unsatisfactory as it is, it will be observed, is not in an office in any way directly or indirectly identified with military affairs; neither is it of any service.

But the foundations of the regiment securely established by the effective operation of the Act of Assembly approved May 15, 1861, with the conclusive proofs from the regimental records and the production of the commission itself that on April 29, 1861,

the first colonel, P. C. Ellmaker, assumed command by virtue of a commission from the Governor of the Commonwealth, his rank to date from April 26, 1861, renders the disclosure of the absence from the archives of the State of all record evidence of the regiment's early existence, rather a revelation for the curious than a fact of material moment in the regimental history.

On the day following, April 30, "Orders No. 2," Par. III, announced the staff appointments as follows: Joseph T. Ford, adjutant; Joseph M. Thomas, quartermaster; Robert P. Desilver, paymaster; Washington L. Atlee, M.D., surgeon; Thomas M. Drysdale, M.D., assistant surgeon; Nathan Spering, sergeant-major; and Albert R. Foering, quartermaster-sergeant.

The Board of Officers held its first meeting April 28, 1861. Its sessions in these early days were frequent—weekly and oftener two and three times a week. Its meeting places were Sansom Street Hall, Continental Hotel, and the office of the quartermaster, 303 Chestnut Street. Its business, Equipment, Uniform, Tactics, Constitution and By-Laws, one for its own government, and another for the several companies suitable for each and to preserve uniformity for all. Other matters important and imperative, incident to the prevailing military activities, demanded constant attention. The time never came, in these busy, stirring days, when it could be fairly said that the business of the Board had been concluded, for what was not finished at one session waited over until the next, and it lost nothing in the keeping, for that was never very far away.

CHAPTER II

DRILLS — PARADES — TARGET PRACTICE — FIELD-DAYS — ORDERS —
CIRCULARS — EQUIPMENT — ESCORTS — RESIGNATIONS — ELEC-
TIONS — TESTIMONIALS — TENDER OF SERVICES TO NATIONAL
GOVERNMENT — RIOT DUTY — BRIGADE DRILLS — FIRST ANNIVER-
SARY, APRIL, 1862

*From a paper read before the Pennsylvania Commandery, Military Order of
the Loyal Legion of the United States, January, 1902: "A Few Stray
Leaves of Civil War Reminiscences."*

The readiness of a people to respond willingly to a call to arms was never so effectually demonstrated as it was during the Civil War. There was scarce a diminution in the offering during the entire period of the combat. The result of the conscription in no way appreciably impaired the vast hosts of volunteers who had so willingly offered themselves. The total enlistments in the land and naval forces were upwards of three millions, one out of every ten of the population of the loyal states, men, women and children. The casualties of war were no deterrent. The responses were as ready when the recruit had this bitter knowledge of the hazard of his undertaking, as they had been when the patriotic answers came to the first summons for the havoc of war. In his report of November 22nd, 1865, the Secretary of War said, "When Lee's army surrendered thousands of recruits were pouring in, and men were discharged from recruiting stations and rendezvous in every state."

The soldier bore the heavier burden. His sacrifice was of everything, if need be, of life itself. It had no computable commutation value. Saving the Mexican War and its Indian disturbances, the country had been for well nigh forty years at profound peace. An acquaintance with the military art had its consequent depreciation. The organized militia was looked upon as a pageant and a show, and the training day had long since been ridiculed out of existence. But the people were in a responsive mood. Inspired with true patriotic zeal, they were ready to lend a helping hand, supply substantial aid, and furnish real support. The soldier soon learned that the country was behind him, with all its vast resources and tremendous energies. Nor did the newly organized active militia fail to remember that the profound peace had been broken, that the days of the pageant had gone, that war had come to stay, that its training must be for combat, and that its ultimate mission was the battle-field.

Imbued with these convictions, the recruit of this our now First Regiment Infantry was ready with his time, energy, attention, and zeal to acquire with all the speed the situation demanded that fundamental training so essential to a better acquaintance with his new responsibilities. Drills, squad and company, were as well the order of the day as the order of the commanding officer; they followed each other with a significant frequency, often in the early morning before the business hour, and again evening after evening during the week. The officers were in every way competent to impart and the men keen to receive instructions. There was no such incompetency there that was not at times a manifest hindrance elsewhere.

The day of the regimental armory had not yet come. In conjecture, at least, it was not so very far away. It was evident, too, that the founders had designed their organization for a present as well as a future usefulness. In their judgment it had come to stay. On April 8, 1862, an act was approved entitled "An Act to incorporate the Armory Company of the Gray Reserves" (P. L., p. 428), with Peter C. Ellmaker, Napoleon B. Kneass, Charles S. Smith, William H. Kern, Charles M. Prevost, J. Ross Clark, Jacob Loudenslager, and others as incorporators. They were empowered, with the usual rights and privileges incident to corporations, to erect and construct an armory building "for the accommodation of the Companies composing the First Regiment of Infantry Gray Reserves" . . . "and other organizations desirous of renting and occupying the same." Though the project was in the intermediate years never altogether at rest, twenty years elapsed before it reached a consummation.

The company armories were scattered in different localities at inconvenient distances, and none of a capacity sufficient beyond their own needs. There was no opportunity, therefore, for battalion manœuvres except on the field. There was, indeed, for a time apparently no regimental headquarters, except the residence of the colonel, 1637 Race Street, where the colors were kept, and to and from which they were escorted by a company detailed for the purpose when occasion required their use. For the first six weeks the drills were altogether by company, where instruction was vigorous and systematic. There was generally a full attendance and always a commissioned officer in charge. Cooper's "Tactics"

had been adopted by the Board of Officers as the text-book and an issue of eleven copies to each company had already been made. Casey's "Infantry Tactics" was afterward substituted.

The companies had made commendable progress. They were assembled for the first time in regimental formation, ten companies, with Col. P. C. Ellmaker in command, on the twenty-seventh of May, at two o'clock in the afternoon, pursuant to directions published in General Order No. 2, Headquarters Third Regiment Infantry, Gray Reserves, May 23, 1861, fixing that day and hour for the initial street parade. The line formed on Broad Street facing west with its right resting on Chestnut Street, and the column moved at four and a half o'clock up Broad to Arch, to Seventeenth, to Chestnut, to Eighth, to Market, to Third, to Vine, to Second, to Walnut, to Third, to Chestnut, to Fifth, to Walnut, to Independence Square, where the parade was dismissed. The command was in full uniform, commissioned officers and sergeants with side-arms, corporals and privates without arms. The troops made a most creditable appearance; cadence, carriage, and steadiness indicated that the month's training had been effective.

The Orderly Sergeant's book of Company C supplies much material valuable for its accuracy. From this date, May 27, 1861, to February 18, 1864, except an interval from November 23, 1861, to September 5, 1862,—there is recorded, beside a brief summary of the event, the name of every officer and man present for duty on all public occasions, drills, parades, campaigns, or target practice. And from thence on to October, 1876, though the matter inserted has been somewhat curtailed, the information supplied is still of great value.

The record of this, the Company's first appearance on street parade, shows an attendance of three commissioned officers, four sergeants, four corporals, and eighty privates—an aggregate of ninety-one. In the summary it also appears that "Company C paraded a larger number of men than any company in the regiment, which caused the colonel to take some sixteen to twenty men to fill up platoons of other companies to equalize the same." The fronts were equalized in the usual way by details from the stronger to the weaker companies. This, the first public display of the regiment, clearly demonstrates, therefore, that with its approximate aggregate of seven hundred, the enrolment of the nineteenth

of April was in no sense a mere affair of paper. It is interesting to note, too, where the rolls are accessible, the number of participants in this parade who subsequently won distinction in the field.

From a note taken by permission from a partial manuscript of a prospective history of Company D, the dress then worn is given this characteristic description: "The uniform on this occasion is described by an observer who afterward joined the company (J. W. Jordan) as a slouch hat, turned up at one side, fastened with the arms of the State, a long gray coat, fitting closely at the waist, and hanging down loosely, nearly to the knees, and gray trousers; the whole looking like a 'regiment of Quakers.'" D had previously made an independent street parade as a company on the twenty-third of May from its armory on Market Street to Broad, to South, to Seventeenth, to Chestnut, to Ninth, to Market, to the Armory, to the manifest delight, so read its minutes, "of the populace and to the entire satisfaction of those in command."

The command was never disposed to be tardy, either in preparation for an emergency or in the early acquisition of knowledge where instruction was needed in a new venture. So, pursuant to Special Order No. 1, Headquarters First Regiment Gray Reserves Infantry, June 21, 1861, squads of one non-commissioned officer and eight privates were detailed from Companies C, F, and K, with Captain Charles F. Warner of K in command, assisted by Captain Joseph N. Piersol of F and Lieut. A. Atwood Smith of C, to assemble at the Arsenal, Sixteenth and Filbert Streets, for drill and instruction in artillery practice, preparatory to firing a national salute on the approaching Independence Day. The duty was faithfully discharged, the salute successfully fired at four o'clock on the morning of the Fourth of July from the corner of Broad and Spring Garden Streets, and the officers and detachments returned to their respective companies.

Arms and equipment were now complete. General Orders No. 4, June 12, 1861, from Regimental Headquarters, announced: "The gratifying intelligence is hereby communicated that through the kindness of Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, arms will be furnished to the regiment forthwith." The issue was made from the United States Arsenal at Bridesburg, percussion smoothbores of an old pattern. One hundred was the allotment to each company.

The companies were now all well established in their

armories, located: A, Market above Eighth Street; B, Ninth and Walnut Streets; C, Concert Hall, Chestnut between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets; D, Lardner Street east of Fifteenth Street; E and K, Eighth and Callowhill Streets; F, northwest corner Second and Race Streets; G, Chestnut below Eighth Street; H, Third and Willow Streets; and I, Broad and Spruce Streets. C company subsequently removed to Market above Eighth Street, and D to the northeast corner of Eighteenth and Chestnut Streets. D, before locating on Lardner Street, had had two previous removals. Its first location was at Hlasko's Dancing Academy, Broad above Pine, and then on Market Street above Eighth.

There were no tragedies in those early days. Abrasions, slight wounds, and contusions summed up the list of casualties. Latta, a private in Company D, had the little finger of his right hand permanently shortened from the thrust of a bayonet, which he had imprudently permitted to remain fixed, while exercising in the manual of arms, in the execution of that now archaic motion, "return rammer." Smith (S. G.), a private in the same company, received an injury from a like cause, more severe; the result, however, of another fellow's imprudence, not of his.

Target practice was by no means neglected. Suitable localities, readily accessible now, were not so easily reached then. Time was of consequence. What was consumed in travel was lost to the exercise. Records of results are wanting, if they were ever preserved. One that still survives is the special mention made in the book of the "Orderly Sergeant, Company C Gray Reserves," of the winning score made by Private William W. Allen at the first shoot of the company at Judge Peters's farm—now better known in the general distinction of the vicinity as Belmont Mansion—June 24, 1861. The same report also states that "after the firing the board was well riddled." This would seem, as a first attempt, to be a decidedly creditable showing. The aggregate present was eighty: three commissioned officers, eight non-commissioned officers, and sixty-nine privates. This Peters farm was a favorite site for target practice. Another, also well chosen, was on the west bank of the Schuylkill, just above the present Girard Avenue bridge, somewhere near Sweet Briar Mansion. Both, now within the limits of Fairmount Park, were then private property.

In its Fourth of July demonstration, previously fully considered, the regiment kept well up to the strength it had developed in its initial performance. The ten companies were equalized to thirty-two files each, with Colonel Ellmaker in command. The field, staff, and line were in full attendance. The route, as taken from the book of the orderly sergeant of Company D, signed "Jos. W. Ricketts, First Sergeant," indicates that it was largely over the same lines followed in the parade of the twenty-seventh of May, extended to cover a wider opportunity for observation. The line was formed at ten o'clock A. M. on Broad Street, facing east, with its right resting on Fairmount Avenue. The column then moved down Broad to Walnut, passing in review at Filbert Street before the Mayor and City Councils; thence to Sixteenth, to Pine, to Twelfth, to Walnut, to Fifth, to Brown, to Tenth, to Vine, to Broad, to Arch, to Tenth, where, after passing the Second Regiment Blue Reserves, the parade was dismissed. In General Pleasanton's congratulatory order the regiment was specially mentioned for its "soldierly conduct and martial bearing." This was the first time the city had had opportunity to view its new contingent of soldiery.

In those days no highway had a preference. Hence the character of the streets offered no suggestion in selecting a route for a procession, military or civic. No one possessed any advantage over the other. The more modern facilities through the introduction of the noiseless pavement had not yet had an effective beginning. All streets were alike forbidding to man or beast. The ubiquitous cobble-stone still held its sway.

The Field Day, on grounds better remembered from the designation given them for the day as "Camp Logan," on the twenty-third of July, held pursuant to Regimental General Orders No. 6, of July 16, 1861, has become an historic incident, eventful as the beginning of that wider scope of military teaching that has borne fruit through all this half century of regimental life. It was the regiment's first battalion drill. The movement was stimulated, rather than retarded, by the ominous Bull Run disaster of July 21 that brought the country for the first time to the full realization of the magnitude of its undertaking. The occasion is illustrative, too, of how later facilities of transit save time and shorten distance.

The grounds, previously well selected,—timber on three sides, with water at a convenient distance,—were suitably policed and prepared by details properly officered on the day before, and on the morning of the twenty-third, at five and a half o'clock, the companies assembled at their several armories and moved thence to the prescribed rendezvous, Merchants' Exchange, Third and Dock Streets; thence by the cars of the Second and Third Street Passenger Railway to the Oxford Street Station of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, where, after a few miles of a run on that railway, the command was detrained at Nicetown Lane, and marched via the Lane to the Second Street Road, where the field selected, on the eastern side of the large estate of Dr. J. Dickinson Logan, was located. The time consumed from the start at the armories, five and half o'clock, to the finish at the grounds—ten and a half o'clock—was five hours. Through the present better service on all roads, steam and trolley, the locality is now within much more easy reach.

The companies were first exercised in the skirmish drill, and afterward in the morning, and again in the afternoon, the entire regiment was manœuvred in the movements of the battalion, concluding with a review and dress parade. At six o'clock it returned by rail to the Master Street station of the North Penn Road, where, received by the Second Regiment Blue Reserves, it was escorted over the following route: Master to Franklin, to Vine, to Tenth, to Chestnut, to Sixth, where at Independence Hall the parade was dismissed, the escort returning to its quarters and the companies to their armories. The weather was propitious. The strength present, though creditable, was below the usual maximum. The largest company aggregate was sixty-seven. Colonel Ellmaker was in command, and of the line and staff there were but few absentees. Captain Jacob Loudenslager was the officer of the day and Lieutenant Frank Granello officer of the guard for the afternoon and night, while the grounds were in charge of guards preparing them for the exercises of the following day, and Captain William H. Kern was officer of the day and Lieut. G. F. Delleker officer of the guard on the field day proper. In the afternoon, during the exercises of the battalion drill, review, and dress parade, visitors who had been specially invited were upon the grounds in goodly numbers.

From the North American and United States Gazette, July 24, 1861

THE RESERVES' EXCURSION

The Third Regiment Infantry Gray Reserves, Col. Peter C. Ellmaker, did up their promised parade yesterday. The line formed in Third Street, near the Exchange, at half past six o'clock, at which point the regiment took cars to the grounds of J. Dickinson Logan, M.D., Second Street Road, above Nicetown Lane. The review at that spot came off according to the program, and at half past six o'clock the line was received in Oxford Street by the Blue Reserves. The line was dismissed in front of the State House. The entire affair passed off in a most handsome manner.

More conspicuous historic incidents followed closely. The companies were, pursuant to Regimental General Orders No. 8, of that date, assembled at their armories at eight o'clock on the evening of July 24 for escort duty. The Seventeenth Regiment Infantry, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. Francis E. Patterson, was announced to arrive during the evening. Its three months' term of service was about to expire; it was to be honorably mustered out. Its arrival was delayed, and the troops were dismissed until the following morning. The day proved to be a busy one. Further delay ensued. Assembled at six, it was ten o'clock before these returning soldiers of the Seventeenth, bronzed and hardened from their three months' exposure, then a new experience, wheeled out from the Broad and Prime Street station of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad to pass before their escort, in line to receive them on Broad Street with its right resting on Christian facing west. The usual military formalities attendant upon such occasions followed, when the column moved, amid the plaudits of appreciative crowds upon the sidewalk, up Broad to Chestnut and thence to Independence Hall, where, the escort duty discharged, the companies were dismissed, to assemble again at two o'clock in the afternoon at Broad and Chestnut Streets for further escort duty.

Major-General George B. McClellan, fresh from the laurels won in his West Virginia campaign, was to pass through Philadelphia on his way to Washington to assume command of the Army of the Potomac—the heavy responsibility and high honor these laurels, so valiantly won, had imposed upon him. The line formed on Broad Street, facing east, right resting on Chestnut, at two o'clock, where, accompanied by Hon. Alexander Henry, mayor of

the city, the general shortly afterward arrived. With his carriage assigned its proper place in the column, the regiment then moved down Chestnut to Third, to Walnut, to Ninth, to Spruce, to Twelfth, to Walnut, to the residence of Dr. John McClellan, where the general in a few brief phrases congratulated the regiment upon its appearance and expressed his appreciation of the honor conferred by the tender of the escort; it was not expected, as he was but hurriedly on his way to assume his new duties, not intending to be publicly received on the way. Colonel Ellmaker then dismissed the regiment, expressing his satisfaction at the creditable manner in which this long tour of duty that actually began the night before had been performed. This occasion, with the field day, was justly deemed of sufficient moment to entitle them to the following congratulatory order:

HEAD QUARTERS THIRD REGT. INFY.

"GRAY RESERVES" Phila. July 26, 1861.

ORDERS No. 9.

The conduct of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of my command during two days of arduous duty requires more than a merely formal recognition.

The promptitude with which you responded to the order for a day's field exercise on the 23rd inst. and the manner in which every officer, non-commissioned officer and private discharged his duty, was highly gratifying and fully convinced the Commanding Officer of your ability with a little practice, to perform the most difficult and intricate movements with a precision which would be creditable to veteran troops.

Again when it was determined to welcome the brave men of Col. Patterson's Regiment on their return from the seat of war, the duty was performed in a like prompt and praiseworthy manner. But perhaps the most gratifying of all was, that after being under arms for hours waiting for the train, when it was announced that the gallant McClellan would arrive in the afternoon, there was one unanimous response to the suggestion, that at whatever sacrifice of time or personal comfort on your part, the Hero, who had accomplished so much for the cause of the Union, should not enter his native city without a proper escort. The duty was nobly performed and whether the encomiums to which you are justly entitled be awarded by others or not, you have the proud consciousness of having done your part, and thereby merited the grateful acknowledgments of your Commander.

When every officer, non-commissioned officer and private, discharged his duty to the entire satisfaction of the Commanding Officer, it would be, perhaps, invidious to name particularly any particular one; but still it seems to be eminently proper that the faithful and efficient operations of the Quarter Master's Department should be formally acknowledged and the perfect arrangements of Acting Quarter Master Foering, for the day's excursion to Camp Logan, be thus noticed.

By Command of

JOS. T. FORD, *Adj't.*

COL. P. C. ELLMAKER.

A yet more conspicuous incident is still in the historic crucible of this eventful summer. Ideal as it proved to be, practical as it was meant to be, it demonstrated that the substance was not far away. It was the forerunner of the two regiments of volunteers, practically its own, that afterward took the field, and of the services in the field this regiment itself twice rendered as a whole. It was a regiment of the active organized militia. The great war had opened with a crisis. An unexpected blow had staggered the country. Offensive measures had been suddenly resolved into defensive necessities. To limit its field of operations, to confine itself to locality, when there were more needs abroad than there were demands at home, to be a command in the real active militia the regiment must exploit itself more definitely, it must widen its scope, broaden its purposes, release its limitations, and distinctly announce its readiness to do and to act wherever needed and whenever summoned. So to meet this contingency a special meeting of the Board of Officers was called for the twentieth of August, 1861, and the following extract from the minutes of the proceedings of that meeting fully discloses that the colonel, his officers, and his men were all of one mind:

The Colonel stated that he had convened the Board for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Regiment would tender its services to the Government for a limited period.

Whereupon, on Motion of Capt. Piersol it was resolved that captains of companies be required to call special meetings of the several commands this evening and that they present for their consideration the following preamble and resolution: "WHEREAS an urgent appeal has been made by the Governors of certain States to forward as quickly as possible all the available troops to the City of Washington for the defense of the Capital—AND WHEREAS the Governor of this Commonwealth has called for information in regard to the number of troops which could be relied upon in this Division, in the threatened crisis,—AND WHEREAS, this Regiment, although organized for the special defense of the City of Philadelphia is nevertheless bound to make any sacrifice for the good of the country—therefore—*Resolved* that the Commandant be authorized to hold the Regiment in readiness to comply with any request of the Governor of the Commonwealth for special service, for a period not exceeding thirty days—*Provided* that the Regiment be accepted as a Regiment and forthwith furnished with suitable arms and all the necessary clothing, accoutrements, etc., and that they report the result of such meetings at these Headquarters at 10 o'clock this evening."

On Motion the Board then took a recess until 10 o'clock this evening.

Upon the re-assembling of the Board at the time above named reports were received from the Commandants of Companies to the effect that the foregoing preamble and resolution had been adopted by the commands of each.

The response was prompt, conclusive, comprehensive, appreciative.

HDQRS. PENNA. MILITIA,
Harrisburg, Aug. 21, 1861.

COL. P. C. ELLMAKER,
Comd. 3rd Regt Infantry,
1st Brigade 1st Div P. M.

Colonel: I am directed by Governor A. G. Curtin, Commander in Chief of the forces of Pennsylvania, to acknowledge the gallant response of your regiment, raised especially for Home duty, to the call of the President of the United States. He recognizes in it that true patriotic spirit which has always characterized Pennsylvania's great metropolis.

In tendering his thanks to your regiment, he desires you to say to them that should their services be required for the time mentioned he will not hesitate to call for them.

I am Colonel

Yours very respectfully,

CRAIG BIDDLE, A.D.C.

There is an impressive significance in the first paragraph of General Order No. 10 of the regimental current series of August 19, 1861, in full consonance with the demands of the hour and the patriotic sacrifice the country expected alike from citizen and soldier. The paragraph reads as follows:

The continuance of our National difficulties and the probabilities of a prolonged contest should admonish every loyal citizen of the necessity of "active preparation to meet any demand on the part of the constituted authorities of the State or Nation, and renders it especially incumbent upon military bodies, although organized for special purposes, to be prepared for any emergency. In order therefore that the strength and discipline of the regiment may be made equal to the crisis, the following directions will be faithfully carried out."

Companies were to be recruited to the full maximum of one hundred men, and the attention of officers and men was to be directed to the importance of procuring recruits. Squad drills, always under the supervision of a commissioned officer, were to be held as frequently as circumstances would permit, and the weekly drills made semi-weekly if possible. Regimental drills in fatigue uniform were provided for, to be held semi-monthly, and a full attendance of rank and file was particularly enjoined.

The first of the series of regimental drills provided for in this order, was on the same day announced in General Order No. 11, for August 22, and the line was directed to form at Diamond Cottage, Camden, New Jersey, at four and a half o'clock on the after-

noon of that day, the commandants of companies to report at the office of the adjutant, No. 127 South Fourth Street, at noon, on the 21st, for specific instructions.

There appear to have been no significant features in connection with this drill. The manœuvres were in the school of the battalion, with Colonel Ellmaker in command, and are reported in one of the journals kept at that time to have been "very creditably" executed. The exercises covered a period of some two hours, and the companies were dismissed on the ground and returned independently to their several armories, overtaken on the route by a drenching rain. The attendance was not large: of the two companies, C and D, usually out in considerable strength, C's aggregate was 65, and D's 39.

The second of the series was fixed by General Order No. 12, of September, 1861, for September 5, at the same place and hour. Colonel Ellmaker was in command, and, beside the battalion movements, the regiment was exercised with blank cartridges in firing, for the first time, by battalion, by division, by company, and by file. The 28th Pennsylvania, Col. John W. Geary, preparing for the field, was encamped nearby. At the conclusion of the drill the tender of an escort by Lieutenant-Colonel Korp-onay, then in command of the 28th Pennsylvania, was accepted, and the two regiments paraded through the principal streets of Camden to the Market Street ferry. The escort returned to its camp, and the regiment, crossing the ferry, moved down Front Street to Walnut and up Walnut to Seventh, where the companies were dismissed to their several armories. On this occasion Companies C and D tied themselves, each with an aggregate of 46.

The newspaper comment (*North American and United States Gazette*, September 6, 1861) on the occasion is as follows: "Col. Ellmaker's regiment of Gray Reserves drilled yesterday afternoon near Diamond Cottage, Camden. They were accompanied by Col. Geary's regimental band. They made a display alike worthy of themselves and their Colonel."

An incident of some material moment is thus quaintly communicated to after-times in one of the company journals of the day: "The Company proceeded to the Armory, where they found a keg of lager awaiting them, which having destroyed, they proceeded to vote for Brigadier-General, which resulted in a unani-

amous vote for Francis E. Patterson." The same unanimity prevailing everywhere, General Patterson, announced as the choice, subsequently accepted the office and assumed command.

The word "destroyed" was evidently introduced facetiously. A minute from the book of one of the companies—it was likely so with all—reads as follows: "That the better to preserve our efficiency, good order, and decorum, the following standing resolutions are adopted." . . . Third, "No liquor of any kind shall be kept in or brought into the armory except on special occasions to be authorized by the Quartermaster." It was consumption, not destruction, that the quartermaster no doubt intended when he gave his authorization for the keg of beer to be brought into the armory on this, a special occasion.

The regiment appears not to have assumed its now recognized designation of "First" until after the Reserve Brigade was fully organized, when the title "Third" was dropped. The old serial numbers of orders ceased, and the publication of the new series began with General Order No. 1 on the 7th of September, 1861, which announced as follows:

I. The Reserve Brigade authorized by an act of the Legislature of the Commonwealth approved May 15, 1861, entitled "A further supplement to an act for the regulation of the Militia of the Commonwealth approved April 21, 1858," having been fully organized by the election of a Brigadier General this regiment will hereafter be known as the "First Regiment Infantry Reserve Brigade."

II. Companies will retain the distinctive name of "Gray Reserves," but will forthwith have the necessary changes made in order to conform in all respects to the number of the regiment.

In a subsequent regimental order, "forwarding," as it did, "the accompanying Brigade orders," to the several companies, Colonel Ellmaker took occasion to express his appreciation of the election of the new brigade commander in the following phrase: "The Colonel commanding takes pleasure in congratulating the regiment on the acceptance of the command of the Brigade by that accomplished officer Genl. Francis E. Patterson." At the same time, too, as the command was now altogether on a military basis, he severed all connection with civic associations by the following directions: "This regiment having been originally organized under the supervision and auspices of a Committee appointed at a Public meeting for that purpose and since become a part of the Reserve

Brigade, it becomes necessary that the accounts with that Committee should be closed and audited." In conformity with these directions, all accounts were subsequently adjusted and all relations with the committee severed by its dissolution.

The third of the series of regimental drills was fixed by General Order No. 3, current series, of September 16, 1861, for Thursday, September 19, 1861, at three and one-half o'clock in the afternoon, on the Camden parade ground, and the quartermaster was directed to supply five rounds of blank cartridges, which were subsequently expended in volley and file firing. Company C's aggregate on this occasion was 61, while D's fell off to 48. The attendance could not have been up to expectations, as C supplied 18 men to equalize H. Colonel Ellmaker was in command, and with his accustomed skill exercised the regiment in the various movements of the battalion drill. General Patterson on the ground, not as a participant, but for observation, it was currently reported, expressed his satisfaction with the entire affair as a most creditable military performance. The companies were not dismissed on the grounds, but the regiment was kept together, and after recrossing the river, formed on Front Street, with its right resting on Chestnut, and then moved down Front to Walnut, to Third, to Arch, to Twelfth, to Chestnut, to Independence Hall, and thence by companies to the several armories, Company C escorting the regimental colors to the residence of the colonel. Darkness was well advanced before the route was completed, and the entire march was through muddy streets and over slippery cobbles. The vacancy caused by the resignation of Lieut.-Col. Richard H. Rush had not yet been filled, and that night, by a unanimous vote in all the companies, Major Napoleon B. Kneass was elected lieutenant-colonel.

Colonel Rush's stay with the regiment, though brief, contributes to its prestige. He was a soldier of distinction. A graduate of the West Point Military Academy, he had won honors in the Mexican War. He consequently soon sought the field and resigned his lieutenant-colonelcy June 20, 1861, to become the colonel of that afterward famous regiment, the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry. How much he contributed to the renown of that distinguished organization is best attested by the recognition accorded his capacity in the regimental history, as it appears in Bates's "History of the Pennsylvania Volunteers." "The discipline"

(so reads the history) "attained by the Sixth was in no small degree due to his zeal and skill as an organizer."

That this third of the series of battalion drills was far from satisfactory is quite apparent from the severe criticism given it in paragraph II of General Order No. 4 of September 27, 1861. What, if any, particular happening was a specific cause for the dissatisfaction is not definitely disclosed. If General Patterson was correctly reported, sound military critic that he was,—and these were no days for favors or flattery,—it is difficult to determine whence came the colonel's disappointment. It is not to be doubted, however, that he had sufficient justification, or he would not have placed upon record so sharp a rebuke. He was keenly sensitive to defects, and what was lost from inattention, he was insistent should be recovered by closer attention. The paragraph reads as follows:

II. A regimental skeleton drill will take place on Monday next the 30th inst. on the parade ground, Camden, N. J., at 3½ o'clock P.M. precisely. In order that the reputation of the regiment may in a measure be retrieved on the occasion of the next regimental drill the attendance of all the officers and non-commissioned officers is particularly enjoined.

The regimental skeleton drill was then quite in vogue. It was frequently introduced in the intervals between the serial battalion drills then in progress.

The fourth and final drill of the series, called for two and half o'clock because of the shortening days, was held on the grounds at Diamond Cottage, Camden, on Thursday, October 3, in obedience to General Orders No. 6 of October 1. The early hour for assembling had a tendency to deplete the attendance. Company C and Company D again closely touched each other, C with 46 and D with 45. Colonel Ellmaker was, as always, in command. The companies were dismissed on the grounds, after a most satisfactory performance. That the rebuke had borne fruit, that the reproof was well administered, that the regiment had "retrieved" its reputation, as it was determined it should, is best evidenced by the following excerpt from the Orderly Sergeant Book of Company C, entered as of the occasion: "The day was very hot, the drill was the best had yet, and gave great satisfaction to the Colonel."

As initiated by Colonel Ellmaker, who at a meeting of the

Board of Officers on October 12, 1861, "asked the sense of the Board on the subject of devoting an early day to Battalion exercise," he was, by resolution, requested to issue orders for a regimental drill, he to name the day and the field officers, and the quartermaster to select a site. The following order was accordingly published:

HEAD QUARTERS 1ST REGT. INFTRY.

RESERVE BRIGADE, Phila. Oct. 19, 1861.

ORDERS No. 8.

I. The Regiment will parade on Thursday next 24th inst., in full dress uniform, for Field Exercise. Companies will take the cars of the Philadelphia, Germantown & Norristown rail-road at the corner of 9th & Green Sts., at 7½ o'clock A. M. precisely on that day, and proceed under their respective commanders to the ground selected, corner of Old York Road and Nicetown Lane.

II. Immediately after arriving on the ground the following detail will be made for Guard duty:—Company "A," one Corporal and four men,— "B", two men,— "C", one Sergeant and five men,— "D", five men,— "E", three men,— "F", one Sergeant and four men,— "G", four men,— "H", two men,— "I", three men,— "K", one Corporal and four men.

III. The time will be occupied as follows—target practice and company drills from 8½ to 10 o'clock A. M. Regimental drills from 11 A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M. and from 2½ to 4½ o'clock P. M. Companies not wishing to practice target firing will be excused.

IV. The Quarter Master will make the necessary arrangements for transportation, rations, etc., and will also furnish twelve rounds of blank cartridges for each man, charging the expense thereof to the several companies.

V. Captain Clarks' (D) Company will escort the colors to and from the field.

Officer of the day, Lieut. Atwood Smith

Officer of the guard, Lieut. J. G. Murphy

By Command of

COL. P. C. ELLMAKER.

Jos. T. Ford, *Adjt.*

As illustrative of how, when journals of that day were kept, they were well kept, the following extracts are taken from the Orderly Sergeant's books of Companies C and D:

EXTRACT FROM COMPANY C

ARMORY "C" COMPANY

1ST REGIMENT RESERVE BRIGADE

October 22nd, 1861.

ORDER No. 14

In obedience to Regimental Order No. 8 the Company will parade in full winter uniform on Thursday the 24th inst. at 7 o'clock A. M.

CHARLES M. PREVOST, *Captain.*

In compliance with above order the Company assembled at the Armory at 7 o'clock in full winter uniform, the Roll called, absentees being noted, the Company under command of the Captain proceeded to Ninth and Arch Streets, from which point we proceeded by Regiment in the Passenger Cars of the Ridge Avenue Railroad Company to Islington Lane & Ridge Avenue, where leaving the cars they marched to the Encampment on Islington Lane opposite Odd Fellows Cemetery, reaching there at 8½ o'clock. The Regiment was drawn up to hear orders of the day, when it was dismissed. Company "C" after changing their hats for the fatigue cap, were called into line for the purpose of practice in Skirmish drill. Lieut. Herring and Sergt. O'Callaghan taking charge of the 1st Platoon as Skirmishers the several firings, such as firing in advance, retreat, and the rallying by fours and on the centre were executed with great precision by the men, with entire satisfaction to the Captain and all concerned, the Company then returned to its street, and ranks were broken. At 11 o'clock the Company was again called into line for Regimental Drill the movements were executed admirably, and the firing was excellent, except one Company fire which was bad, the drill was very long being in line 2½ hours at 1½ o'clock the Regiment was dismissed the Company then fell in for dinner which was served up in regular camp style. The afternoon was devoted to Regimental drill again and at 5 o'clock the Regiment took up the line of march for the City, all pleased with the days performance.

The following members were present:

Capt. C. M. Prevost	A. T. Goodman	— Molan
Lieut. C. P. Herring	M. Gaul	Earp Ogden
" A. Smith	A. Hinckley	Clark H. L. Peterson
Sergt. O'Callaghan	E. T. Harper	I. W. Powell
" Sharwood	W. Holmes	— Parsons
" Ireland	I. D. Harbert	Sergt. Siter
Qr. Mr. Bispham	A. Ireland	Sergt. of Guard
Corp. Allen	I. S. Jarden	I. Sulger
" Hoopes	I. B. Johnston	I. W. Shain
Private S. Bell	C. O. Klett	S. Simes
H. Birkhead	W. R. Keihl	B. Saylor
L. L. Crocker	N. Lening	Jno. Trucks, Jr.
A. I. Craig	D. Lee	E. Thomas
S. Cook	H. Lapsley	E. S. Tallmadge
A. Campbell	H. P. Leland	G. W. White
H. Ferber	F. Lee	R. B. White
G. W. Farr	L. Leisenring	W. H. Weatherill
G. W. Groves	Jno. Mason	A. M. Wetherill

Total 55

C. M. O'CALLAGHAN,
1st Sergeant.

EXTRACT FROM COMPANY D

Philada. Oct. 24th, 1861 In accordance with Regt. orders No. 8 the Company paraded at the Armory—50 men—at 6½ o'clock A. M.—marched via 18th & Race Sts to the residence of Col. P. C. Ellmaker, 1637 Race Street, received the Regimental colors and escorted them via Race, 13th & Arch Sts. to the place of assembling the Regt. 9th & Arch arriving there at 7½ o'clock A. M.—took the Ridge Avenue cars to Islington Lane, and marched through the lane

to a field on the right hand, opposite the Odd Fellows Cemetery,—selected for the encampment—then dismissed for a brief interval, and reformed at 9 A. M. for Company drill, occupying a half hour,—then dismissed until 11 A. M. when it formed and took place in line. The Regiment was drilled in the school of the Battalion until 1½ P.M., then dismissed until 2½ P.M., when it was again formed for parade, lasting until 5 P. M., when it marched from the ground, returning through Islington Lane, Ridge Avenue, Girard Avenue, and Broad Street to Willow Street where the Regiment dismissed. The Company escorted the colors to Col. Ellmaker's residence, and then marched to the Armory and dismissed at 6½ P. M.

JOS. W. RICKETTS, *1st Sergt.*

The subject of filling the vacancy in the Majority, following the promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel Kneass, was frequently before the Board. At the meeting of November 9, 1861, as the result of much investigation and after many inquiries, each company made its report as follows: "A Company had expressed itself unanimously in favor of George L. Senat. C Company would no doubt favor Senat. E Company would nominate and support Major R. P. Desilver, Company F nominated Adjutant Joseph T. Ford, I Company nominated Captain Charles M. Prevost, and D, H, and K Companies had no names to suggest; but would support the nominee." Adjutant Ford subsequently withdrew his name, and Captain Piersol declined to permit his name to be used. The question was not finally disposed of until January, 1862, when the unanimous choice fell upon Major Charles H. Graff. The Board of Officers proposed his name on the seventh, at the same session the commandant was requested to order an election, and on the thirty-first Major Graff took his seat as a member of the Board.

A delinquency evidently of some moment, its real character not fully disclosed, seemed to threaten reputation and hinder progress. So it would appear at least from the tenor of a resolution introduced by Captain Loudenslager at a meeting of the Board of Officers of December 3, 1861, and passed at the same session. It ran thus: "That the Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Adjutant be requested to inquire into the affairs of B and H Companies and apply such measures as they may deem necessary to promote their efficiency." The purpose of the resolution was obviously accomplished. The measures applied proved effectual, adverse comment ceased. The incident evinces a manifest determination to be watchful and wary, that evils attendant upon neglect or indifference may be checked in their incipency.

The grade of third lieutenant was established at the organization of the regiment, and an officer of that rank was for a time carried on the company rolls as a sort of a supernumerary non-commissioned officer. The creation of such a grade was wholly without warrant of law and the rank was soon abolished. It had its suggestion no doubt from a like grade prescribed for the artillery, but at that time unknown in the infantry.

On December 16, 1861, the Board of Officers was summoned in special session to take suitable action upon the decease of Quartermaster Joseph M. Thomas, one of the founders of the regiment. He was among the leaders in the business community, of large influence and wide acquaintance. He passed away while still in the midst of the active discharge of the onerous duties of his responsible office. The resolutions adopted at the meeting speak of him as "one of our most valued officers, one whose lively interest in the welfare of the organization contributed much to its success," and add this tribute: "That in looking back to the career of our deceased friend we find him preëminent in all the traits of character that dignify the man: as a merchant his integrity was never questioned; as a public-spirited citizen he was ever active in promoting the interest of his native city; as a friend he was generous, kind-hearted, and sincere."

Albert R. Foering was afterward announced as first lieutenant and quartermaster, vice Joseph M. Thomas, deceased, and Walter K. Ludwig was selected as quartermaster-sergeant to fill the vacancy caused by Foering's promotion.

About this time, too, Horace L. Peterson resigned as sergeant-major and Benjamin M. Dusenberry was appointed in his stead. Peterson's appointment was made on July 20, vice Nathan Spering, resigned July 19.

Captain William H. Kern resigned his captaincy of Company B to accept his appointment of December 21, 1861, as regimental commissary. First Lieutenant Charles F. Hupfeld was specially assigned to command the company until the vacancy was filled. A subsequent election made him the captain, and he made his first appearance in his advanced rank in the Board of Officers, where he had always been faithful in his attendance as first lieutenant, at its meeting on January 31, 1862. The resignation of Benjamin K. Ripperger, second lieutenant of this company, was also announced as of December 15, 1861.

Something of a change had also taken place in the officers of Company H. James Brown had resigned his second lieutenancy on August 24, 1861, and William W. Keys had been elected to succeed him. Captain Silas Wilson resigned his captaincy December 15, 1861, and on February 11, 1862, Captain Francis P. Nicholson, elected his successor, made his first appearance at a meeting of the Board of Officers. The changes in these companies following closely, as they do, the recent resolution of the Board, awaken the suggestion, that in some way, remotely or otherwise, they have touch with the inquiry provided for in that resolution.

The Board of Officers, between its first meeting, April 28, 1861, and the last of the year, December 17, 1861, had held thirty meetings, stated and special. These were all well attended. Captain Charles S. Smith, of Company A, holds the conspicuous record, being present at every meeting, Colonel Ellmaker and Adjutant Ford were absent on but a single occasion, and Captains Loudenslager and Piersol have but two absences scored against them.

Squad and company drills continued with their prescribed frequency. Two other battalion movements close this eventful year. The one was a full-dress afternoon street parade, Thursday, November 14. The details as to the route disagree. The only accurate information supplied is that the parade started at Twelfth and Arch Streets at three o'clock and ended at Independence Hall about half-past five, and that Company C's aggregate was 58 and D's 50. Captain Loudenslager's Company E escorted the colors to and from the grounds of formation and dismissal.

The other has a more distinctive feature. It was a brigade movement, pursuant to General Orders No. 5, from the headquarters of the Reserve Brigade. General Patterson for the first time exercised his command in evolutions of the line. The regiment formed on the morning of Thursday, November 28, at nine o'clock, on Market Street, with its right resting on Second Street facing north, with Colonel Ellmaker in command and Second Lieutenant Charles P. Herring acting as adjutant. Thence it crossed the ferry and proceeded to the usual ground for manœuvres, near Diamond Cottage, Camden. There the whole brigade assembled and was satisfactorily exercised, so says the company journal, in the various field manœuvres incident to the evolutions of the line

and school of the battalion, with occasional intervals of blank cartridge firing by volley and file. The event concluded at half-past two o'clock, when the brigade returned to the city, and before its dismissal was paraded, with General Patterson still in command, down Front to Walnut, to Sixth, to Pine, to Broad, to Chestnut, to Fourth, to Walnut, where the colonels resumed command and dismissed their companies to their several armories. The information from the records of C and D supplies the usual basis for the estimate of the regimental strength. D's aggregate was fifty-five, and C's fifty-three.

The records are not altogether satisfactory as to the various changes in the line, but other withdrawals, substitutions, and promotions during the year, gathered from the published special orders, appear as follows: First Lieutenant T. West Blake, originally selected for that office in a company, inadvertently in the first published roll styled D, when it should have been G, resigned, and Henry Gorman, who resigned his second lieutenancy to accept promotion, was elected to succeed him. George W. Martin was the second lieutenant chosen in Gorman's place. Frank Granello, the second lieutenant of Company I, resigned on August 24, and Edwin A. Adams was subsequently elected and duly qualified. Edwin Watson resigned his first lieutenancy in Company D on December 15. Charles K. Ide was elected to fill the vacancy, and on the evening of the election William T. Martien announced by a communication to the company that he had resigned his second lieutenancy. The resignation was subsequently accepted, and on May 2, 1862, First Sergeant Joseph W. Ricketts was elected to fill the vacant second lieutenancy. John G. Murphy on the same day also resigned as second lieutenant of Company F.

Colonel Ellmaker had been constant in zeal, persistent in effort, faithful in all things. He was a disciplinarian and could enforce discipline. Thorough as a tactician, he knew well how to impart his knowledge. His voice, far-reaching and resonant, was in instant requisition on the field to correct an error or to avoid a mistake. He knew how to measure men, and wisely chose for his subordinates those only upon whom he could confidently rely. He had been well trained as a subaltern in that honorable corps from which the regiment had its being. His acquaintance was wide, among the best and most influential. Officers and men held him

in high esteem and his presence, everywhere where most needed, was always forcefully felt.

The testimonial as a token of appreciation in recognition of deeds and services of special and significant moment has ever been of constant and immemorial usage. A number of officers, alert to the situation, had not been unmindful that Colonel Ellmaker was well deserving, at the hands of those whom he had so well and faithfully served, of some suitable token in recognition of their obligations to him and as expressive of their appreciation of his services to them. There could not be a more propitious time to concentrate their efforts toward this end than the opening of the New Year, with its attendant good cheer, fellowship, greetings, and congratulations. So in furtherance of this design, a committee was quietly organized, with Captain Charles S. Smith as chairman, Captain J. Ross Clark as secretary, and Captain Joseph N. Piersol as treasurer, with a view to perfect the necessary arrangements to carry out the purpose.

The details are meagre, but the purpose and end were fully accomplished. The publication of a circular order from the sub-committee on arrangements, on Christmas Eve of 1861, signed Charles S. Smith, Jacob Loudenslager, and John E. Addicks, shows that the affair was conjectured within no narrow limits. Each company was requested to select a delegation of five of its members—the commanding officer, a lieutenant, a non-commissioned officer, and two privates. The delegates in full-dress uniform, the officers with side arms, and enlisted men with waist belts, without arms, assembled at the armory of Company B, on Wednesday evening, January 1, 1862, at seven o'clock, and proceeded thence in a body to the residence of Colonel Ellmaker to participate in the function incident to the occasion.

The significant frequency of the funeral procession, with muffled drum and arms reversed, was an ever-present reminder of the casualties of war. Details from the regiment, not in numbers proportioned as prescribed by regulations, but more in keeping with the reverence in which the public held the heroic dead, were repeatedly summoned to the discharge of such duty. By a singular omission—probably from the fewer casualties in the season of profound peace which the nation had so long enjoyed—the books of tactics prescribed for and by General Orders No. 2,

Headquarters Reserve Brigade, current series of 1861, were without the requisite instructions for a manual of arms in a funeral escort, but Colonel Ellmaker, with his clever aptitude for construction, provided one and published it in full in Regimental Orders No. 2 of January 22, 1862. And that any possible suggestion of innovation might be avoided, added this cautionary injunction: "Officers and non-commissioned officers are again enjoined to discard all books in Military Tactics other than those named in the order above referred to."

Details of one lieutenant and twenty men each from Companies B, F, and I, with the requisite complement of non-commissioned officers, all under the command of Captain Geo. W. Briggs, acted as escort on the occasion of the funeral of Thomas R. Birch, first lieutenant, Company K, 99th Pennsylvania Volunteers. Lieutenant Birch died of disease at Alexandria, Virginia, on January 5, 1862, and was buried from his Philadelphia home on January 8. He had been a member of Company B, and in recognition of that membership the funeral was largely attended.

In obedience to Special Orders No. 6, current series, from regimental headquarters, issued in conformity with Special Orders No. 3, from the headquarters of the brigade, Company E, Captain Loudenslager, and Company H, Captain Frank P. Nicholson, were detailed to report on Thursday, January 22, 1862, to Lieutenant-Colonel Paynter, of the Third Regiment, Reserve Brigade, for escort duty to the remains of Lieut.-Col. John P. Van Leer of the Sixth New Jersey. Colonel Van Leer was killed in action at Williamsburg, Virginia, May 5, 1862.

By direction of Special Order No. 7, Regimental Headquarters, June 4, 1862, the funeral of the Rev. Father John McClosker, "a pious and patriotic divine, late chaplain of the 55th Regiment (Penna. Vols.), who sacrificed his life in the cause of his country," was furnished with an escort. The detail was made up of detachments of ten men each from Companies A, C, D, E, F, and G, with the proper complement of subaltern and non-commissioned officers, and was commanded by Captain Joseph N. Piersol.

First Lieutenant John Trout Greble, U. S. A., who graduated from West Point with his class in 1857, of a leading Philadelphia family, killed at the battle of Big Bethel, June 10, 1861, was the first officer of the regular army killed in action in the Civil

War. As a special recognition of his prominence and valor, his portrait has been accorded a place in old Independence Hall, among the founders of the nation.

First Lieutenant Orlando G. Wagner, U. S. A., a Philadelphian of like prominence, who graduated as a topographical engineer from the West Point Military Academy with his class in 1859, also fell early in the struggle, in front of the enemy's works at Yorktown, April 21, 1862. Lieutenant Wagner gave promise of a brilliant career. He was buried from the residence of his mother, Arch Street above Eighth. In his Special Order No. 4, of April 26, 1861, which provided for the funeral escort, Colonel Ellmaker referred to him as "that distinguished officer whose life was sacrificed in the cause of his country." The escort, commanded by Captain J. Ross Clark, consisted of detachments of twenty men each from Companies C, D, and G, and fifteen men each from F and K, with the proper complement of subaltern and non-commissioned officers. The detachment assembled for a preparatory drill at D Company's armory on Saturday evening, the day of the issuance of the order, at eight o'clock, and on Monday, the 28th of April, at four o'clock, the day and hour named for the funeral, proceeded to the discharge of the escort duty to which it had been assigned.

Pursuant to Special Orders No. 5, Regimental Headquarters, May 3, 1862, issued in conformity with Brigade Headquarters Special Order No. 4, current series, the field staff, and company officers, in full-dress uniform, on Tuesday, May 6, united with the military escort at the funeral of Maj.-Gen. Charles Ferguson Smith, United States Volunteers. General Smith died of disease in the field, April 25, 1862. He was an officer of conspicuous promise, with a military record of exceptional proficiency. A West Point graduate, colonel of the Third United States Infantry, a major-general of volunteers, he was assured of historic renown. His untimely death, while still in his early forties, interrupted a career of brilliant opportunity. It was said he had been seriously considered for command of the army.

In the need for vigorous action, in the more absorbing interest in the passing event, the necessity for the proper preservation of the military record is often overlooked. The want of it is not infrequently vividly presented in after years. The condition

that research developed, and in a measure relieved, of the flimsy legal foundations that sustained this organization in its beginning, the salvation that came to it rather through legislative confirmation than administrative creation, is a potent illustration of a record indifferently cared for or not cared for at all.

The executive officer with his instincts constantly quickened to those ever essentials, order and accuracy, naturally turns to the future, and is prone to be insistent that it be looked after by an orderly preservation of the doings of the present. It was this prompting that led to the creation at a special meeting of the Board of Officers, on January 16, 1862, of what was suggestively styled the "Active Service Roll," to be maintained in each company and ever to be remembered as a roll of honor. The war had so far progressed, honors had come, and distinction had been won, and casualties had so appreciably increased that Adjutant Ford saw the urgency for speedy action, so at this special meeting, called for another purpose, he by leave specially granted introduced and had unanimously adopted the resolution that created this memorable roll. The resolution provided that the companies should at once prepare rolls of their members "who had entered into active service and in what capacities." The roll was to be called the "Active Service Roll." The resolution also provided that on the first Monday of February following, the companies should report to the adjutant the number, names, and rank of all from their membership who had entered into active service since the organization of the regiment, that this information should be supplied monthly thereafter, that the adjutant should consolidate and condense these returns, and present them at each regular stated meeting of the Board. The scheme so well devised promised effective results.

The overcoat question had long been a subject for serious consideration. The regiment was still without that necessary equipment. Its conclusion, when the overcoat was finally secured, demonstrated the hold the regiment had on the public confidence. From the large infusion of men of force and character, of business and professional standing, among its officers and within its ranks, who really controlled its destinies, this confidence could not have been otherwise than well reposed. And so while the regiment within itself had testified by its testimonial the value it placed

on the services of its colonel, as an officer, the public through a more substantial manifestation, its liberal contribution to the overcoat fund, with special emphasis had signified its appreciation of the regiment as soldiers.

The matter was exhaustively treated by the Board of Officers. Beginning with the first meeting in January, it received close attention through many subsequent sessions. When the scheme was fully consummated, committees on pattern, color, sample, estimates, safekeeping, distribution, were specially designated for these respective purposes; besides there was also the very important one of three from each company to solicit subscriptions from their "members and immediate friends." But the committee upon whose success or failure the ultimate result so essentially depended was first known as the "Committee to collect funds to procure overcoats." It afterward assumed the more significant designation of the "Committee on Ways and Means." It was this committee that was to test the public pulse, sound the business interests, and enlist the sympathy and support of the heavy-moneyed institutions in furtherance of the purpose of their appointment. How well they fulfilled their mission has its best demonstration in the result.

The committee consisted of Lieut.-Col. Napoleon B. Kneass, Captain William H. Kern, and First Lieutenant Atwood Smith. They were empowered to increase their membership whenever they deemed it advisable. This they did by calling to their counsels Samuel Welsh and Thomas Sparks, Jr., two soldiers from the ranks of Company A, men of powerful commercial and social influence. Whatever measure of public utility had their countenance and support was assured of success. Their helpful aid was recognized with the fulfilment of their task in a suitable resolution of appreciation and acknowledgment.

The work seems to have been fully accomplished, cloth purchased, and the overcoats manufactured under a contract with John Mundell, Jr., "in accordance with his bid." Special regulations provided how they should be issued and for their care, custody, and insurance. A fine of five dollars was imposed if the coat should be worn without permission when not on duty. In the winter they were to be in custody of the companies, and in the summer were to be returned to the regimental quartermaster for proper protection from moth.

It is not altogether clear what amount was secured from subscriptions from "members and immediate friends." There is a record, however, that shows an obligation incurred for a preliminary expenditure, which would indicate that the sum was quite appreciable.

From the Report of Committee on preparation of history of organization and tender of services to General Government—Board Minutes—February 3, 1863. (See Appendix.)

By an examination of the books of the several Companies composing the Regiment, it appears that in addition to the amount received from the Committee of Public Safety, the enormous sum of Twenty-one Thousand seven hundred and forty dollars and Sixty-three (\$21,740.63) cents was expended during the first year of the existence of the organization; beside incurring an aggregate debt of Eight Hundred and eighty-four dollars and twenty-seven (\$884.27) cents which had to be provided for.

Thus it will be seen that an aggregate sum of nearly Twenty-three Thousand dollars (\$23,000.00) was expended in one year by the individual members of the Regiment.

There are better proofs of what was done by the Committee on Ways and Means. One list of their collections supplies the names of the contributors among the moneyed institutions and the amounts subscribed by each, which aggregates the sum of seven thousand dollars.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO OVERCOAT FUND, "GRAY RESERVES"

Philadelphia Bank, \$1000; Pennsylvania Railroad Co., \$500; Penn Mutual Insurance Co., \$300; Mutual Assurance Co., \$300; Insurance Co. of North America, \$250; Girard Bank, \$250; Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Co., \$250; Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co., \$250; American Fire Insurance Co., \$200; Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Co., \$250; Southward Bank officers, \$100; Mechanics' Bank, \$100; Insurance Co. State of Pennsylvania, \$100; Enterprise Insurance Co., \$100; Northern Liberty Bank, \$100; Manufacturers' & Mechanics' Bank, \$100; Penn Township Bank, \$100; Bank of Germantown, \$100; Corn Exchange Association, \$100; Union Mutual Insurance Co., \$100; Bank of Commerce, \$100; Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Co., \$100; Franklin Fire Insurance Co., \$100; Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Co., \$100; American Life Insurance and Trust Co., \$100; Beaver Meadow Railroad and Coal Co., \$50; Thomas Smith, \$50; Schuylkill Navigation Co., \$100; Philadelphia Contributionship Insurance Co., \$1750. (Total, \$7,000.00.)

The final report of this committee, signed by its original members only, concludes with this allusion: "To their associates, Messrs. Samuel Welsh and Thomas Sparks, Jr., of Company A, the Committee considers the merit for the successful accomplishment

of its labors is eminently due." And this is confirmed by the Board of Officers, who, in their resolution of thanks, appreciation, and acknowledgment to the committee generally, say "That to Privates Samuel Welsh and Thomas Sparks, Jr., of Company A, who were added to their number by the Committee, the acknowledgments of the regiment are in especial manner due—as to their indomitable energy, perseverance, and influence may be attributed the success which attended the labors of the Committee."

The parade of the brigade on February 22, 1862, was eventful not only as an anniversary celebration, but as the occasion of its first and only review as a brigade by the governor of the commonwealth. It had, too, this other significance, that it was the last of the parade for a season, as a special feature in the commemoration of historic events.

The resolution of the Board of Officers that provided for a parade in celebration of the regiment's first anniversary, was reconsidered and revoked because it was "considered injudicious under existing circumstances." General Order No. 9, of June 30, 1862, from regimental headquarters, impressively announced in its first paragraph: "The approaching anniversary of American Independence will be celebrated by a parade in full-dress uniform in the morning. The commandant expects every man to do his duty. The recollections of the day demand it. The future welfare and perpetuity of the organization require that a creditable demonstration should be made on the occasion." Unforeseen and portentous happenings followed, and the order was revoked in language ominously reflective of the nation's anxiety. "In consequence" (so reads this order of revocation of July 3) "of reports having been received of a serious disaster to the Union arms before Richmond and the general suspense in regard to the fate of many brave officers and men who have friends and relatives in our midst, the order for a parade of the command to-morrow morning, July 4th, in honor of the Anniversary of American Independence, is hereby countermanded." It might be concluded from the phrase "serious disaster to the Union arms" that the country in its initial view did not accept the movement from in front of Richmond to Harrison's Landing solely as a "change of base," which subsequent official despatches indicated was its purpose.

The public had come to look more seriously upon war and

observe it more from its practical side, so much so that the regiment was afterward, save for drill and instruction, funeral escort, or going to and returning from its campaigns, rarely seen upon the highways, until, recovering from the depression that followed the hostile legislation of 1864, it reappeared in 1865.

A field return survives this 22nd of February parade, rare, and of interest. Its preservation is due to its appearance in the regimental order book. There is also quite a complete story of the event told in the first sergeant's Orderly Book of Company D.

FIELD RETURN PARADE FEBRUARY 22ND, 1862

Present for Duty

Field Officers	3
Staff	8
Officers	33
Non-commissioned officers	78
Privates	435
Field Music	11
Total	568
Absent	110
	<hr/> 678

ORDERLY BOOK, COMPANY D

Philada., Feby. 22nd, 1862.

In pursuance of Company Order No. 1 the Company paraded, fifty-eight men, at the Armory at 10 A. M. in full uniform with gloves and overcoat—Marched to its post in Regimental line at 11 A. M. Locust St. east of Eighteenth facing South. After formation of the Regiment the Regt marched at 11½ A. M. via 18th, Spruce & Broad Sts. to its post on left of line of parade, Broad St south of Federal, facing west. At near 1 P. M. Governor Curtin and Aids passed along the line in an open barouche for reviewing the troops. Upon the return of the Governor to the stand erected at the Academy of Music for his use, the parade moved by countermarching in Broad Street wheeling at Walnut St. then passing the Governor in review, continued the March via Pine St, 19th, Walnut, 18th, Arch, 12th, Chestnut, Third, Walnut, Broad, Locust & Twelfth Sts; where the Regiment was halted, right resting on Chestnut facing West, and the parade was dismissed.—

The Company marched to the Armory and dismissed at 4½ P. M.

JOS. W. RICKETTS,

1st Sgt.

Though disaster disheartened at one time, victory elated at another. The country was as jubilant over success as it was depressed under defeat. "The recent glorious achievements of the Army of the Union at Island No. 10 on the Mississippi and Pitts-

burg Landing on the Tennessee demanded from all classes a more than ordinary notice," and a salute of one hundred guns was ordered to be fired "in honor of the event." So was also a like salute ordered in honor of the brilliant operations of the army under Maj.-Gen. Ulysses S. Grant that culminated in the abandonment of Fort Henry on the Tennessee and the surrender of Fort Donelson on the Cumberland. Captain Charles M. Prevost, with his Company C, was charged with the execution of these orders.

The most cherished event of the year has always been the anniversary celebration of the nineteenth of April. It took a firm hold in the beginning, and that hold has never been relaxed. When the Board of Officers revoked its resolution to parade because it was deemed "injudicious under the circumstances," it at once appointed a committee "to devise some plan for the proper observance of the coming anniversary." It happened that the nineteenth fell upon a Saturday. A promenade concert with a poem and oration at the Academy of Music was determined upon, "the proceeds derived from the sale of the tickets of admission to be applied to the relief of our brave sick and wounded soldiers." The scheme met with a generous support and a large audience was in attendance. The regiment, in full uniform with side arms only, occupied the parquet. The Rev. Kingston Goddard delivered the oration, a poem was recited by Mr. Cleveland, Professor Wilkes gave a drill of his Regimental Drum Corps, and a highly creditable musical programme, rendered by the well-known Germania Orchestra, interspersed the intervals.

The Schuylkill County riots of early May of 1862, more really a disorder than a riot, largely overshadowed by the more important happenings that were so soon to follow, are almost forgotten in the many "industrial disturbances" of greater magnitude—one nation-wide—that later fell to the lot of the regiment to help suppress. So soon disposed of it was rather an episode than an experience.

In obedience to instructions from Brigade Headquarters, a detachment made up of Companies A and C, and of details of twenty men each from B, E, and F, the whole under the command of Captain Charles S. Smith, was directed by Special Order No. 5, of May 7, 1862, to proceed at three o'clock in the afternoon

of that day by rail to Pottsville, "to aid in the suppression of riot." Its ultimate destination, Minersville, was reached during the night.

On the day following the eighth, Company D and the men of B, E, and F, not with the detail in advance, organized as one company, under the command of Captain Joseph N. Piersol, Captain J. Ross Clark to command the battalion, was directed to proceed by rail to the scene of the disturbance in support of the troops already there. The battalion, accompanied by Starr's howitzer battery of four pieces, entrained at the Reading depot at three o'clock in the afternoon, reached Schuylkill Haven during the evening, where, ordered to debark, it remained overnight, and the next day, the ninth, joined by the column under Captain Smith, the entire command returned to Philadelphia, "order having been restored." Colonel Ellmaker congratulated the troops on the promptness with which they had responded to the call for active duty, and after a short street parade the battalion was dismissed and the companies returned to their armories.

To an application for the payment of the troops under the laws of the Commonwealth the Adjutant-General's office made the singular ruling that though the services were rendered to the State and at the call of the Governor, nevertheless as the disturbance was local, the local authorities must bear the burden and the claim must consequently be made upon the Commissioners of Schuylkill County. The claim, if any was made, does not appear to have been entertained. Provision, however, was subsequently made for the payment of the troops on duty during this disturbance after some delay by an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act for the payment of the troops of the Reserve Brigade First Division Pennsylvania Militia in service during the riots of the county of Schuylkill in the month of May, 1862. Approved April 15, 1863, P. L., p. 459."

There is an interesting reminder of the incident to be found in the Orderly Book of Company D, where the names of a few of the participants appear.

ORDERLY BOOK COMPANY D, PHILA., MAY 28, 1862.

The following members reported themselves for duty: Capt. Clark; Lieut. Ide; Lieut. Ricketts; Sergeants: Willis, De Coursey, and Seegar; Corporals: Moss; Hinkle; McKean; Driesback; and Privates: Seaver; Fine; Barr; Kimber; C. S. Lancaster; Butler; Boyles; T. B. Lancaster; J. M. Moss; H. G. Smith; F. A. Walker; Black; Robbins; McDowell; Leitz;

Bartholomew; Latta; S. G. Smith; Rulon; Fox; White; Ashmead; Wills; Harris; Dickson; R. V. Massey, Jr.; Mithner; Lewis; T. K. Walker; West; Colton; Marks; Wagner; H. C. Lancaster; Taylor; and A. Becket, Drummer. The following members of other companies reported themselves, and fell into the ranks: Corp. Allen; Privates: Parsons; Goodwin; and Prevost; Perot; Butler; and Fergusson of Company C, and Atkinson, Trotter, Brown, and Morris of Company A.

Captain Joseph T. Ford, appointed captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers, June 11, 1862, resigned the adjutancy on June 19, 1862, to accept the appointment. William W. Keys, first announced as acting, was on September 12, 1862, appointed adjutant to succeed him. He thereupon resigned his second lieutenancy in the line. Adjutant Keys was afterward elected captain of Company K to succeed Captain Henry D. Welsh and resigned the adjutancy November 12, 1862, to accept that election. Captain Welsh had succeeded Captain Chas. P. Warner, who had resigned to take the field as captain of Company K, 119th Pennsylvania Volunteers. Captain Warner, who succeeded Major Truefitt on the battle-field in command of the 119th Pennsylvania, was killed in the same action at Spottsylvania on May 12, 1864. Lieutenant George S. Bethel, first announced as acting adjutant vice Keys promoted, was on January 9, 1863, appointed as adjutant, his appointment to date from November 12, 1862.

Resignations were frequent, a few in anticipation of the field, some from those who had already taken it, while others, in active service, but who had failed properly to signify their withdrawal, were reminded of the oversight by resolution of the Board of Officers.

On July 19, 1862, Captain Joseph N. Piersol resigned his captaincy of Company F. He subsequently returned to the regiment as major. On August 2, 1862, Second Lieutenant Joseph W. Ricketts, Company D, resigned his lieutenancy and was made captain of Company K, 118th Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was killed in action at Shepherdstown, Virginia, September 20, 1862. Second Lieutenant Charles H. Fernald, of Company F, resigned August 2, 1862, to be mustered in as captain of Company D, 118th Pennsylvania, August 25, 1862. Third Lieutenant J. Drummond Mercer, of Company F, was made adjutant of the 119th Pennsylvania, August 2, 1862. He was killed in action before Petersburg, Virginia, April 2, 1865. First Lieutenant

William W. Wagner resigned his lieutenantancy in Company F and was mustered in as captain of Company F, 119th Pennsylvania Volunteers, September 1, 1862. Second Lieutenant Henry P. Truefitt resigned his lieutenantancy in Company G to accept the captaincy of Company G, 119th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was mustered in as such September 1, 1862. He was promoted major April 4, 1863, and was killed in action, in command of the regiment, at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864. Col. Charles M. Prevost was appointed to the colonelcy of the 118th Pennsylvania Volunteers, August 28, 1862, and Major Charles P. Herring to the majority in the same regiment August 22, 1862. Major Herring was promoted lieutenant-colonel November 1, 1863; breveted colonel United States Volunteers December 2, 1864, brigadier-general March 13, 1868, and honorably mustered out June 1, 1865. Each resigned their offices as captains and second lieutenant of company on September 12, 1862. Walter K. Ludwig was honorably discharged as regimental quartermaster September 9, 1862, to accept promotion as second lieutenant, Company I, 119th Pennsylvania.

The regiment held tenaciously to the record it had made in the patriotic tender of its services to meet the crises that had confronted the country in the brief period since its organization. It manifested its determination to perpetuate a recollection of these events, so worthy of enduring memory, in more than one emphatic resolution of the Board of Officers. One of these resolutions is of especial interest; it provided for the "preparation of a history of the organization" and a statement of the facts connected with its offer of service for the field in response to the "late requisition" made by the constituted authorities. These incidents, intended to be thus so fittingly preserved historically, make an appropriate foreground for those of weightier moment that were so soon to follow.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD, MAY 28, 1862

"*Resolved*, that a committee of five be appointed to prepare a history of this organization and a statement of the facts connected with the Regiment offering its services under the late requisition made upon the authorities of this State and the orders of the Governor, the same to be prepared for publication if thought proper by this Board." Adopted.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD, JUNE 3, 1862

On motion of Captain Piersol the following was unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, under the recent order of the Governor of this Commonwealth for the uniformed Militia of the State to repair forthwith to Washington for its defence—it being supposed that there was imminent danger of its being attacked by the enemy—this Regiment promptly responded to the order, and was in marching condition at short notice although organized for home defence—therefore

"*Resolved* that in any future emergency of like character this Regiment will hold itself in readiness to march at the call of the constituted authorities."

MINUTES OF THE BOARD, JUNE 5, 1862

"Colonel Ellmaker, chairman of the committee to prepare a history of the organization, etc., made a report which was adopted, and on motion of Lieut. Truefitt, it was

"*Resolved*, that the name be referred to the Committee of Commandants to take such action in reference to its publication as they may think proper."

The report of the Committee "on preparation of history," etc., as it appears in the minutes of the Board, if not a history within itself, is certainly a valuable contribution to history. It is a rare portrayal of the temper of the times. It reveals impressively the purpose of the regiment, not alone to make soldiers, but to use them. It expresses keen disappointment at an enforced inaction at a critical moment in those perilous times, and charges the disappointment to the State's failure to be alert to the situation. It recognizes the liberal support and patriotic encouragement of the citizen and complains of the lack of both in the councilman. It arraigns the city authorities for their "lavish expenditures" on the "Home Guard" and "the absence of any interest or encouragement of the citizen soldiery." The entire report is of especial interest, and will be found in the Appendix.

The casualty in war is ever present, whether victory attend or disaster follow its prosecution. The ranks of the armies in the field, seriously depleted, required heavy recruitment. The magnitude of operations appreciably extended, new troops were in instant demand. The patriotic utterance of the ancient cleric, "There is no limit in measure or in time to the claims which their country has upon the care and service of right-minded men," was as potent then as it was in the day of its deliverance. The President's proclamation called for 300,000 additional volunteers. The First Regiment Infantry, Gray Reserves, responded without stint "in measure" or limit "in time" and contributed largely from its men and liberally from its means toward the recruitment of

two full regiments¹ to help fill Pennsylvania's quota under this call. These regiments were known respectively as the 118th Pennsylvania Volunteers (Corn Exchange Regiment), Col. Charles M. Prevost, and the 119th Pennsylvania Volunteers (Gray Reserve Regiment), Col. Peter C. Ellmaker. Colonel Prevost, as captain of Company C, withdrew from the First Regiment by resignation, and Colonel Ellmaker officially announced his retirement as follows:

HEAD QUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT, INFANTRY.

RESERVE BRIGADE, Philadelphia Aug. 14, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 12

Having been authorized by His Excellency, Governor A. G. Curtin to organize a Regiment for Active Service Lieut. Colonel N. B. Kneass will assume command of the First Regiment Infantry forthwith.

In relinquishing the command the Colonel desires to convey to each officer, non-commissioned officer and man of the Regiment his profound acknowledgment for the uniform courtesy displayed by them and for the prompt manner all have discharged their several duties.

By Command of

COL. P. C. ELLMAKER.

Colonel Ellmaker had few equals as a military instructor. He was equally efficient as an organizer and as equally able to maintain the efficiency of whatever he organized. His knowledge was ample, his conceptions clear, his explanations thorough. His orders on the field rarely failed of a proper execution, which on-lookers frequently applauded, critics generally approved. He was always firm, often severe, seldom harsh. He had just sufficient self-assurance to impress others that he knew what he professed to know, and could demonstrate that he did, if demonstration were necessary. He was as well adapted for the camp, the field, the march, the bivouac, the battle, as he was for drill and evolution. He everywhere proved himself the soldier, and when he swung his 119th Pennsylvania for the first time into column in presence of the bronzed and battle-scarred veterans of the Army of the Potomac, it was received with the hearty commendations of officers and men alike. It seemed so thorough in all appointments that it was openly asserted that this was no contingent of newly recruited

¹The 118th Pennsylvania was really the regiment of that great commercial body of Philadelphia, the Corn Exchange Association, but its life so bound up in and its touch always so close with the First Regiment of Infantry, the military parentage claimed for it by that regiment has now been freely conceded.

troops, but a regiment that certainly had seen service elsewhere in the field. This regiment was especially conspicuous in its make-up of both officers and men, and the promise it gave in the beginning of future usefulness was faithfully kept through all its three strenuous years of service in the field.

Colonel Ellmaker survived the war and lived to a ripe old age, respected by the community, and ever honored by the men who had been his soldiers.

Col. Charles M. Prevost, Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. V., came from a long line of distinguished military forbears, and well maintained the reputation of his sires. He was a man of soldierly presence, winning ways, and generous speech. His military instincts were ever at his bidding. He commanded respect, enforced discipline, secured obedience. His dress and carriage, always exceptional in neatness and precision, so impressed itself upon his company, as to give it the special distinctiveness of his own military personality. His new regiment, with himself of the best, was especially well officered, its personnel was impressive, its soldierly bearing of definite significance. It won a high place in the beginning and carried it effectually through all its three eventful years of conspicuous service.

General Prevost was made a captain and assistant adjutant-general, United States Volunteers, on May 1, 1862, and resigned August 16, 1862, to accept his commission and be mustered in as colonel of the 118th Pennsylvania Volunteers, from which rank he was honorably discharged September 30, 1863, to be appointed to the colonelcy of the 16th Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps. Brevetted brigadier-general United States Volunteers March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, he was finally honorably discharged from the United States service June 30, 1866.

General Prevost, though severely wounded, survived the war, to gather honors, and laurels, and appreciation through many years of business thrift and home contentment. His old First Regiment, upon its resumption of activity in 1866, honored him with its colonelcy, and the State subsequently made him the major-general of the First Division of its National Guard.

CHAPTER III

ANTIETAM CAMPAIGN, SEPTEMBER, 1862, AS SEVENTH REGIMENT
PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA—FUNERAL ESCORTS—COL. CHARLES S.
SMITH ELECTED—ANECDOTES—INCIDENTS—PROPERTY, INVEN-
TORY, VALUATION, NEEDS—REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BETTER-
MENTS

The ranks of the regiment had been seriously depleted. A, B, C, D, E, G, and I had severely felt the strain, and one hundred and twenty-five from their membership were reported to the Board of Officers to have withdrawn from the active rolls and taken the field for active service, largely in response to the recent call for additional volunteers, under which the 118th and 119th Pennsylvania had been organized. This depletion reduced the aggregate of these seven companies to three hundred and thirty-three present and absent, of whom, it was stated, but two hundred and thirty-five could be counted on as present for duty in an emergency.

This report was the incentive for immediate action, and the Board by resolution set about to devise measures for a general betterment, and meanwhile urged the companies to recognize the needs for promoting efficiency, recruiting the ranks, and filling the numerous vacancies in the line. Then there came an unlooked-for happening that hastened the end sought for at a lively pace. The disastrous defeat of the army under Maj.-Gen. John Pope, on the old Bull Run battle-field, late in the month of August—the last of the disasters that had followed each other in such orderly sequence through all that fateful summer of 1862—in the end proved rather a stimulant than a depression. With it came a reawakening, a new energy, a new zeal, a new patriotism, a new purpose. It gave new zest, new patriotism, as it conclusively demonstrated that the casualties of war did not prevent, nor did the hardships of war hinder, enlistment of the volunteer. It gave new purpose to the war when within the month that followed Pope's defeat at Manassas, and but a few days after McClellan's victory at Antietam, the great Emancipation Proclamation announced to the world that America thenceforth was to be forever free.



119TH, 7TH, AND 32D REGIMENTS PENNA. INFANTRY, U. S. VOLUNTEERS
AND PENNA. MILITIA, WAR OF THE REBELLION
1862-1865

The feverish anxiety prevalent in Pennsylvania is best ascertained from official sources. A single paragraph from Bates's "History of Pennsylvania Volunteers" concisely portrays the situation. "The result of the struggle" (so runs the paragraph) "on the plains of Manassas was no sooner known than the helpless condition of the State, which had been apparent from the first, became a subject of alarm."

Then there came this sound of the tocsin, this note of warning, this urgent summons: "On September 4th Governor Curtin issued a proclamation calling upon the people to arm and prepare for defence. He recommended the immediate formation of companies and regiments throughout the Commonwealth and for the purpose of drill and instruction that, after three P.M. of each day all business houses be closed."

The First Regiment, equally alert and with foresight quite as keen, through its committee to devise measures for a general betterment, having added to their numbers such eminent citizens as Morton McMichael and Thomas Sparks, of even date with the Governor's proclamation, reported to the Board of Officers the following appeal addressed to the citizens of Philadelphia:

TO THE CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA:

In May, 1861, a Supplement to the Militia Laws of the State was passed, constituting a brigade, to be called the Reserve Brigade, for the special defence of this City, and the Third Regiment of Infantry Grey Reserves, as then organized, was made the First Regiment of that brigade.

That regiment started with full ranks and experienced officers, and has furnished efficient means for teaching the manual of arms and military evolutions to all who choose to learn.

Of its original members one-fourth are now in active service, and a large number of them holding commissions, which their knowledge of the military art fully entitles them to.

From the above and other causes the regiment is reduced to half its original number, and its board of officers now call upon all loyal men capable of bearing arms to come forward and fill its ranks, to make it efficient for the purposes of its creation. A savage and desperate enemy is pressing forward into our old Commonwealth, and no man can say how soon the contest may be transferred to our own soil.

It is the part of prudence to prepare in time for any emergency which may arise, and every good citizen may soon have occasion to thank those who now invite him to come forward and learn how to use a musket.

The ranks of the regiment are open to all reputable citizens, and those liable to draft may qualify themselves to receive commissions in active service, while those who are exempt may acquire a knowledge and confidence which may be of the utmost importance to them.

This appeal was adopted, ordered to be published, and a meeting called of the non-commissioned officers, privates, and associate members of the regiment, and all others seeking service or the acquisition of military knowledge, for the following evening, September 5, at eight o'clock, at Sansom Street Hall.

The meeting was a decided success. The appeal was effective and the best results followed. At the next meeting of the Board, on September 10, additional recruits were reported as follows: A, 62; B, 20; C, 39; D, 30; E, 68; F, 40; G, 26; H, 22; I, 26; K, 10;—making an aggregate of 343. At the same time a fatigue uniform was adopted—dark blue army blouse and cap with oil-cloth cover; trousers—"pants" as they were then styled—to be of light blue kersey, army pattern.

The proclamation to arm and prepare for defence was supplemented by General Orders No. 35, Headquarters Pennsylvania Militia, September 10, 1862. This order called for all able-bodied men to enroll immediately and to hold themselves in readiness to march at an hour's notice, to select officers, to provide themselves with such arms as could be obtained, with sixty rounds of ammunition to the man. Arms were to be supplied to such as had none, and it was promised that the troops should be held to service only so long as the pressing exigency for State defence should continue.

Contrary to a previously established precedent in General Orders No. 24, Headquarters Pennsylvania Militia, May 26, 1862, where in making a call for troops in obedience to a requisition made by the President of the United States it was stated that "no commanding officer of a higher grade than captain can be accepted . . . excepting where the regiment is already organized," General Order No. 35 provided for the acceptance of company organizations only, made no exception as to regiments already in existence, and ignored the active militia, whatever there was of it, as if it had neither place nor being in the military system of the Commonwealth.

On the following day, September 11, the President of the United States having meanwhile sanctioned the action of the State authorities, given the movement his encouragement, and pledged the general government "to provide such equipment as may be required, according to the regulations of the United States service,"

the governor ordered the mobilization of fifty thousand men, directed them to report by companies by telegraph to Harrisburg for orders to move, and added that further calls would be made and the number of men increased as the exigencies should require.

The President's letter to Governor Curtin follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sept. 11th, 1862.

Sir:—

The application made to me by your Adjutant General for authority to call out the Militia of the State of Pennsylvania has received careful consideration.

It is my anxious desire to afford as far as possible the means and power of the Federal Government to protect the State of Pennsylvania from invasion by the rebel forces and since in your judgment, the Militia of the State are required and have been called upon by you to organize for home defence and protection, I sanction the call that you have made, and will receive them into the service and pay of the United States to the extent they can be armed and equipped and usefully employed. . . .

You will be authorized to provide such equipment as may be required according to the regulations of the United States service, which upon being turned over to the United States Quartermaster's Department will be paid for at regulation prices or the rates allowed by the Department for such articles. Railroad transportation will also be paid for as in other cases. Such general officers will be supplied as the exigencies of the service will permit.

Yours truly,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

HIS EXCELLENCY ANDREW G. CURTIN.

There was a sort of frontier flavor about this General Order No. 35—something that savored of Indian outbreaks, border raids, a summons to the minute men, the ride of Paul Revere. "Bring your weapons, with such ammunition as you may have on hand; deficiencies will be supplied at the rendezvous." The injunction "to provide themselves with such arms as could be obtained" was doubtless intended directly for the active organized militia, and indirectly expected to reach any abandoned property of the inactive or neglected companies, whose ranks the war had already depleted.

But comment is for naught, criticism of little avail, before results so substantial. The demonstration was unique, patriotic, spontaneous. The assembling of so large a body of men arrayed for war, armed, accoutred, equipped afresh, in many instances entirely, put into the field in so brief a period, has scarcely a historic parallel.

And who were and whence came these "able-bodied men"

of the Commonwealth? "Companies were rapidly formed," says the Adjutant-General's report of 1862, "and regiments organized comprising in the ranks the most responsible and prominent citizens of the State, representing the pulpit, the bench, the bar and the forum, and every pursuit of the enterprising and industrial portion of the community."

And of the fact that the quota was complete, that the fifty thousand men were there, there is ample proof from official sources.

"Fifteen thousand men," says Bates's "History of Pennsylvania Volunteers," "were pushed forward to Hagerstown and Boonsboro, and a portion of them stood in line of battle in close proximity to the field, in readiness to advance while the fierce fighting was in progress. Ten thousand more were posted in the vicinity of Greencastle and Chambersburg." "And about twenty-five thousand" (so reads Governor Curtin's annual message of 1863) "were in Harrisburg or on their way to Harrisburg, or in readiness and waiting transportation to proceed there."

The keen disappointment in the loss of identity of the First Regiment Infantry Gray Reserves in its absorption as an entire body into the Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Militia of 1862 has measurable compensation in the opportunity thus afforded its progeny to recall so rich an historic remembrance of their military forbears.

Neither was there discrimination. Similar disposition was made of the other two regiments of the Reserve Brigade. Colonel Day's regiment was designated as the Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Militia and Colonel Eakin's as the Twenty-fifth. In retaining under a mobilization the numbers of the militia regiments, as organized, there was this difficulty—they did not always run as serial, but their designation generally was not complete until the brigade and division to which they were severally attached had been added. The much wiser serial system as an essential has long since prevailed.

The pursuit by the regiment of every proper endeavor to preserve its identity had in no sense dulled its patriotic instincts or impaired its alacrity, so on the twelfth of September, pursuant to the instructions published in the Governor's General Order No. 35 of the eleventh, Regimental General Orders No. 5 directed

commandants of companies to instruct their commands to be ready to move at a moment's notice, a roll-call was to be held at each armory at 9 A.M. and 8 P.M., and daily reports were to be made to regimental headquarters at twelve o'clock noon. Each man, it was directed, should provide himself with a proper change of underclothing, heavy shoes, tin plate, knife, fork, spoon, and blanket.

Enthusiasm, exhilaration, excitement, followed. Armories were thrown open to receive recruits, squad drills followed daily from 4 P.M. until 6, and again from 8 P.M. until 10; in fact, drills and instructions of some sort or other were kept up continuously every day until the hour of departure, save on the intervening Sunday, the fourteenth, when a noon roll-call only was had. This was the result reported within twenty-four hours of the recruiting: Company A had its ranks filled to a total of 98; B, 59; C, 98; D, 98; E, 98; F, 98; G, 50; H, 98, and 20 over; I, 50; K, 43; Battery, 50; making an aggregate of 840, exclusive of H's surplus.

Elections were held pursuant to Regimental General Order No. 8 of September 13, for field officers, and throughout the companies where vacancies existed. Napoleon B. Kneass was elected colonel, Charles H. Graff lieutenant-colonel, and Joseph N. Piersol major. Dr. William C. Byington was named as surgeon and Dr. Silas Updegrove as assistant surgeon. The four-gun howitzer battery commanded by Captain Isaac Starr, Jr., was added to the regiment as Company L. Captain Atwood Smith had been elected to command C, and Captain Harry C. Kennedy to command F, vice Colonel Prevost and Major Piersol, promoted.

A committee of three, consisting of Lieutenant James D. Keyser, Quartermaster A. R. Foering, Adjutant William W. Keys, with Mr. R. Rundle Smith subsequently added, was appointed to visit Harrisburg "to ascertain if the Governor will accept the regiment intact" and to look after matters of detail.

Simultaneously with the appointment of this committee, at least on the same day, for the Board of Officers remained in continuous session through most of the twelfth,—Colonel Kneass was in receipt of the following telegram:

Report your command as companies in accordance with General Order No. 35. The consolidated organization shall be made to suit your wishes

in such form as is now authorized by United States Army regulations. Get ready for movement to this point (Harrisburg) immediately. Will your men be fully armed and have ammunition?

(Sgd.) A. G. CURTIN.

To this telegram a reply was promptly made as follows:

TO HIS EXCELLENCY A. G. CURTIN

A Committee of the Board of Officers will leave for Harrisburg per Reading train at 3 o'clock P. M. to give you the needful information. The regiment nearly full. Armed and accoutred but not equipped.

N. B. KNEASS

Lt. Col. Comdg.

Meanwhile the committee reported that it had fully accomplished the purpose of its mission and had secured the proper requisition on the United States Quartermaster's Department at Philadelphia for the complete equipment of the regiment for the field, arms to be exchanged and ammunition and hospital stores to be supplied at Harrisburg. Then on the fourteenth the Governor's order followed by wire: "Message received. Get transportation and bring your regiment here as soon as possible."

The movement began on the afternoon of September 15. Following the directions of General Order No. 9 of that date the regiment, with Colonel Kneass in command, at five o'clock formed on Seventh Street, with its right resting on Arch facing east, moved out Arch to Eighteenth, thence to Market, thence to the West Philadelphia depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad. There the regiment entrained, and at eight o'clock the start was made for Harrisburg. The delays, apparently the necessary attendant on all such movements, followed through the night, and it was nine o'clock on the morning of the sixteenth before the Harrisburg destination was reached. After a brief stop for a review by the Governor and a parade, the day hot, the streets dusty, a start was again made at noon, for Chambersburg. There was a hearty welcome and encouraging cheers as the train passed through the thrifty towns of the Cumberland Valley—Mechanicsburg, Carlisle, Shippensburg, and others. The arrival was after dark, and the troops were quartered through the night in churches and school-houses, until the next morning when they moved out to a wood on the south side of the town to an encampment known as "Camp McClure."

Instead of a camp, it was scarcely a halt. Orders immediately followed to re-entrain, and the regiment was again on its way, this time over the State line to Hagerstown, Maryland. On the route an issue of ball cartridge was made, forty rounds for the cartridge-box and twenty for the pocket. At eight o'clock on the evening of the seventeenth on its arrival at Hagerstown the regiment left the cars, stacked arms in the main street, and awaited the distribution of what proved to be a very limited supply of rations. The commissariat, by those who looked to it to be fed, was pronounced a failure, and what the soldier got he had either brought with him or gathered up from his own pursuit of it or obtained it through purchase by his officers while on the move. Coffee was a negligible quantity. There was mischief somewhere—nobody cared to inquire where. It was said there were ample stores at the depots, but supplies and consumers rarely met.

Knapsacks and baggage were left behind at Hagerstown, and with lightened load the regiment pulled out for its first real march to Boonsboro. The distance was ten miles, which with an hour's halt at Funkstown was covered before daylight on the morning of the eighteenth. "I remember," reads a note made of the occasion, "that weary march, and how we dropped like logs, in bivouac, at three o'clock in the morning, feeling the coming day might be fatal to some of us; for signs of war and battle were in the air, and the guns of Antietam had been making unwonted music to our ears. Signals on the mountain tops, orderlies dashing by, broken caissons and vacated rebel camping grounds told us we stood on sacred soil; but the battle was over when we reached Boonsboro."

This absence of a proper food-supply was at the time the cause of much harsh comment and searching criticism. The strictures on the Government by the soldiers were severe, while the soldiers, for the liberal way in which, it was alleged, they undertook to furnish their own supplies, were themselves sharply denounced. A writer of the time has said, as it were with the "tongue of a sword," or still touched with the asperities of the moment, that the country suffered as heavily from the incursion of the militia as it did from the invasion of the enemy.

Quartermaster Foering was detached from the regiment and assigned by General Reynolds to the highly responsible post of

"Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Commissary of the Division," with headquarters at Hagerstown, Md. His official report to the Board of Officers, from the wide scope it covers and the excellent opportunity his detail gave him for a broader field of observation, is a contribution to the story of the times of true historic value. It bears date December 2, 1862, and as it is nowhere to be found, except possibly in fugitive pamphlet form, outside of the regimental archives, it is here freely quoted from, as follows:

At Harrisburg I concluded to purchase some coffee, sugar and bread and also telegraphed to Philadelphia for some soda biscuit and hams.

The hams were sent immediately on the receipt of telegram to the ware house but owing to the scarcity of cars did not get beyond Harrisburg where they laid until after our return to the City when they were ordered back again, the Regiment losing the freight and portorage paid on same.

The soda biscuit (10 barrells) were sent to Freed, Ward & Freed's ware house on receipt of telegram and for the same cause were kept there until the Tuesday following the return of the Regiment to the City when they shipped them to Chambersburg they no doubt knowing we were home at that time.

Orders were sent by Q. M. Sergt. Wattson to the agent at Chambersburg to dispose of them to the best advantage and remit the proceeds of sale.

In the meantime the Rebel Army in part made a raid on Chambersburg and among other articles and stores taken possession of, took five barrells of our biscuit remarking to the forwarding merchant that they would divide with him leaving one half. So the Board has the satisfaction of knowing the First Regiment has contributed some little towards feeding a small portion of the Confederate Army.

There was much complaint made that the Regiment was getting along badly for want of provisions, which cause is only to be attributed to the fact that the rations were not drawn when there was a chance of same being done as the Regiment being so much on the move, the opportunities were few. The morning after the Regiment left Hagerstown the first wagons pressed, were loaded up from the ware house containing, besides ammuniton, rations. I sent to the Regiment without having any requisition for same and in two instances I sent one of my assistants out to the camp ground for the express purpose of having the rations sent for.

At the first meeting of the Board after returning a Committee was appointed to inquire into the cause and see further if the Company officers would not be reimbursed by the proper authorities for the amount expended by them in purchasing supplies. Capt. J. Ross Clark being made Chairman of said committee waited on me and from him I received the information of the raising of said committee and also that I was a member of same, after stating particulars to me I remarked that I did not think it worth while to inquire as the case would no doubt be referred to me as acting Quarter Master of the Division, and all I could say would be that all the requisitions made by the Regiment were filled—and he concluded best to let the matter drop, as I heard nothing further on the subject.

Special Orders No. 10, Headquarters First Regiment Infantry, Gray Reserves, Seventh Pennsylvania Militia, Hagerstown, Md., of this day, September 17, 1862, reads as follows: "Charles J. Biddle, Brevet Major U. S. A. (serving as a private in C Company), will perform the duty of a major in this Regt."

It might be well, when any one of this number of prominent men who, through official sources, it has been said, were comprised within the ranks of this militia contingent, comes under special mention, that something be said of him and his antecedents, not alone for himself, but also in a measure as typical of his fellows.

It should be remembered, too, in this connection, that it had been held as a sort of tradition, if nothing else, that brevet rank in the regular army once conferred was always retained, and might be made available at any time thereafter, for assignment to military duty, "according to brevet rank," whenever the circumstances should require it.

Besides the duty that this Special Order No. 10 imposed upon Major Biddle, he was afterward during these same militia operations assigned as aide-de-camp and assistant adjutant-general of a brigade.

Major Biddle was the son of Nicholas Biddle, the president of the Bank of the United States, and a brother of that eminent jurist of Philadelphia, the Hon. Craig Biddle. He had won distinction as a soldier in the Mexican War. A captain in the voltiguers (foot riflemen), an organization of the regular army created specially for service during that war, he had been brevetted major for gallant and meritorious conduct at the storming of Chapultepec.

At the breaking out of the Civil War Major Biddle's services were in instant demand. Col. Thomas L. Kane had organized the Forty-second Regiment (Thirteenth Pennsylvania Reserves) Pennsylvania Volunteers, afterward better and more familiarly known as the famous "Bucktail Regiment." Colonel Kane was elected to its colonelcy and Major Biddle was made lieutenant-colonel. Colonel Kane, though the organizer of the regiment, promptly declined the honor, and in language most emphatic and expressive, in his letter of resignation to Governor Curtin recommended Colonel Biddle for the appointment. "Sir:—I this day" (so reads this letter of June 13, 1861) "resign the post of colonel of the Rifle Regiment of the Reserve Volunteer Corps of Penn-

sylvania respectfully presenting for appointment by you to fill my place Lieutenant-Colonel Charles J. Biddle, whose merits as an officer and gentleman need no other advocacy on my part." The appointment was made accordingly and Colonel Biddle held the place until his election to the Thirty-seventh Congress as the representative from the Second Congressional District of Pennsylvania.

Colonel Kane continued to serve as lieutenant-colonel, until when, not alone in recognition of his magnanimity, but as well because of his special fitness and conspicuous courage, he was made a brigadier-general of volunteers.

General Kane had an intense passion for battle, rarely ever so keenly developed, as in the following instance. His brigade had a long march before it reached the field at Chancellorsville. The battle had been some time in progress. It is related of him, as he gradually drew near the scene, and the noise and din of the conflict increased in intensity, with his eyes afire and his cheeks aglow, he turned to his adjutant-general and said with enthusiasm: "Captain! Captain! aren't you glad you have lived to see this day." The captain (John P. Green, afterward First Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Railroad) modestly ventured the reply: "Well, General, if I really had my own choice I should be much more rejoiced if I were sure I should live to see the end of it."

To return to the night march to Boonsboro. An amusing incident is told of it. The march was well along, when the regiment pulled out of the road into the timber for a short halt and a brief rest. Overstrained to the limit of endurance, the men were soon all sound asleep. Other troops began to pass along the road, and their tramp aroused some of the more restless. One especially, bewildered at his sudden awakening, hurriedly gathered accoutrements, knapsack, and musket, and hastened to join the ranks of the moving column, thinking it his own, with the very natural inquiry for his own Company D. "Yonder on the right," was the prompt response. Our new recruit pushed along until he dropped into what he supposed was his place or very near it, neither he in the darkness recognizing any of the men about him, nor they him. He had failed to extend his inquiry beyond the letter of his company. What regiment it was had altogether escaped him. By and by day began to break, strange faces were all about him, and the distant boom of the cannon indicated a near approach to a

battle-field. Suddenly it dawned upon him he had forgotten to ask for the regiment, and when he did, back came the answer, "Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania." Without disclosing his mistake, he quietly let himself drift to the rear, and after some tribulation, much fatigue, and a bit of chagrin found his way back to his command again.

With the coming dawn of the eighteenth came confirmation of the cheering rumors of the night before: that Antietam was over, the battle won, the invasion a failure, and that the enemy was in haste to put the Potomac between himself and his adversary. Then the regiment retraced its steps to Funkstown, a distance of about seven miles, where it was halted, reviewed by the colonel, camp lines designated, streets laid out, and every preparation made for a well-organized stop. But it was not so to be. Stuart, the famous Confederate cavalry leader, was still abroad on our side of the Potomac. There was a bit of a flurry about Williamsport. Again there was a toilsome hurried march over the old route as far as Hagerstown, and then well out the Clear Spring Road in the direction of Williamsport, where the most of the flurry was. At Hagerstown "the hasty loading of trains, locomotives with steam up, and many anxious faces told of danger to the town, which happily General Reynolds and his Division averted." All night on this the night of the eighteenth out on the Clear Spring road, with one or two companies detailed for picket, the regiment was in line of battle, "every man at his post," silently awaiting, with loaded musket well in hand, an enemy that never appeared, listening for sounds that were never heard. It seems to be conceded that this large gathering of militia at this point came under Stuart's observation, and diverted a movement which, though only intended as a raid, would, if successful, have been fraught with serious consequences.

The morning of the nineteenth dawned and there had been no attack. The enemy had disappeared entirely. In this vicinity, at least, everything hostile and in arms that had been on this, was now upon the other side of the river, and the day was devoted to rest—much-needed rest. It was seven o'clock on the evening of the twentieth before the regiment was again on the move. Orders were then received to strike tents and be ready for the march. The route carried the command through Hagerstown again; and

thence on to Greencastle. Speed was not an essential, and so with an easy, swinging gait and frequent restful halts the journey was completed and Greencastle reached on the early morning of the twenty-first. The camp, well located convenient to water, and appropriately named "Camp Rest," indicated that something of a stop was intended. Company C, with its strength increased by details to one hundred men, was detached for duty as provost guard in Greencastle, and Captain Atwood Smith was named as the provost marshal of the town.

A general order prescribed the duties of the guard, limited the issue of passes, designated who might be admitted within the camp limits, fixed the hours for drill, guard mount, and dress-parade, and generally arranged for the usual details attendant upon the soldier's life in the field. The squad and company drills were to be of two hours each, the one in the morning, the other in the afternoon. Five o'clock was fixed as the hour for dress-parade, "on the road east of the camp, right resting south faced east."

An order from Governor Curtin assigned Colonel Kneass to the command of a brigade and the command of the regiment fell for a time upon Lieut.-Col. Charles H. Graff. Privates Samuel Fluck and S. H. Venable, of Company F, were detached as orderlies at brigade headquarters. Edward Wattson, the regimental quartermaster-sergeant, being on detached service with his chief, Quartermaster Foering, at Division Headquarters at Hagerstown, the quartermaster's department of the regiment was placed in charge, for a while, of that much-esteemed citizen afterward so prominent in public affairs for a full half century, Alexander P. Colesberry, a soldier in the regiment who had made himself of value in many important ways.

The few days available from the twenty-first to the twenty-fourth were well utilized for such instruction and experience as can only be obtained through life in the field and camp. Its value was fully demonstrated when within the year to follow the regiment was again called to the performance of those other and more strenuous duties of the campaign of '63. On the twenty-fourth the camp was broken and the regiment was entrained at Greencastle for its uneventful ride to Philadelphia. It reached its destination on September 25, with little delay and no appreciable detention. Mustered out, honorably discharged, and formally



J. B. Vickers

congratulated by its commanding officer, it again returned to its place as the First Regiment Infantry, Gray Reserves, Reserve Brigade, First Division, Pennsylvania Militia.

ROSTER OF THE OFFICERS, SEVENTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA (GRAY RESERVES), ANTIETAM CAMPAIGN, SEPTEMBER, 1862

Field and Staff: Colonel, Napoleon B. Kneass; Lieutenant-Colonel, Chas. H. Graff; Major, Joseph N. Piersol; Adjutant, William W. Keys; Quartermasters, Alfred R. Foering, Alexander P. Colesberry; Surgeon, Wm. C. Byington; Assistant Surgeon, Silas Updegrove; Sergeant-Major, Benj. H. Dusenberry; Quartermaster Sergeant, Edward Wattson; Commissary Sergeant, Kauffman Oppenheimer; Hospital Steward, John H. Pratt.

Company "A"—Captain, Chas. S. Smith; First Lieutenant, Jas. D. Keyser; Second Lieutenant, George F. Delleker.

Company "B"—Captain, C. Fred. Hupfeld; First Lieutenant, William Hart, Jr.; Second Lieutenant, Charles S. Jones.

Company "C"—Captain, Atwood Smith; First Lieutenant, Wm. W. Allen; Second Lieutenant, Jno. W. Powell.

Company "D"—Captain, J. Ross Clark; First Lieutenant, Chas. K. Ide; Second Lieutenant, Charles E. Willis.

Company "E"—Captain, Jacob Loudenslager; First Lieutenant, Julius C. Sterling; Second Lieutenant, Thos. Allman.

Company "F"—Captain, Harry C. Kennedy; First Lieutenant, Harry A. Fuller; Second Lieutenant, Robert M. Banks.

Company "G"—Captain, George W. Wood; First Lieutenant, Geo. W. Mackin; Second Lieutenant, John Rutherford, Jr.

Company "H"—Captain, Francis P. Nicholson; First Lieutenant, William W. Keys (promoted to Adjutant); Second Lieutenant, Geo. W. Kern.

Company "I"—Captain, George W. Briggs; First Lieutenant, Edward A. Adams; Second Lieutenant, Joseph A. Speel.

Company "K"—Captain, Henry D. Welsh; First Lieutenant, David A. Woelpper; Second Lieutenant, John Wandell.

Company "L"—Captain, Isaac Starr, Jr.; First Lieutenant, Benoni Frishmuth; Second Lieutenant, John S. Jenks.¹

The congratulatory order of Colonel Kneass is so concise, thorough, and yet so explicit as a brief résumé of the important happenings of the campaign, that its place is clearly in the body of the text.

HEAD QUARTERS FIRST REGT. GRAY RESERVES,
SEVENTH PENNA. VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

Philadelphia Sept. 26th, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 20

The Colonel commanding gives thanks to his command—

First—For the alacrity displayed in obedience to Orders No. 35 of the Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Gov. Curtin, in rallying and proceeding to Harrisburg and Chambersburg for the defence of the State.

Second—For the decision of the Regiment, through its Board of Officers, to cross the State line and proceed to Hagerstown (or elsewhere) in

¹ See appendix for muster-roll.

accordance with the orders of Genl. Reynolds to the Colonel commanding, which were promulgated to the Board of Officers in consequence of the Commandant not desiring to order an unwilling command to execute what in law they could not be made to do, and feeling that with the knowledge of the facts, the Regiment would not be found wanting, as has been proven by the result, the Regiment to a man voluntarily electing to proceed.

Third—For the endurance of the command in the various arduous marches to which they were subjected, viz: from Chambersburg to Camp McClure and thence to Rail Road for Hagerstown, from Hagerstown to Camp "Union" (Boonsboro) and thence back to Hagerstown, from Hagerstown to Camp "Kneass" on the Western or Cold Spring Road and thence to Camp "Rest" near Greencastle, footsore and enervated by fatigue, most of the time without rations except such as could be bought or gratuitously obtained from residents along the route

Fourth—For the promptness with which line of Battle was formed on Clear Spring Road, orders having been received at midnight whilst the men were asleep, said promptness causing it is said a detour of a large force of rebel cavalry and Infantry, estimated at 6000, from that to the Williamsport road, it evidently having been their intention to attack Hagerstown that night from the Clear Spring Road, it being a flanking road.

Fifth—To the officers, one and all, the Colonel Commanding would tender his sincere thanks, for the hearty coöperation evinced by them, in the execution of the various orders and commands. To the officers of the Command is eminently due the credit of the discipline and subordination of the Regiment, in all the trying events through which it passed.

Sixth—In closing the Colonel Commanding presents to his command, both officers and men, his hearty assurance of kindly feelings, which he trusts are fully reciprocated.

By Command of

N. B. KNEASS,
Col. Commanding.

W. W. KEYS, *Adjutant*.

It was six months before provision was made for the payment of the troops "called," as the act reads that provided for it, "into the service of the State and the United States" . . . "by the proclamation of the Governor and the order of the 11th day of September last." The act was approved April 22, 1863; it named fifteen days as the time for which pay was to be allowed and fixed the rate at the same amount per month as was paid United States soldiers. It must have been in the minds of the assemblymen that this act was not likely to be ready for execution for some time after its passage, for it further "Provided, That should the Federal Government make payment to said Militia within six months it shall be taken to be in lieu of the payment provided for by this act. However that may have been, the State met its every obligation willingly, if indeed it was a bit tardy.

If the Legislature had been slow, it did not fail to recognize

that the soldiers had been prompt. The preamble to the act gives significant expression to their promptness and gallantry. It reads: "Whereas, The Military of this State to the number of twenty-five thousand men promptly and gallantly responded to the proclamation of the Governor and the order of September last and rendered most important services in defence of the State and in aid of the Army of the Potomac. And whereas these men are justly entitled to some remuneration for their expenditures and services," therefore be it enacted, etc.

The weather has so much to do with the operations of the naval forces that its conditions are closely watched and its records carefully preserved. Not so with the movements of the land forces; it may hinder or hamper, but weather never halts the operations of the army. It is rarely consulted, scarcely discussed, must be taken as it comes, with stolid indifference as to the comforts that follow its better conditions or the discomforts that attend its worse. The soldier, the toughened soldier, is unconcerned with either heat or cold, snow or rain, dust or mud. Feed him well, and you can fight him long and march him far. But the account of this campaign ought not to close without a brief reference to the glorious autumnal sunlight that followed the troops through all their movements in that gorgeous old Cumberland Valley, then decorated in leaf and flower, forest and field, in all its early autumn loveliness. This season of the American autumn ever has its outdoor charms, that war may dull but can never efface. Intensified on this occasion to an unusual brilliancy, unbroken by cloud, uninterrupted by rainfall, with sunlight by day and starlight by night, those days ever return as a blessed memory to be cherished more fervently as each recurring season of its anniversary brings the event more vividly to mind.

There were other congratulations from "higher up" that bring this campaign of September, 1862, to a fitting close. They identify this whole militia movement as entitled to a well-recognized historic place amid the stupendous happenings by which it was for the time so completely overshadowed.

General McClellan's letter to Governor Curtin, thanking him for his energetic action in calling out the militia, concludes thus: "Fortunately circumstances rendered it impossible for the enemy to set foot upon the soil of Pennsylvania, but the moral support rendered to my army by your action was none the less mighty. In

the name of my army and for myself I again tender you our acknowledgments for your patriotic course. The manner in which the people of Pennsylvania responded to your call and hastened to the defence of their frontier no doubt exercised a great influence on the enemy."

Then followed the order of Governor Bradford, of Maryland, issued shortly after the battle of Antietam. It reads in part as follows: "To Governor Curtin of Pennsylvania and the militia of his State, who rallied with alacrity at the first symptoms of invasion, our warmest thanks are also due. The readiness with which they crossed the border and took their stand beside the Maryland brigade shows that the border is in all respects but an ideal line and that in such a cause as now unites us Pennsylvania and Maryland are but one."

Coincident with those stirring events there happened at the county seat of one of the largest of our eastern counties an occurrence of some historic significance, though it seems never as yet to have found its place in history. It has only an indirect bearing upon this regimental story, illustrative, as it is, of that then ever-abiding patriotism deep in the hearts of all classes and conditions of men, old and young alike.

A company of infantry just recruited by a promising young attorney of the town had been paraded on the court-house green preparatory to muster and an election. A famous lawyer of the county, attracted by the crowd, pushed his way through to the front of the company. Well known to all of them, eminent as well for his forensic power as he was for his professional abilities, inspired by the scene and the occasion, he began an impassioned harangue, which so enthused his auditors that, unmindful of their obligation to the man who had recruited them, they at once proclaimed him for their captain. He was well along in his sixties, and although he had long borne the title of colonel, conferred in one of those seasons of general distribution of military titles then incident to every gubernatorial inauguration, he was an utter stranger to all things military. Our young attorney, thus summarily disposed of, a close and appreciative friend of the colonel, fully recognizing his high standing in the community and his exalted place at the bar, quietly permitted himself to drop back to the still vacant first lieutenantancy. He seemed confident that when his zeal subsided and he began to view his new obligations more as substance than

sentiment, the colonel would be inclined to withdraw. He had, however, judged too hastily, as it proved afterward, he was not to be moved from his own convictions, nor, indeed, easily to be persuaded out of them.

The train was all ready, and captain, first lieutenant and the command were soon on their way to Harrisburg. The news of its coming and who were on board preceded its arrival at every stop. The colonel was well known through the valley, the people ever ready to greet and always anxious to hear him. Crowds welcomed him everywhere to bid him God-speed and a safe deliverance. His speeches from the rear platform at every station were full of pathos and patriotism, more than usually effective. He always so constructed his sequences that they might lead to his well-phrased conclusion, rendered with strenuous utterance and impassioned delivery, "But, but, my friends, my mission! My mission is the battle-field!"

Arrived at Harrisburg, our young attorney bestirred himself to conjecture how best the colonel might be relieved without embarrassment. It was quite apparent, from his years alone, that he would be rather a hindrance than a help to the company's progress. His early purpose was so wholly an impulse, it was hoped that when reason had the better sway he would be inclined to abandon it. So, as the colonel had had an intimate acquaintance with Governor Curtin, in the belief that the Governor might the better impress these suggestions upon him than any one else, he secured an appointment for him at the executive chamber. There the three of them met—the governor, the colonel, and the lieutenant. There was much parley, the governor persuading, the colonel resisting. The colonel's speech was declamatory, sometimes angry. Ultimately, it would seem, the influence of the lieutenant prevailed rather than the governor's. Abruptly he faced his lieutenant, as if persuasion had tortured him beyond endurance, and in impassioned tones demanded answer to his inquiry, "Stanley! Stanley! do you say I ought to go home?" Indeed! Indeed, Colonel, I do." "Then by G—d, sir," so ran his haughty and imperious reply, "I will." And with remembrance doubtless of his "My mission is the battle-field" still rankling in his bosom, he made preparation for departure, and speedily sought the train. The young lieutenant was promptly made the captain and the company, assigned to a regiment, soon found its way to the front.

The nominations of Napoleon B. Kneass for colonel, Charles H. Graff for lieutenant-colonel, and Joseph N. Piersol for major, as made by the Board of Officers, were confirmed by both election and commission. Official recognition of all the commissioned officers, field, staff, and line, and the enrolment of the non-commissioned officers and enlisted men appears under the head of "Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Militia 1862" in the fifth volume of Bates's "History of Pennsylvania Volunteers," and the commissioned officers are also reported in the Adjutant-General's report (1866), under the same head, to rank from September 12, 1862, and as "Discharged with regiment."

The Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Militia disappeared with the campaign for which it was created. Field and staff officers commissioned for it only necessarily therefore disappeared with it. That this was the purpose is conclusive from this special clause introduced into the commissions, all of which for the Seventh Regiment bear date September 12, 1862: "which company, under the authority of the President, the Governor's proclamation of the fourth September, 1862, and General Orders No. 35 and 36 went into service for the defence of Pennsylvania." The company organizations remained intact; sustained by the previous authority conferred upon their commissioned officers and the previous enlistment of their men, they became again companies of the First Regiment Infantry Gray Reserves, Reserve Brigade, First Division of the Pennsylvania Militia. Colonel Kneass published his last order, General Order No. 21, for the same day, and following his congratulatory order of September 26, 1862. In this order he prescribed for the "First Regiment Gray Reserves" bi-weekly company drills, roll-calls, with reports to headquarters, property returns, etc., and placed the right wing under the charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Graff and the left under Major Joseph N. Piersol. Thereafter Colonel Kneass's name appears in the regimental records as lieutenant-colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel Graff's as major. Both returned to their former rank, and Major Piersol, having had no former rank as field officer, ceased to be of the regiment. As will subsequently appear, however, his previous efficiency was well remembered when the opportunity came to reward him. The vacant colonelcy had really, therefore, not been filled in conformity with the requirements of the militia laws since the resignation of Colonel Ellmaker.

Colonel Kneass had not been in robust health for some time. With great regret he began to realize his infirmities, and so expressed himself to the Board of Officers, when after a protracted absence in search of health he reluctantly tendered his resignation as lieutenant-colonel. The resignation was subsequently accepted, to date from January 17, 1863. Major Charles H. Graff also reluctantly, from a "business necessity," resigned his majority, parting with regret, as he stated in his letter of withdrawal, and assuring the Board that he would endeavor to be with them in the future should the regiment be again called into active service. His resignation was accepted to take effect February 9, 1863.

On March 4, 1863, Captain Charles S. Smith was placed in nomination for colonel. At his own request Lieutenant-Colonel Kneass's name was not considered. Major Joseph N. Piersol was nominated for lieutenant-colonel. Major Piersol subsequently declined and Captain James Starr, Jr., was nominated in his stead. Captains J. Ross Clark and Jacob Loudenslager had at the same time been placed in nomination for this office, and both had declined. Captain Frank P. Nicholson, of Company H, was nominated for major. There were no other nominations, and at an election held by the brigade inspector on March 27, 1863, Charles S. Smith was elected colonel, James Starr, Jr., lieutenant-colonel, and Frank P. Nicholson, major.

On April 1, 1863, Colonel Smith published his General Order No. 4, as follows: "The undersigned having received from the Brigade Inspector of the Reserve Brigade a certificate that on the 27th day of March last he was elected Colonel of the First Regiment Infantry (Gray Reserves) Reserve Brigade, he hereby assumes the command of this regiment."

As Colonel Smith's other commissions have all been produced, and as this one as colonel cannot be found, nor any record of it discovered, it is possible the brigade inspector's return was never forwarded, or overlooked if it was. This would seem the more conclusive as among Colonel Smith's private papers is found the certificate dated March 30, 1863, on a printed form, signed "H. G. Leisenring, Brigade Inspector, Reserve Brigade, First Division P. M.," informing him that on the 27th day of March, 1863, he had been duly elected colonel of the First Regiment Infantry "of this Brigade."

A severe blow fell upon the 118th Pennsylvania early in its

career. Its loss at Shepherdstown, Virginia, September 20, 1862, within a month of its departure for the front, was unusually heavy. Of the officers killed in that action three were from Company D of the First Regiment: Captain Joseph W. Ricketts, Company K, 118th Pennsylvania, Second Lieutenant J. Mora Moss, of the same company, and Second Lieutenant J. Rudhall White, of Company G. Company D in fitting and expressive resolutions recognized the service they had rendered and the sacrifice they had made for their country, and suitable military escort was supplied from the regiment for their funerals. Lieutenant William M. McKeen, also of Company D, was seriously wounded in this same action as first lieutenant of Company K, 118th Pennsylvania. Although he survived the war, he subsequently died from the effects of this wound, while still in his early manhood.

Brigadier-General Francis E. Patterson withdrew from the command of the Reserve Brigade to accept his appointment of brigadier-general, United States Volunteers, on April 11, 1862. Col. C. M. Eakin, of the Third Regiment, succeeded him as colonel commanding. General Patterson from his own special fitness and with the prestige of a distinguished military ancestry, gave promise of name and fame, destined never to be fulfilled. He died in command of his brigade in camp near Alexandria, Virginia, on November 22, 1862. He was buried from his home in Philadelphia on the 26th. The troops of his old Reserve Brigade, the First, Second, and Third Regiments, with Col. Alfred Day in command, supplied an impressive and imposing funeral escort.

Major Thomas Hawksworth, of the 68th Pennsylvania, died at his home in Philadelphia, on January 7, 1863, of wounds received in action at the battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia. He was a much respected citizen and gallant soldier. His funeral on the eleventh was largely attended and the military escort, pursuant to Special Orders No. 7 of the 9th, from regimental headquarters, following Special Orders No. 14 from brigade headquarters, was composed of Companies A, C, G, and E, under the command of Captain Jacob Loudenslager.

Major Robert P. Desilver, paymaster of the regiment from its earliest organization, absent for some time with leave on account of ill health, died February 14, 1863. The officers of the regiment attended his funeral in a body and the Board by suitable

resolution acknowledged the valuable service he had always rendered. Alexander P. Colesberry, who had been announced as acting paymaster during Major Desilver's absence, continued as such until the appointment of Major William H. Kern, on April 1, 1863.

Col. J. Richter Jones, of the Fifty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, a citizen of reputation, a soldier of distinction, was killed in action while in command of his regiment on May 23, 1863, at Bachelors Creek Station, near Newbern, N. C. His family had been prominent in Pennsylvania since the earliest days of the province. Killed in action as he had been, well sustaining the renown borne by his eminent sires, his remains were accorded a temporary resting-place in Independence Hall, where his funeral obsequies were conducted on Wednesday, June 3, 1863. Pursuant to General Orders No. 7, regimental headquarters, June 1, 1863, the regiment assembled as the military escort on the west side of Washington Square, right resting on Walnut facing west, at two and a half o'clock in the afternoon of that day and marched thence with the remains to the place of interment. Colonel Smith was in command, and Company D, Captain J. Ross Clark, escorted the colors to the point of assembling and from the place of dismissal.

The regimental activities had been impaired and the ranks depleted through the usual depression incident to a campaign in the field. Nor were the vacancies in the field officers helpful to the situation. The regiment certainly needed to be in charge of an officer with the full rank of colonel. Squad and company drills were continued with fewer numbers and less zeal than before. Except as a funeral escort, the regiment had not been together for some months, for either parade or battalion drill. Colonel Smith's first General Order called upon company commanders to zealously look after the welfare of their companies and to take immediate steps to fill their ranks to the full complement of one hundred men. Lieutenant-Colonel Starr was directed to visit the right wing companies, and Major Nicholson the left, at least semi-monthly, and to see that "the manual of arms and company movements were strictly adhered to in conformity with the Infantry Tactics of Brig-Gen. Silas Casey," recently published by the War Department for "instruction of the Infantry in the armies of the United States whether Regulars, Volunteers, or Militia."

These tactics as modified changed the regimental formation and prescribed that a regiment shall be composed of ten companies, "which will be habitually posted from right to left, in the following order: First, sixth, fourth, ninth, third, eighth, fifth, tenth, seventh, second, according to the rank of captains." Colonel Smith deemed it wise, however, for a time, until the companies had restored themselves to a more substantial basis, that the old method should prevail, and so announced in this order. This avoided the shifting of position "according to the rank of the captains."

This order, published April 22, 1863, was followed May 6, 1863, by a special order providing for a regimental skeleton drill at the city armory, Broad Street below Race, on the succeeding Wednesday at eight o'clock in the evening. Besides commissioned and non-commissioned officers, who were ordered to be present, as many men as could conveniently were requested to be in attendance. The order called attention to certain paragraphs and articles in the tactics and stated that the movements described in them would be included in the instructions.

It was reported at a meeting of the Board of Officers on February 3, 1863, by Captain Nicholson, that if a proper application were made, the city authorities would turn over to the First Regiment the use and occupancy of the City Armory at Broad and Race Streets. The application was made accordingly, and after negotiations protracted through the intervening campaign finally granted by resolution by the Committee on Defence and Protection on October 17, 1863. Regimental headquarters, which had before been more or less fugitive, were at once established there, and the companies were directed to locate there as soon as practicable. This armory had been occupied by the Second Regiment of Home Guards, and it was when the colonel informed the Committee of Defence and Protection that his regiment had no further use for it, that that committee agreed to allow that use to pass to the First Regiment. It was doubtless Major Nicholson's observation of the coming dissolution of this Second Regiment that kept him on the alert to secure for his own regiment the privilege that had formerly belonged to the Second, when that regiment should disappear. Though the resolution of the committee read for "the present," the occupancy continued until the completion of the new armory, twenty years later.

Captain George W. Briggs had resigned from the captaincy of

Company I, January 12, 1863. Thereafter the company was for a time without commissioned officers, and First Lieutenant George F. Delleker, of Company A, was assigned to its command, where he remained until Captain George W. Blake was elected to the captaincy.

As early as January 26, 1863, the Board of Officers had taken its stand for a betterment, and appointed a committee "to take into consideration the present condition of the regiment and report what action they considered necessary to improve it." Captains Charles S. Smith and Jacob Loudenslager, Major Charles H. Graff, Lieutenant Thomas Sparks, R. Rundle Smith, and Samuel Welsh were named as the committee. On February 3, 1863, the committee made a preliminary report, and submitted a resolution, which was adopted, directing company commanders to furnish the committee with reports of the names of their commissioned officers and first sergeants, with their respective dates of appointment; number of active members; average attendance on drills; and what number could be depended on in an emergency; complete inventories of arms, accoutrements, clothing, equipment, etc., now on hand and to be accounted for; and also what, if any, was the company indebtedness.

These reports were furnished full in information, thorough in detail; consolidated and tabulated by the most methodical and industrious of regimental adjutants, they supplied the data from which the committee drafted its report made to the Board of Officers at its meeting on March 4, 1863, and which was in part as follows:

That from the information derived from the commandants of companies, etc., they find that the Regiment is without a Colonel, a Lieut.-Colonel, Major, Paymaster and Sergeant Major. Two companies without Captains, four companies without 1st Lieutenants. That from the annexed table compiled from the reports of Commandants of companies there is on the Active Roll 618 men; average attendance at drills, 299; to be depended upon in emergency, 480; Muskets 956; overcoats 431; Blankets, Gum blankets, none except those belonging to the Companies; Knapsacks 483; Haversacks 739; Canteens 840; Body Belts 924; Bayonet Scabbards 897; Cap pouches 910; Cross Belts 942; Cartridge boxes 945. Debts due by Companies \$540.62. Expended in 1862 \$8,641.15. Balance in hand of Acting Paymaster \$640.30.

Physical conditions disposed of, this report was followed by another from this same committee dealing solely with money matters, together with its appeal to the Citizen's Bounty Fund Committee. The peculiar prominence of this committee, their strength

and influence in the community, render not only what they do or say of special importance, but also what they may do or say as well testifies to the character, manhood, purpose, and patriotism of those for whom they speak. Rescued from the oblivion to which through all these years this and other of these invaluable historic assets have been improvidently consigned, it is well that an opportunity is afforded to give them their proper recognition. The report here follows with the appeal:

TO THE CITIZENS' BOUNTY FUND COMMITTEE

Gentlemen: Understanding that there is still at your disposal a large portion of the funds committed to your charge, we beg leave to submit to your consideration the following statements.

The Third Regiment of Infantry (Gray Reserves) was organized in May, 1861, for the special defence of the City. It consisted of ten companies with full ranks of one hundred men each. It was formed in consequence of other military organizations being taken into the field, and the City left without protection; principally of that class of citizens who could not leave their homes except for a limited period.

For the support of the organization not one dollar has been received from the State of Pennsylvania or the City of Philadelphia. The arms now used by the Regiment have been loaned to them by order of the Secretary of War and the equipments purchased by the Committee of Public Safety, an organization which we have a right to claim as having been auxiliary to, if not actually a part of, our Regiment, as it was appointed at one of the meetings held to promote the organization of the Regiment.

All other matters required by the Regiment have been furnished by the members themselves, over Twenty-three Thousand Dollars having been raised in the first year for that purpose.

It has furnished as officers and Privates in various Regiments now in the field over two hundred and fifty men, and it still numbers on its roll of active members over seven hundred men.

Notwithstanding its organization was for the special defence of the City, it responded to a call of the Governor in May, 1862, for troops to quell disturbances in Schuylkill County, by sending on three hours' notice one hundred and sixty men, within twelve hours afterward by sending two hundred, and holding as many more in reserve at their Armories in the City.

In September, 1862, they again responded to the call of the Governor for troops to defend the State from invasion by starting for Harrisburg with one thousand men in their own ranks and accompanied by Capt. Starr's Battery of four mountain howitzers and sixty men, who had attached themselves to our Regiment. Under the orders of the Governor the Regiment with the Battery proceeded to Boonsboro in Maryland and have great reason to believe were enabled to render efficient aid to the General Government by its promptness.

On three different occasions besides these its services have been tendered to the General Government in times of sudden emergency. But for all its services not one dollar has ever been received for pay, for food or the necessary expenses incident to leaving home.

The Regiment now feels that it has exhausted its own resources, and that while its members are still willing to give their time and services they cannot

provide all matters necessary to render it efficient, and without aid from some quarter, it must soon be disbanded or will dwindle away.

Under these circumstances the undersigned, a committee appointed for that purpose, make this application to your Body for an appropriation to defray the following expenses:

For rent of Armories for one year.....	\$3,000.00
“ renewing equipment, lost and injured, in campaign	
in Maryland	1,000.00
“ present indebtedness for armories.....	1,500.00
“ making overcoats (Cloth being on hand).....	1,500.00
“ Blankets and Gum blankets.....	4,000.00
“ Canteens, Haversacks, and Knapsacks.....	4,000.00
<hr/>	
Making a total of.....	\$15,000.00

These sums have been arrived at after careful calculations, and if the Regiment is to remain in existence and maintain its efficiency must be obtained this year.

Trusting that you will give a favorable consideration to this application
We are, very respectfully,

<i>Committee</i>	{	CHARLES S. SMITH, Chairman, Capt. A Company
		CHARLES H. GRAFF, Major Com'g
		J. LOUDENSLAGER, Capt. E Company
		THOMAS SPARKS, 3rd Lieut. A Company
		R. RUNDLE SMITH, Sergt. A Company
		SAMUEL WELSH, Private A Company

Phila. Jan. 28, 1863.

On motion the report was received, the resolutions adopted and the adjutant instructed to have the resolutions printed and a copy sent to the Commandant of each company.

The times were not propitious to press for favors. The country was in doubt and uncertainty. The people were wary, disaster had followed disaster—Fredericksburg in the winter, Chancellorsville in the spring. Murfreesboro was but a drawn fight. There were no results; the end was yet afar. Money collected for one purpose was not to be diverted by its trustee to another, correlated as it might be. Should the original purpose be revived, the diversion might return again to plague it. But with Gettysburg and Vicksburg, the gloom was lifted, the sky had cleared, the depression was over, and the committee proceeded with renewed efforts to the successful end it ultimately attained. The final result was reported to the Board of Officers at its session of November 4, 1863. The report of the committee as then made is a fitting sequence to their first presentation of their case and was as follows:

The Committee appointed to confer with the “Citizens’ Bounty Fund Committee” upon Armory expenses report that they addressed a communication to the Committee in September last, as follows:

TO THE CITIZENS' BOUNTY FUND COMMITTEE

Gentlemen: In January last a communication was addressed to you by the Subscribers on behalf of the Regiment of Gray Reserves 1st Regt. Reserve Brigade, in which the organization of the Regiment, the services it had performed and the expense incurred by the members thereof, were stated and to which we ask you to refer.

The experience of the two years past and the present state of the country shows the necessity of having permanently organized Military bodies ready to meet all emergencies either in the State or City.

The object of the present one is to say, that again the Regiment has responded to the call of the Executive of the State and has from the want of proper arrangements of the Commissary and Quarter Master's Department been subjected to heavy expenses for their support in the field. Anxious to maintain the Regiment in its efficiency in case of another call for the defence of the State or to suppress insurrection at home; but finding it cannot be done without some aid in defraying the Armory expenses, etc., we have to ask that an appropriation be made from the unexpended balance in your hands. If the Committee could be relieved in part of their expenses by an appropriation of \$250.00 for ten companies of Infantry and one Howitzer Battery for four years, making eleven thousand dollars, the balance of expenses would be paid by the members. Such appropriation could be made to the Trustees for the purpose of Armory expenses, for should the Rebellion be crushed this year, it will be at least four years before quiet can be restored and the necessity of Military organizations be abandoned. . . .

In reply your Committee received from the Citizens Bounty Fund Committee a copy of a resolution . . . appropriating \$11,000.00 to the Regiment for the purpose set forth in the application and to be receipted for by the individuals of the Committees as Trustees.

The \$11,000.00 was received upon your Committee individually receipting for the same and immediately invested in United States 5-20 Loan which is held by the Trustees for the purposes for which it was appropriated.

On December 9, 1874, the trustees having requested to be relieved from further custody and responsibility, the Board of Officers by resolution returning their thanks and making grateful acknowledgment for the valuable services they had rendered, appointed in their place and stead Col. R. Dale Benson, Lieut.-Col. J. Ross Clark, Major Charles K. Ide and Captains James Muldoon and Washington H. Gilpin to receive and hold "the said fund under the same provisions as those that were binding on the original trustees." Whereupon the principal of \$12,000 in United States 5/20 bonds of 1865 was paid over and transferred to the newly appointed trustees. This fund was never diverted, its interest meanwhile devoted exclusively to "armory expenses," as a nucleus and invitation for subscriptions to the far greater amount needed for the accomplishment of the end in view. It ultimately lost its identity, and found its last abiding-place in the structure known now as the new armory building, at Broad and Callowhill Streets.

CHAPTER IV

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN, JUNE—AUGUST, 1863, AS THIRTY-SECOND
PENNSYLVANIA NINETY DAYS' MILITIA—ACT OF MAY 4, 1864—
NON-ACCEPTANCE—COMPANIES MAINTAIN ORGANIZATION—
BOARD OF OFFICERS PRESERVES IDENTITY—COLONEL SMITH
RETIRES

Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville had emboldened the enemy to more aggressive ventures. Lee began to withdraw his army from Hooker's front on the Rappahannock early in June (1863). He concealed his withdrawal for a time, and so conducted his movements, with the mountains to hide him and his cavalry to cover him, that it was some days before his design of invasion was completely unmasked. Milroy's forces "brushed away" in the valley and the severe cavalry combat at Brandy Station on the ninth of June had awakened the army to a better realization of the heavy conflict that awaited it and bestirred the authorities to early notes of preparation. The people, however, were loathe to be convinced and slow to act. The harvests promised a plenty, but the "laborers were few." All walks of life had seriously felt the heavy drain already made on the best and the bravest. There was work for all, toilers scarce, skilled men rare. There had, too, been many rude alarms of hosts advancing across the border—scares of the night-time, that had disappeared with the dawn. At the most, whatever it was that was approaching, it would never be more than a raid; an invasion was inconceivable. On the evening of June 15 Jenkins's Confederate cavalry brigade occupied Chambersburg. On the morning of the seventeenth a leading editorial in one of Philadelphia's best reputed journals closed as follows: "While the enemy might rejoice in this opportunity of occupying Pennsylvania, they would not care to do so, with so powerful an army [Hooker's] on their lines of communication."

The first note of warning that indicated that the Government was alert to the situation was a War Department order of June 9, 1863, which established in Pennsylvania two military departments, one with headquarters at Pittsburgh, to be known as the Department of the Monongahela and to be commanded by Maj.-Gen. William H. T. Brooks, formerly a division commander in the

Sixth Army Corps, and the other, with headquarters at Harrisburg, to be commanded by Maj.-Gen. Darius N. Couch, lately in command of the Second Army Corps, and to be known as the Department of the Susquehanna. The creation of these departments was promptly followed by orders from their respective commanders calling upon the people to volunteer. Governor Curtin supplemented these orders with his proclamation of the twelfth inviting attention to them and urging the importance of raising a sufficient force to defend the State. The United States stores at the Carlisle cavalry barracks had previously been removed, and farmers in the threatened neighborhoods were instructed to look to the removal of their stock.

The President's proclamation of the fifteenth definitely settled the imminence of the situation, and because, as he stated, of "the armed insurrectionary combinations now existing in several States threatening to make inroads into the States of Maryland, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Ohio requiring immediately an additional military force for the service of the United States," he summoned from the States of Maryland and West Virginia each 10,000, the State of Ohio 30,000, the State of Pennsylvania 50,000—in all, 100,000 volunteers to be mustered into the service of the United States forthwith to serve for the period of six months unless sooner discharged.

Governor Curtin's proclamation of the same date followed—an earnest, strenuous, eloquent, patriotic appeal, concluding with the paragraph:

I now therefore call upon the people of Pennsylvania capable of bearing arms to enroll themselves in military organization and to encourage all others to give aid and assistance to the efforts which will be put forth for the protection of the State and the salvation of our common country.

Then followed, of even date with the proclamations, General Order No. 43, Headquarters Pennsylvania Militia. The first paragraph briefly recited the proclamation and call of the President, and then directed that "all organizations or companies of men responding to the call" should report by telegraph the place of their rendezvous to either Major-General Couch at Harrisburg or Major-General Brooks at Pittsburgh for transportation to either point or wherever else might be deemed expedient. And the order concluded with the provision that "troops rendezvoused at

Harrisburg and Pittsburgh will be mustered into the United States service at those points, and those ordered to rendezvous elsewhere will be mustered in at their respective rendezvous by mustering officers detailed for that duty."

"All organizations," it will be observed, not companies only, were summoned. So, still on this eventful fifteenth of June, a special meeting of the Board of Officers was hurriedly called. There was a full, almost an entire attendance. Capt. James D. Keyser appeared as the successor of Col. Charles S. Smith, promoted, and Captain William W. Allen as the successor of Captain Atwood Smith, resigned. The proclamations and General Order No. 43 were read and appear in full on the minutes. Colonel Smith then announced that in view of the pressing needs in the emergency, the order, the proclamations, and the call, he had summoned the Board to take such action in the premises as in their judgment might be deemed fit and proper. Thereupon, after a general interchange of views, a committee was appointed to visit Harrisburg and tender the services of the regiment for thirty or ninety days, "under the State Militia Law if ordered by the Governor." The regiment seemed still a little tenacious of its identification in name and number. Captain James D. Keyser, Quartermaster A. R. Foering, R. Rundle Smith, with Lieut.-Col. Isaac Starr, Jr., afterward added, were named as the committee. The Board then adjourned, to meet at eight o'clock on the following morning, the sixteenth.

At this meeting encouraging reports were received from the companies, and the adjutant was directed to advertise for recruits to be received at the various armories. Their location was given and illuminated headlines gave special prominence to the insertions: "Attention! Men of Philadelphia! Philadelphia is in imminent danger! Recruits are wanted to defend the City and State." An adjournment followed until the morning, the seventeenth, at ten o'clock, to await the return of the committee, at which hour the Board re-convened. The committee reported the result of their mission. Having announced to the adjutant-general that they were authorized to tender the services of the regiment for thirty, sixty, or ninety days as of the militia of the Commonwealth, he informed them that he had that morning (the sixteenth) "telegraphed to all the railroads in the State to pass at State expense any

able-bodied man with a musket desirous of going to Harrisburg; that he would accept a single man, squads, companies, or regiments intact, for a day, a week, a month, or any time that they were willing to come." The report was accepted, the committee continued, and it was resolved that the regiment should proceed to Harrisburg that night at eleven o'clock, provided transportation could be secured for that hour.

The following extract from the minutes of the Board of Officers of October 7, 1863, gives the report of the committee verbatim:

The following report was made by the Committee to visit Harrisburg:

Philadelphia, October 6, 1863.

TO THE BOARD OF OFFICERS FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY GRAY RESERVES R. B.

Gentlemen:—Your committee appointed at a meeting of the Board held on the evening of the 15th of June respectfully beg leave to report that they left the City on Tuesday morning the 16th inst at 8 o'clock and arrived in Harrisburg about one (1) o'clock P. M. On the same train with us were two hundred (200) men with picks and shovels from the Junction Railroad, West Philadelphia, under a contractor of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on their way to throw up entrenchments on the opposite side of the river at Bridgeport; upon arriving at the depot we found it thronged with people anxious to get away, the stores were closed, goods removed and the citizens fleeing in all directions they considered safe, everything in the way of a horse or vehicle being in use, ladies and their children riding in carts on their baggage. The farmers are coming in with their stock and movables and reporting the Rebels to be at Carlisle. We went at once to the Capitol Hill, found the Executive Chamber stripped, doors and windows wide open and no one there, went to the other Capitol buildings, found them removing the State Library, the Archives having been removed, went to the Adjutant General's office and found it dismantled, were told he had gone home and that the Governor had been sent for on account of sickness in his family, went to General Russell's residence on the river bank, and while there heard firing. We stated to General Russell that we were authorized to tender the services of the Regiment as a Regiment for 30, 60 or 90 days as Militia for the Department of the Susquehanna to the Governor, the men objecting to being mustered into the U. S. service, he informed us that he had telegraphed that morning to all the Railroads in the State to pass at State expense any able bodied man with a musket desirous of going to Harrisburg, that he would accept a single man, squads, companies or a Regiment intact for a day, a week, a month or any time they were willing to come; we mentioned that our Regiment was 1100 men and a Battery of Five Howitzers and all of our officers, including surgeons, and that we feared that the Surgeon General would not accept the surgeons, he replied he will take care of that and will take you as you are, and you need not be mustered in and beg of you to come as soon as possible as they could not answer for the safety of the Capital. We replied that we would telegraph to the City at once, that we were accepted on our own terms, be prepared to come at once, we will be with you to-night, we then left him and went to the telegraph office at the

Capitol and sent the dispatch, he having written a letter of introduction to Major Sees, the superintendent of Telegraphing and Transportation, with instructions to forward our dispatch. When we reached the depot we found the excitement very much increased and General Milroy's trains passing through the City on their retreat from Harper's Ferry. After a delay of two hours after the regular time of starting a train of 15 cars loaded with passengers and their effects left for Philadelphia, where we arrived near midnight. We at once left notice at the armory of each company that the regiment was accepted and next morning early reported to the Col. the result of our mission.

The Regiment expected to move on Wednesday evening but on account of the delay of some equipments did not leave till Thursday morning, on the arrival of the Regiment in Harrisburg on Friday morning the 19th inst the Committee waited upon the Adjutant General to report the arrival of the Regiment with 1100 men and a battery as promised and asking for his orders, he told us he regretted to say we must be mustered into the U. S. service as General Couch the U. S. Commanding officer who had reached there the day after our interview with him, had refused to receive any men unless they were regularly mustered in, we told him this was not in compliance with the special agreement we had made with him nor the assurance that had been made to the men in consequence of that agreement; he said I am very sorry but you see my position, General Couch is supreme and I can do nothing.

The Committee then returned to the Regiment encamped at Camp Russell and reported all the facts to the Board of Officers. By a reference to General Couch's order it will be seen that it was not promulgated till the morning of the 17th, when the Regiment had been recruited according to the agreement with General Russell and was under marching orders; after remaining in camp eight days Governor Curtin issued his Proclamation calling out the State Militia, the Regiment was at once tendered to him and were the first accepted under the call, all of which is respectfully submitted, etc.

(Signed) ISAAC STARR, JR., Lieut. Col. .
JAMES D. KEYSER, Captain of Co. A.
R. RUNDLE SMITH, Sergt. Co. A.

Committee.

Transportation, as it subsequently appeared, was not available for the hour first proposed, and on the afternoon of the seventeenth the colonel published his General Order No. 9. The order directed the regiment "to assemble fully equipped for active service with three days' rations on Thursday the 18th of June at 11 o'clock A.M. on Seventh Street right resting on Market Street facing east." Commandants of companies were instructed to forward certified rolls, with an order on the Bounty Fund Committee to pay to Captain William H. Kern, paymaster, the ten dollars due each man for bounty. John Rutherford, Jr., of Company G, was announced as sergeant-major.

There were "over twelve hundred men and officers" who took up the line of march that morning of the eighteenth of June, at Market and Seventh Streets, to begin an eventful campaign replete with incident, adventure, exposure. The route was down Seventh to Chestnut, to Twenty-second, to Market, to Thirty-second, where at the West Philadelphia depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad it entrained for its destination. The regiment reached Harrisburg about nine in the evening, after the usual delays incident to the movement of an unscheduled train. All night in the cars, for the want of better quarters, the welcome daylight brought a meagre breakfast and a short march to Camp Russell, a camp ground on the outskirts of the city, so named after the State's efficient adjutant-general. Cotemporaneous accounts differ as to the location of this camp. The adjutant's journal designates it by name, but without specific location, and gives the source whence the name was derived. The story of a line officer gives another and more familiar name and site as well known as its name. The incident is thus related: "With Colonel Smith in command the regiment left for Harrisburg, and on arrival was hustled into Camp Curtin to be disgusted with its dirt and foul smell: and were afterward encamped near the canal for a week." An intermediate stop may have been made at Camp Curtin, but as all official matter is dated from Camp Russell, it was doubtless the location where the regiment "afterward encamped near the canal for a week."

The regiment's departure, as it subsequently appeared, had been premature. The adjutant-general's assurance that he would accept anything from a man with a musket to a colonel with his regiment, for any time from a day to a month, had been improvidently given. Relying upon this authoritative declaration the regiment had bidden its recruits to a defence of the city and State and tendered its services under "the State Militia law for thirty or ninety days if ordered by the Governor." The President's proclamation called for volunteers "for a period of six months unless sooner discharged." It comprehended no such tender. There were no intermediate conditions made possible: there was then no other authority, state or nation, under which volunteers could be received. The situation had not definitely developed until after the regiment had reached its Harrisburg encampment. Negotiations, parleyings, propositions, followed for several days between

the Board of Officers and the Governor. There was severe speech, sharp contention, on the part of some of the Board, threats to return, bitter innuendoes, before the question was finally settled. How far this feeling of unrest had found a lodgement in the ranks is illustrated, if not in a contemporary writing, yet in a contribution from the recollections of a soldier of keen observation and previous experience in the field, then serving as a private in Company D. "There were," he says, "many debates among the men at Harrisburg as to the chances of our being surely granted discharge, when the emergency should be over, and some of the men came home."

A prominent figure in these negotiations was Sergt. R. Rundle Smith, of Company A, the colonel's nephew, whom the governor had invited to his councils. So conspicuous was his prominence that he was thanked by resolution of the Board of Officers "for the prompt and able manner with which he had managed the matter of the disposition of the regiment by the State authorities."

But the Gray Reserves was not alone in its urgency for better and more definite terms of service and enlistment. It prevailed throughout the entire force that had gathered and was gathering at the Harrisburg rendezvous. So formidably did the situation present itself, that Governor Curtin visited Camp Curtin and made an appeal to the soldiers in those tones of eloquence he could so readily command. "He was very sorry," so he said in part, as the papers reported it, "there was some dissatisfaction about the call. He would tell the troops they were called out only while the emergency lasted, and when that was over they would be returned to their homes. He was to be the judge when that emergency was over." "Our soil has been invaded and we must drive the invaders from it. You are called for this emergency and no longer. If I, as your governor, have kept my faith before with the volunteers, you can trust my promise now."

It was maintained also by contemporaneous writers that the attitude of the public press by minimizing the situation had continued to encourage rather than suppress the feeling of discontent. On the 25th of June the New York *Herald* said: "We have no idea that General Lee meditates an advance upon either Harrisburg or Baltimore." And publishing the extract on the twenty-seventh the Philadelphia *Press* adds: "This is the view we have several times expressed and it seems to be not unreasonable." "So long," says Bates's "History," "as these views pre-

ailed and were spread broadcast by leading public journals, it was natural, recruiting should be comparatively sluggish."

But the enemy's accelerated pace quickened the disposal of the question. The Governor's proclamation, issued on the morning of June 26, settled it. "The enemy," so it reads, "is advancing in force into Pennsylvania. He has a strong column within twenty-three miles of Harrisburg, and other columns are moving by Fulton and Adams counties, and it can no longer be doubted that a formidable invasion of our State is in actual progress." As "the calls already made for volunteer militia in the emergency have not been met as fully as the crisis requires," so states the Governor, he therefore issues his call "for sixty thousand men to come forward promptly and defend the State." They were to be mustered into the service of the State for a period of ninety days, "but would be required to serve only so much of the period of muster as the safety of our people and honor of our State may require."

That afternoon, on receipt of the proclamation, there was the formal tender of the regiment to the governor, its prompt acceptance, and immediate muster, with Lieutenant-Colonel Starr as the mustering officer, of the Thirty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Ninety Days' Militia.

The following extract from the minutes of the Board of Officers gives a list of the officers of the regiment:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY (GRAY RESERVES) R. B.

The Regiment was received and Lieut.-Col. Isaac Starr, Jr., was appointed and sworn in as mustering officer, the Col. and Committee returned to Camp Russell and the action of the Col. and Committee was announced to the officers and men, and the Regiment was then mustered into service by Companies and became the 32nd Regiment Penna. Ninety Days Militia with the following officers:

Col. Charles S. Smith

Lieut. Col., Isaac Starr, Jr.

Adjutant, George S. Bethell

Major, Frank P. Nicholson

Quartermaster, Edw. M. Wattson.

Chaplain, J. W. Morris, Huntingdon County

First Asst. Surgeon, Wm. Darrach, Jr.

Second Asst. Surgeon, Thomas A. Downs

Sergt. Major, John J. Rutherford, Jr.

Q. M. Sergt., J. P. Broomall

Hosp. Steward, Samuel Meader

Commissary Sergt., George A. Smith



COLONEL CHARLES SOMERS SMITH
32D REGIMENT, 1863
THE FIRST COMMANDER OF THE VETERAN CORPS
1875

Company A.

Captain James D. Keyser

First Lieut. Wm. W. Hollingsworth

Second Lieut. Amos Lanning

Company B.

Captain Charles S. Jones

First Lieut. John McCreight

Second Lieut. George Dodd, Jr.

Company C.

Captain Wm. W. Allen

First Lieut. John W. Powell

Second Lieut. J. Lowrie Bell

Company D.

Captain J. Ross Clark

First Lieut. Charles E. Willis

Second Lieut. Harry F. West.

Company E.

Captain Jacob Loudenslager

First Lieut. James Muldoon

Second Lieut. F. C. Garrigues

Company F.

Captain Harry C. Kennedy

First Lieut. Benjamin M. Dusenberry

Second Lieut. Robert M. Banks

Company G.

Captain H. J. White

First Lieut. James C. Wray

Second Lieut. Thomas H. Mudge, Jr.

Company H.

Captain George W. Kern

First Lieut. Mortimer L. Johnson

Second Lieut. David Jones

Company I.

Captain G. West Blake

First Lieut. William Maris, Jr.

Second Lieut. John C. Sullivan

Company K.

Captain Wm. W. Keys

First Lieut. David A. Woelpper

Second Lieut. Silas H. Safford

Company L or Battery

Captain Benoni Frishmuth

First Lieut. John S. Jenks

Junior First Lieut. Samuel T. Irwin

Second Lieut. B. M. Matlack

Color Sergeant of Regiment, Alfred Ogden¹

To this call of June 26 twenty-eight regiments of infantry, from the Thirty-second to the Sixtieth inclusive, responded, to-

¹ See Appendix for muster-roll.

gether with several battalions and independent companies. They were received under it as the terms of the proclamation provided, and were designated as "Pennsylvania Ninety Days' Militia." To the previous call of the President of June 15, eight regiments of infantry, the Twentieth, the Twenty-sixth to Thirty-first, inclusive, and the Thirty-third, together with a number of independent companies, responded. These organizations mustered into the service of the United States were known as "Emergency" infantry, Pennsylvania volunteers. The infantry regiments in the campaign of September, 1862, were numbered from the First to the Twenty-fifth, and in the campaign of June to August, 1863, from the Twenty-sixth to the Sixtieth, inclusive. The Twentieth retained its number in both campaigns.

The officers' commissions, however, were issued under the President's proclamation of June 15, and bore no distinction between the ninety days' militia and the "emergency" infantry volunteers. As there is no record of the commission anywhere it is fortunate that the evidence of this material fact is supplied by that of Colonel Smith's, carefully preserved with other valuable papers by his grandson, Maj. Charles S. Turnbull, now the surgeon, First Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania. The commission is dated Harrisburg, June 26, 1863, and after the usual formalities reads as follows: "Know ye that Charles S. Smith of the County of Philadelphia having been duly elected and returned colonel of the Thirty-second Regiment Infantry Pennsylvania Militia, mustered into the service of the United States, for the defence of the State of Pennsylvania under the Proclamation of the President of date June 15, 1863, and General Orders No. 43, I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth, do Commission him to rank as COLONEL, from the day of the date hereof. . . . THIS COMMISSION to continue in force until the same shall be lawfully determined or annulled."

The letters *a. w. m.*—"appointed and waiting muster"—after the name of an officer of volunteers indicate that he holds a commission from the Governor of his State, but has not yet been mustered into the service of the United States, and that pending that interval between the date of his commission and the date of his muster he has been acting without muster. Although not clothed with full authority, he was yet permitted to discharge

the duties incident to his office; his subsequent muster to be a ratification and confirmation, should his authority at any time be questioned. So these seven days between the arrival of the regiment at Harrisburg and its actual muster into service, this *a. w. m.*—acting without muster—interval was not permitted to pass in idleness. It was well utilized to practical purposes. The new recruits were made to understand something of discipline, and by competent non-commissioned officers were instructed in such rudimentary preliminaries as the opportunity afforded. There was the usual and regular routine of roll-calls, guard mounts, dress parades, inspection, squad, company, and regimental drills, with better results than in this period of hesitancy could fairly be expected.

Not much could be expected from a commissariat with the troops in the army and yet not of the army. Some companies fared better than others. With an alert quartermaster and liberal contribution, there came the more satisfactory supply. Grumbling there will be, whether the soldier be overfed or underfed. For the Government ration, not always at hand, never in quantity, sometimes in quality, red herring, crackers, cheese, was the non-nutritious substitute. It was needful to be frugal too; crackers and cheese, inseparable elsewhere, were parted here. "Those who have crackers can't have cheese," was the ever-repeated injunction with every issue.

The old-fashioned hardtack was the stay and prop of the army. When all else was scant, there was generally hardtack in plenty. "Crackers," its familiar designation, was a generic term for all sorts of food-supply. As the mule's weird bray told of his hunger, so the soldier's "crackers" in chorus told of his. In the course of this campaign this militia contingent came in touch with the brigade of Gen. Thomas H. Neill, of the second division of the Sixth Army Corps, seasoned soldiers. There were in this brigade two Philadelphia regiments, the Twenty-third and Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers. General Neill, himself a Philadelphian, had been the colonel of one of them, the Twenty-third. He was a West Point graduate, of exceptional excellence as a soldier, superior as a tactician, courteous, courageous, always at ease, though excessively formal, and withal about the best-dressed officer of the army. It so happened that about this time, too, a

shortage fell as well upon these bronzed and hardened veterans, and Neill's brigade felt the pinch. A toilsome march, a hot day, travel-stained and weary, his troops, driven along famished and thirsty, had suddenly come to a halt and fallen off to each side of the road for the brief rest the opportunity afforded, when Neill, with his rather showy staff, dashed up through the column. His magnetic presence soon aroused his soldiers, and, as if there was but one thought in every mind, there burst in unison from every throat a spontaneous chorus of "Crackers! Crackers! Crackers!" Neill, proudly erect, reined himself in, whirled suddenly to the right, rode well in toward the resting column, and as if determined, if not to let his soldiers know what he was, certainly to let them know what he was not, vehemently shouted, "I'm no damned commissary! I am no damned commissary!" and then contentedly rode away.

General Neill had a charming personality. His mannerisms, so exclusively his own, were rather attractive than peculiar. His military abilities, conceded during the war, were recognized after it by his selection as Commandant of Cadets of the West Point Military Academy. His brother, Dr. John Neill, was a Philadelphia physician of high repute. He was a surgeon of United States volunteers during the Civil War and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for faithful and meritorious services.

The construction of fortifications on the heights on the right bank of the Susquehanna to cover Harrisburg and its important bridges had already made some progress. "Some of the patriotic citizens of that city volunteered for the work; others were paid. The colored population were not behind their white brethren in giving assistance." Fort Washington, said to be the only fortification worthy of the name erected in a northern city during the Civil War, was nearing completion. Work on these entrenchments, strengthened and enlarged to protect not only the bridge at Bridgeport opposite, but as well the other at Marysville above the city, was stimulated by the near approach of the enemy. His pickets were within a few miles of the city. Jenkins's cavalry brigade, in Chambersburg on the fifteenth, entered Carlisle, but eighteen miles away, from the west on Saturday morning the 27th of June at ten o'clock. Ewell's infantry corps followed at two. They came not as an "army with banners," but as an army with

wants. Jenkins wanted rations for fifteen hundred men to be deposited in the market-house within one hour, and he got them. Ewell wanted more; he wanted fifteen hundred barrels of flour, surgical instruments, medicines, quinine, chloroform. Carlisle was bankrupt in such supplies, and he did not get them.

The old muskets exchanged for others of a more modern pattern, the regiment was hastened from its quarters at Camp Russell at five o'clock on the morning of Sunday the 28th over the old covered foot-bridge across the river for work on the fortifications; and after night a detail was sent out to level a forest that interfered with the range of the artillery in the Fort. Neither accustomed to the spade nor familiar with the axe, they made a sorry job of it. The way the timber was slashed was a menace to human life. Trees fell indiscriminately in the darkness, the axeman and the bystander alike in jeopardy. A letter of the time thus portrays the situation:

"On the evening of the 28th we were formed and marched off in light marching order without muskets or blankets, and to our disgust the whole regiment was started to digging in the entrenchments, our company (D) excepted. Company D was marched about two miles further to the front and acted as axemen, or, in other words, we were ordered to chop down a forest which in some way interfered with the range of the artillery. It was rough duty for the boys of Company D, but they worked splendidly, each man helping to the imminent peril of his life. You can imagine what about one hundred green hands were worth in a dense forest and in the dark. Trees were falling around, and it made our position by no means pleasant. It was a very cold night too, for June: no overcoats, but a quick step back to camp made us all right, where we arrived at four A. M. The joke here is that we had only been mustered in twenty minutes when orders were given that made us the wood-choppers."

A detail under command of Major Nicholson was detached for what was supposed to be a reconnoissance. The incident was uneventful. A "noiseless march on a beautiful moonlight night" and a return to camp is all the recognition the records give it. On this same night, Sunday, June 28, after the Army of the Potomac had made its bivouac in the vicinity of Hyattstown, Maryland, the order was published that relieved Hooker and assigned Meade to its command.

Carlisle remained in the hands of the enemy until the "dawn of Wednesday morning" (July 1). Carlisle is a county seat, a college town, and was a military post. The county town of Cum-

berland County, it is the home of Dickinson College, an institution of learning of high repute, founded in 1783 and named in honor of John Dickinson, a famous patriot, scholar, soldier, and statesman of the Revolution, by whom it had been partially endowed. The United States military barracks, within the borough limits, half a mile northeast of the court-house, were built by the Hessian prisoners of war captured at Trenton. For many years a garrisoned post, a school for cavalry, it was abandoned at the close of the war and is now the famous Carlisle Indian School. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee was there on duty as a first lieutenant, Second United States Cavalry, when he resigned to enter the Confederate service; subsequently to appear to break the rest, disturb the peace, and rack the nerves of the very good people who had once regarded him as quite a social gem. General Ewell, too, at one time in command of the post, was no stranger in the valley. He made his headquarters at the cavalry barracks while his corps held the town; Rhodes's division encamped around and about him, and Dole's brigade occupied the college campus.

An amusing incident is related, which, though directly applicable to Gettysburg, may not inappropriately be repeated here. A prominent newspaper editor of that borough, observing the increasing anxieties of his neighbors as the near approach of the two great armies indicated the likelihood of a coming battle, sought to allay their fears as best he could. He gathered a few of his friends about him and offered this comforting suggestion: "You know," said he, "that we have a borough ordinance that forbids the discharge of firearms in the public streets, and I am confident that General Meade and General Lee, both law-abiding men, will never, never violate that ordinance."

Despite the close proximity of this heavy force, apparently hesitating as to what should be its further direction, the presence of the militia had restored confidence to Harrisburg and its vicinity. Its highly nervous state had been quieted and the general exodus for a better safety had been checked. What knowledge the militia had that there was this heavy column of seasoned soldiers at Carlisle, but eighteen miles away, does not clearly appear. As soon, however, as it had disappeared or was thought to have disappeared, they began to occupy the town.

What the talk or gossip of the camp was we are not permitted

to know. Even the "cook house," from which always emanated the earliest intelligence of every manœuvre, however secretly it was intended to be conducted, was painfully silent. No note or memorandum appears to indicate other than the ordinary routine of camp life for those two days of Monday and Tuesday, June 29 and 30, so eventful elsewhere. Neither was there rumor afloat or facts asserted of the manœuvres, marching, concentration, necessarily incident to the close approach of the nation's greatest conflict. It is intimated, however, in a letter of the time, that the regiment held a "most important position on the right of the river road," covering the flank, where officers and men were kept constantly on the alert.

The affair on Tuesday the 30th, in the vicinity of Sporting Hill, beyond Oyster's Point, indicates that there was need to be watchful. Oyster's Point, really within the borough limits of Camp Hill, is located about three miles west of the old site of Fort Washington, at the intersection of what was known as the Mud Road to Carlisle with the Carlisle turnpike, and Sporting Hill on the turnpike is still a short distance beyond the intersection.

Gen. John Ewen, of the Fourth Brigade of the New York National Guard, with two of his regiments, the Twenty-second and Thirty-seventh New York, finding no trace of the enemy, whom he had been instructed to develop; on his return march was overtaken by a company of cavalry that had been driven in from its picket outpost by a force of some considerable strength. He promptly put his regiments about, and when nearing Sporting Hill, with his movement accelerated by a volley of small arms from a copse of timber, deployed his Thirty-seventh in an adjoining wheat field and returned the fire. Advancing under the fire of a battery which had been planted in his front, and from a single gun on his flank, materially aided by a section of Landis's Philadelphia battery, which had joined him on the march, he effected the enemy's dislodgement. The enemy's force was cavalry, and no pursuit was attempted. General Ewen on his march to Carlisle the following day learned from the farmers that the enemy's cavalry had passed over the same route the afternoon before, with a force that they had estimated at about 3500, with a number of their killed and wounded in ambulances. General Ewen reported his own loss

as "a few officers and men of the Thirty-seventh slightly wounded."¹ Other reports gave his casualties as four wounded.

Neither had the two previous days been altogether free from touch with the enemy. On Sunday the 28th a cavalry force with a section of artillery had driven in our cavalry pickets near Oyster's Point, but did not succeed in moving the infantry pickets, while on Monday the 29th Lieutenant Stanwood, who with his detachment of regular cavalry had driven in the enemy's pickets on the Carlisle Road, was obliged to return under a fire of artillery which was opened on him.

This affair is given its significance in Bates's "History of Pennsylvania Volunteers," vol. v, p. 1227: "Knipe, who had now been superseded in the chief command by General 'Baldy' Smith, but who was still intrusted with active operations, continued to fall back until he reached Oyster's Point, where he again made a stand, and on the night of the 28th the enemy's advance having approached within range of his artillery, he opened a rapid fire from the guns of Miller's Battery which inflicted some loss and caused a precipitate retreat. This was the farthest advance which was made in any considerable force towards the State Capital."

The brigade to which the regiment was assigned was commanded by Gen. William Brisbane, of Wilkesbarre. It consisted of the Twenty-eighth, Col. James Chamberlain, the Thirtieth, Col. Wm. M. Monies, and the Thirty-third Blue Reserves, Col. William W. Saylor, Emergency Infantry, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the Thirty-second Gray Reserves, Col. Charles S. Smith, Pennsylvania Ninety Days' Militia. The division commanded by Brig.-Gen. William Farrar Smith, United States Volunteers, consisted of two other brigades, one commanded by Brig.-Gen. John Ewen, of the Fourth Brigade New York National Guard, composed of the Thirty-seventh and Twenty-second and Eleventh, New York National Guard, and the other composed of the Eighth, Seventy-first, Fifty-sixth, and Twenty-third New York National Guard, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Joseph F. Knipe, United States Volunteers, Landis's Philadelphia Battery, 6 pieces, Captain Henry D. Landis; Miller's Philadelphia howitzer battery, 4 pieces, Captain E. Spencer Miller; and the Independent Howitzer Battery, 4 pieces, Captain Benoni Frishmuth, of the Thirty-second, were all attached to the division.

¹ War Records (General Ewen's official report), vol. xxvii, part ii, p. 235.

General Brisbane had been the lieutenant-colonel of the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, a regiment with which our own 119th Pennsylvania Volunteers (Gray Reserves) had been brigaded throughout its entire career in the field. Though apparently without significant cotemporaneous coincidence, it yet bestirs recollections closely akin to the regiment's early history well worthy of preservation. The intimacies between the officers and men of these two organizations were sincere and lasting. They were ever as of one military family. In battle their confidence was mutual, "neither had any fear of its flank as long as the other was there"; and when the great struggle was over, the confidence still remained, the friendships never were forgotten. Originally it was the old brigade made famous by Hancock at Williamsburg; the Forty-ninth had been with it from the beginning; the 119th joined it after Antietam. It was afterward better known as Russell's Brigade, the Third Brigade, First Division, Sixth Army Corps. Composed of the Sixth Maine, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania, 119th Pennsylvania, and Fifth Wisconsin, the brigade won special distinction at Rappahannock station, November 7, 1863, capturing the enemy's works by a bayonet charge, with a large number of prisoners, flags, and cannon. Fox, in his "Book of Regimental Losses," an accepted authority, says of this charge: "There was no more brilliant action in the war." Colonel Ellmaker commanded the brigade, Lieut.-Col. Gideon Clark the 119th, General Russell being in command of the division. It was in this engagement that Second Lieutenant Edward E. Coxe, of Company D, 119th Pennsylvania, formerly a private in Company D, First Regiment Infantry Gray Reserves, was mortally wounded, and Captain C. M. Hodgson, of Company B, and Second Lieutenant Robert Reaney, of Company E, were killed.

As they had had before, and were often to have again, but this time suffering terrible loss, there came, at Spottsylvania Court House, the opportunity to probably put to its severest test their battle confidence. The Forty-ninth and 119th Pennsylvania were two of the twelve selected regiments which on the afternoon of May 10, 1864, formed the assaulting column under the gallant Upton. Both regiments were punished severely, the Forty-ninth the heavier, the colonel, Thos. M. Hulings, and the lieutenant-colonel, John B. Miles being killed, as was also Second Lieutenant Edward

Ford, Jr., of Company I, and First Lieutenant J. R. Lawrens, of Company C, of the 119th; and two days afterward, on the twelfth in Hancock's charge at the "Bloody Angle," in which the entire Third Brigade was actively engaged, the 119th lost its major commanding, Major Henry P. Truefitt, and the commanding officer who succeeded him, Captain Charles P. Warner, both killed. Early in this campaign of Grant's, "to be fought out on this line if it takes all summer," the losses of these two regiments about paralleled each other. From May 6 to May 13, 1864, including the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, the Forty-ninth lost 317 in killed and wounded out of the 530 who crossed the Rapidan. And for the same period, including the same battles, the loss of the 119th was 217 in killed and wounded out of about 400 effectives.

Of the other officers of the 119th Pennsylvania killed in action in this last campaign of Grant's, were John D. Mercer, adjutant, killed at Petersburg, Virginia, April 2, 1865; First Lieutenant George G. Lovett, Company G, died May 10, 1864, of wounds received in the Wilderness May 5, 1864; Captain George C. Humes, of Company B, killed at Cold Harbor, Virginia, June 3, 1864. This Company B was significantly marked for fatalities among its officers: three of its captains were killed outright—Captains Hodgson and Humes, already mentioned, and Captain Peter W. Rodgers, a most promising and thoroughly efficient officer, who fell, early in his career, at Salem Church, Virginia, May 3, 1863.

Though apparently digressing, it seems not inappropriate, where opportunity is afforded, to interweave facts and incidents in the story of the parent regiment forcefully suggested by others of absorbing interest in the military life of the regiment it had so successfully fathered.

There was one of the officers of the Forty-ninth, Sherwood by name, a captain, famous as an entertainer. He was disposed at times to be a bit facetious. On one occasion, in winter quarters, when there were few, if any, facilities for such an entertainment, he sent out quite a formal invitation for a "fish dinner," with covers for twelve. The table furniture was crude: plates tin; forks steel, three prongs; wooden handles for both knives and forks; table deal boards, clothless. At each plate there was a bottle of "Commissary," the army's generic for whiskey of every

brand, and in the centre a lonely mackerel with a single box of sardines. Sherwood stood at the head, his guests arranged six on each side opposite each other; but before he had opportunity to bid them be seated, there came, as if in chorus, the exclamation, "Sherwood, what in the name of thunder are you going to do with all those fish?" That was where Sherwood was facetious.

General Brisbane had been directed to move his brigade by the Mud Road to Carlisle at daylight on July 1. July nights are short, and that the men might be properly fed before this their first well-defined march, and that the brigade might be assembled, as it was that morning for the first time, shortly after midnight the command "marched to the Blue Reserves' Camp, the Thirty-third Regiment's, and waited there a long time while the morning mess was cooked and eaten." Logistics had had but scant attention. Vexatious delays still followed from insufficient transportation facilities, and it was nine o'clock before the column was well in motion toward its destination. "The day was hot, very hot, even in the early morning." Then it rained at intervals. Two-thirds of the ten hours covered by the march were sunlight and during the other one-third there was either a hard rain or the air was sultry, steaming with the moisture, not unusual when summer showers frequently repeat themselves. The temperature, the weather, the early morning frittered away in tedious delay, unseasoned troops, many fell by the wayside. A halt at noon in a wood gathered the scattered column, fed and rested the men.

Wednesday, July 1, 1863, is a day historic in the battle annals of the country, renowned for fight, famous for the march. Two corps of the Army of the Potomac were in the death-grip at Gettysburg; the others were hastening to their support. The Sixth, the farthest away—the 119th was with it—covered its thirty-seven miles in seventeen hours, without an organized halt—a march with scarce a modern parallel.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee with his brigade of Confederate cavalry, his corps commander, Maj.-Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, with him, was moving from a southeasterly direction on the roads leading from York and Dillsburg. Stuart in his search for the Army of Northern Virginia had before day on the first of July reached Dover in York County, about sixteen miles from Carlisle. Having marched all night, he had then halted for a brief rest for

horses and men, and then, pursuing his quest still further, started on for Carlisle shortly after the break of day. General Lee, so it is stated in Egle's "History of Pennsylvania," first made his appearance about seven o'clock where the Trindle Spring Road, with its more directly eastwardly trend, makes a junction with the Dillsburg Road. These roads lay to the southward of the Cumberland Valley Railroad. The road, its course westerly, by which Brisbane's column moved, was to the northward of that railway. As the two columns approached the town, they were consequently, though coming in at different angles, but little over a mile apart.

As the regiment was about to pull out from its noon-day halt, Colonel Wiedersheim, then a corporal in Company F, remembers to have overheard a staff officer give directions to Colonel Smith to hasten his march, that the purpose was to reach Carlisle before the enemy, who apparently was moving in the same direction. Captain Kennedy, his captain, caught these instructions too, and impetuous and zealous as he was, earnestly urged that he be permitted to detach himself and push into Carlisle in advance of the regiment. Others, too, recall the fact that at this point orders came from above to hurry the column along. An order given to load, awkwardly executed in some instances, was followed by a growl here and a complaint there, according to temperament, that the awkward fellow in the front rank was placing in jeopardy his better skilled companion in the rear. Sometimes it was reversed, and the awkward fellow was in the rear and the skilled men in the front rank. The instructions to increase the pace were so faithfully carried out, that a line officer records "the last hour on the double quick."

General Ewen with his command, his distance shortened by a start from the scene of his skirmish of the day before, reached Carlisle at three o'clock in the afternoon, and occupied a position on the main road on the brow of a hill overlooking a valley about a mile south of the town. General Ewen moved by the turnpike. He states in his report: "The troops were refreshed at the small villages along the march by the inhabitants, who were kindly at their doors with offerings of their food."

The regiment, with better-closed ranks, completed the march, entered the town over the Letort, a branch of and that flows north

into the Conagadwinet, moved out the main street, halted at Market Square in front of the court-house, formed line on the north side facing south, and stacked arms. A section of Landis's Battery, afterward unlimbered and in action, front to the eastward, was planted in the street opposite the left of the regiment. C. Stuart Patterson, eminent lawyer and financier, now quartermaster of the Veteran Corps, was the sergeant in command of the right gun. The main street is some eighty feet in width; through it, with its double track, runs the Cumberland Valley Railroad. Market Square is a wide open space with the Presbyterian church on the northwest, the Episcopalian church on the northeast, the court-house on the southwest, and the market-house on the southeast corner. The railway passenger station is about a square to the westward, the Wellington Hotel a square to the eastward, and the county jail still a square further to the east, all on the north side of the street.

The command reached this destination between six and seven o'clock. On a bright July afternoon, the skies had cleared, the showers had ceased, there was still quite a little daylight left. A few of the men, prone to inquiry, were disposed to stroll. A bunch from Company D—Randall, Sam Wanamaker, and Goodwin—went off, they said, to get their bearings and gather some knowledge of the roads besides the one on which they had entered. While they were thus engaged, they were passed on the edge of the town by a small body of mounted men, so dusty and begrimed as to make their equipment scarce discernible. Randall, who had been in service and had seen two battles, conjectured, from the way they rode and carried their arms, that they were rebels. His companions, however, gave no credence to his suggestion, and received it with rather a boisterous guffaw. Randall was right. There were about twenty-five of them, apparently browsing round for whatever might seem to come, legitimately or otherwise, within the scope of the game of war. It was well they had not so included the three strolling militiamen, who were back to their ranks again in time not only for the better things that first awaited them, but for the worse that were to follow. They lost neither the feast nor the fight; got but little of the one, but a good deal of the other.

The citizens glad to welcome their friends, the coming, as they had been to speed the enemy, their parting and self-invited guest,

had provided for them liberally and were prepared to quench thirst with coffee and appease appetite with nourishing food, served from well-appointed tables bountifully spread in the market-house. The meal had scarce begun, or, in fact, as one account gives it: "Just as we were about to take the first mouthful there arose a cry—which I shall never forget—'the rebels are coming!' Captain Clark and I stayed back for a few moments presuming it was a scare on the part of the townspeople; but seeing our artillery being hurried up, we took our station in line, and had hardly given the order to take arms when the first shell burst over our heads." Another reads: "We were eating this ['the bountiful meal provided for us'] when we heard the noise and commotion that followed the discovery of the rebel cavalymen by some of the town people or some of our men. They put spurs to their mounts and quickly got away; we heard a shot fired and were told to fall in. The line was hurriedly formed by our stacks and we took arms." And still another is as follows: "What a relief when we reached the market place and found coffee in waiting, and what a disappointment before we could drink it to hear the cry, 'The rebels are coming! Fall in! fall in!' How startled we were, and how quickly we formed line, as the whiz of the first shell sung in the air!"

It was still daylight when the firing began. The test was severe, the ordeal trying. The regiment stood it manfully. A captain in later years recalled an incident, illustrative of the calibre of its personnel, of a young fellow of the name of Robinson, who, incensed at the weakening of other troops in the vicinity, burst forth in his youthful ardor with: "What the hell did you come for, if it wasn't for this?"

The enemy had seven guns. His battery was planted near the residence of Carey Ahl, on a rising knoll, the only ground with an appreciable elevation in that vicinity. This residence and grounds are on the south side of and to the eastward of a slight curve, in the railway, near where the Cumberland Valley enters the town, and the battery was therefore about half a mile from the left of the regiment. It enfiladed the line that had been formed when the regiment halted on the main or railroad street, and where it still was when the shelling began. The battery had the range of the street if it chose to rake it, or it could sweep the town with its guns at a proper elevation.



CARLISLE, JULY 1, 1863

The first shell passed high overhead. Randall, the soldier who had felt of war before, stood next in the ranks to Colladay. It was something new for Colladay, and he turned to his comrade with the better knowledge, and inquired, "What is that?" Poor fellow! He soon knew what it was in a way that Randall never did. First Lieutenant Edmund Randall, a prominent lawyer, a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, had won distinction in Mulholland's famous fighting regiment, the 116th Pennsylvania, at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. He had resigned, and was in the ranks of the Thirty-second Regiment for the emergency. The second shell struck a lamp-post just opposite Company D. Its screech before and its resonant roar afterwards, deep and sullen within the confined space of the street, recall Kipling's lines:

When shaking your bustles like ladies so fine,
The guns of the enemy wheel into line;
Aim low at the limbers, and don't mind the shine;
For noise never startles a soldier.

It did, however, weaken the lines of some of the troops nearby, but rather strengthened those of the Thirty-second. This is what an eye-witness says: "The Thirty-second still and silent: stolid, indifferent, apparently a bit dumbfounded, the third shell burst just overhead, and a piece of it struck Colladay in front of the thigh near the groin. Earle was next to him. Captain Clark, who was in front of him with Stotesbury, carried him to the pavement in the rear. Two other men had their clothing torn by pieces of shell. Colonel Smith then moved the regiment back from the railroad tracks to the house line."

"I never," so reads a correspondence of the time, "heard shell burst or cannonading before, and I must confess it was fully up to my expectations . . . if not more so. Although we had no opportunity to return the fire, the regiment never flinched, the battery doing all the work." Colladay was of most respected parentage, with a promising future. He was elected to membership in Company D on September 8, 1862, was present through the Antietam campaign of 1862, faithful to his obligations, attentive to his duties, prompt to respond to the Gettysburg call, he had won the esteem of his comrades and the confidence of his officers. He died of his wounds, as Fletcher of his company recalls it, on the day the regiment passed through Carlisle on its return from the

campaign, Sunday, July 26, at the private residence of Mr. Jacob Rheims, which had been generously tendered for his care and treatment. He was the only Union soldier killed in battle on northern soil so far north as is Carlisle, as no battle was ever fought during the Civil War east of the Mississippi, any farther north. It is said that a Confederate soldier mortally wounded at Oyster's Point, shortly afterward died of his wounds at the hotel at Womelsdorf.

Appropriate resolutions in acknowledgment and commemoration of the virtues, worth, manhood, and patriotism of Charles W. Colladay were passed at a special meeting of the company immediately upon its return from the campaign. A concluding clause in these resolutions is well worth historic preservation, confirming, as it does, the deductions so effectively drawn by the Hon. John Hay in his memorial address before the two Houses of Congress on the "Life and Character of William McKinley," where, in referring to the patriotic awakening of 1861, he said that "patriotism, which had been a mere rhetorical expression, became a passionate emotion in which instinct, logic, and feeling were fused." "Finally," so the concluding clause reads, "in our brother's death at such a time of our country's trouble, we have given to us new cause of devotion to its interests, in the memory of such a life so freely given, and which goes into the great sum of all that is noble and true which has been sacrificed in order that our nationality and the earthly interests of man might be maintained; and in the cutting off of our comrade at so early a period of his life and early season of his usefulness we are impressed by the uncertainty that attends all earthly things, and are warned to be also ready."

Another disaster quickly followed in the immediate vicinity. The enemy seemed to know where his shells would work most effectively. Sergeant C. Stuart Patterson, of Landis's Battery, his section engaged just opposite Company D, was so seriously wounded in the right hand that amputation of the fingers followed. Patterson was a friend of Dr. Darrach, assistant surgeon of the Thirty-second, and sought to secure his services, but found him so closely in attendance on Colladay that he was compelled to look elsewhere. He fell upon a surgeon whose purpose to amputate the entire hand was only frustrated by the interference of Dr. John Neill, the surgeon of the division, who, insisting that he could save it, ulti-

mately did so by the amputation of the fingers only. The Episcopal church at the northeast corner of Market Square had been improvised as a hospital. It was so constantly under fire that the surgeons insisted upon the removal of the patients. Patterson, under this insistence, had just been taken from the chancel to the front of the church when a shell entered the roof and landed on the spot where he had been lying.

Years afterward, in a little badinage on the occasion of a casual meeting between Patterson and Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Lee told him how a shell from his battery that struck close to the bottom of a panel of fence had nearly disposed of both "Jeb" Stuart and himself, who occupied the top rail of the adjoining panel.

Gen. William F. Smith, after the enemy opened at Carlisle, and before any reply had been made, had personally given Patterson some instruction as to direction and distance, when his No. 1 gun should fire. Meeting General Smith some years afterward and referring to the incident, the general said he had been in many trying positions on the battle-field, but this was one of unusual tension. He spoke of the heroism of the Thirty-second Regiment, and referred with enthusiasm to the handsome behavior of officers and men through all of its trying ordeal. Patterson follows the general with the like impression that the conduct of the regiment made upon him, and adds that the stolidity and coolness of Captain Clark and the usefulness to which he put himself wherever his presence was required, left a recollection that has never been effaced.

The rumors prevailing through the afternoon of a large cavalry force in the vicinity were not fully confirmed until the scouts sent out on the cross-roads by General Smith had ascertained their truthfulness and so reported to him at General Ewen's headquarters, a mile and a half to the south of the town, where he had gone "about sunset" upon his arrival at Carlisle "soon after," so reads General Ewen's official report, "reports of artillery were heard in our rear and the flash and smoke of the guns were visible along the hills to the north."

The troops were then distributed with a view of "simply holding the town." General Ewen's return was immediately ordered. His regiments were subdivided into detachments. The Thirty-seventh New York, with one field-piece, guarded the cen-

tral portion, and the Twenty-second New York, with another, the southerly portion, "skirmishers being also thrown out. Some of the citizens too did good service on the skirmish line as volunteers."

General Brisbane's brigade was assigned to the northerly portion with the Thirty-second on the right. Company D was deployed across the railroad street at the eastern edge of the town "where the minie balls whistled up the street until dawn," and "some of the men were stationed in the windows of the houses on the two corners of the street with the road in front." As the town was simply to be held, and a collision with the enemy if possible avoided, the troops were pushed out to the eastward as far as the contingency would permit. Company C moved to the north and east of its position on the railroad street to a house and barn on the west bank of the Letort. The family who occupied the premises offered such attentions as the exigency permitted until the order to remove the women and children, when they sought a refuge in the cellar. The outlook to the eastward was toward the barracks, and included quite a bit of open country. To the left of Company C and across a road that passed between them another company of the regiment was also posted. These subdivisions were in detachments of two companies each, and in the close vicinity were Companies A and F. These dispositions at the double quick were made under fire, and throughout their execution there was, whenever it was needed, the conspicuous presence of General Brisbane and Colonel Smith. Private James Hogan, of Company C, afterward a lieutenant, and now paymaster of the Veteran Corps, clearly recalls the rather showy mount on a white horse of General Brisbane, who happened opposite his company, giving some supervision to the movement as it left the railroad street for its newly assigned position. They were not commenced until after the enemy had opened and not perfected until after dark. Just when the firing began does not seem to be definitely fixed. Sunset, seven o'clock, before dark, is the time stated from various sources. That it was considerably before night set in, in that long July twilight, is quite apparent.

The shelling continued until one hundred and thirty-four shots had been fired by the enemy. It ceased about one o'clock in the morning, "with the exception of three guns about three," parting

shots. It was interrupted by three distinct summons through flags of truce—the first about nine o'clock—"to surrender the town and send out the women and children"; to which answer was returned that the "women and children would be notified to leave." Half an hour later another message followed to the same purpose, with the addition that "if not surrendered the town would be burned." Reply was made that one answer had already been given. And again, about twelve o'clock, came the third summons, to which reply was given that the message had been twice answered before. The character of the enemy's fire seemed to be measured by the forcefulness he intended to give to his several demands for surrender: vigorous and continuous before the first message came; pernicious and defiant, but not so incessant, after the reply; quick, sharp, and decisive, but of shorter duration, after the second; and slowly subsiding to occasional discharges after the third.

In pursuance of his purpose to "simply hold the town," and because he deemed the enemy's fire to be inaccurate and he wished to save his ammunition, General Smith ordered our artillery firing to cease, after the early shots from Landis's battery. To this conclusion in his official report, General Ewen adds his concurrence: "Orders had been given," he there says, "by General Smith not to fire a gun unless it came to close quarters, which in my judgment was eminently judicious under the circumstances."

General Knipe's brigade did not leave the Susquehanna fortifications until half-past one in the afternoon, and it not appearing that his movement need be over-hastened, had halted for the night on his road to Carlisle, at a place known as Silver Spring. General Knipe, home from the field wounded, a citizen of Harrisburg, who knew the country well, had been temporarily assigned for duty with the militia during this campaign. He had a famous reputation as a courageous, successful, and insistent fighter, and would have courted just such an opportunity as here presented itself for a touch with the enemy's rear or a junction with the main force, as the situation might develop. Captain Dougherty, an aide on General Smith's staff, was despatched to communicate with him. The enemy got Dougherty, and, disposed to use him rather than keep him, returned him to his chief as their second truce-bearer, "principally," as the headquarter itinerary reads, "to give the impression that Lee's force was very large and could

easily destroy the town." That it did not do so is quite clear. "Dougherty's orderly was shot." Mr. Ward, another aide, succeeded in getting through to General Knipe, too late, however, to be of immediate service, as meanwhile the enemy had withdrawn. His orderly was captured.

The enemy commenced to move his heavy wagon train on a country road that came into the turnpike to Mount Holly and Gettysburg about two and a half miles beyond Carlisle, about one o'clock, and his troops followed toward three. Before his departure he had fired a board yard near the gas-works, the gas-works, several private dwellings, and the United States cavalry barracks, all of which were consumed. General Stuart denies responsibility for firing any other structure than the barracks; although he claims that as sharpshooters fired on his men from private houses, their destruction would have been altogether proper.

Napoleon Bonaparte on one occasion, his guns planted about the city of Rheims, preparatory to its bombardment without opportunity for the removal of non-combatants, sought no justification for his action, but rather delighted in the fact that, as he said, "the ladies of Rheims were about to enjoy a very unpleasant quarter of an hour." Gen. J. E. B. Stuart finds his justification at Carlisle from its refusal of his demand for an unconditional surrender; its resistance against him instead of the peaceful surrender it had accorded Ewell, and offers this, as explanatory of his failure to fully consummate his purpose to bombard and burn—that "the only obstacle to the enforcement of my threat was the scarcity of artillery ammunition."

Six or eight hours of a bombardment, one hundred and thirty-four shots, twelve soldiers wounded, no citizen injured, no building fired, save by the torch, would clearly induce the casual observer, at least, to incline to the conviction that the threat was ineffective, because its enforcement was ineffectual.

The twelve wounded soldiers were Sergeant C. Stuart Patterson, Philadelphia Artillery, Landis's Battery; Walter Scott, Philadelphia Artillery, Landis's Battery; Duffield Ashmead, Philadelphia Artillery, Landis's Battery; Charles W. Colladay (mortally), Company D, Thirty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia; W. B. Walter, Company —, Thirty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia; Penrose Garratt, Company G, Twenty-eighth Regi-

ment, Pennsylvania Emergency Volunteer Militia; Robert Welds, Second Blue Reserves; George McNutt, Blue Reserves; William Prevost, Lieutenant, Thirty-seventh New York National Guard; John Coday, Thirty-seventh New York National Guard; H. C. McCleo, corporal, Thirty-seventh New York National Guard; A. T. Dorsets, Thirty-seventh New York National Guard.¹

The Cumberland Valley, so frequently in the occupancy, first of one army, then of the other, and sometimes of both, was the scene of many incidents attendant upon the war drum, interesting, entertaining, instructive, historic, well worth a place in story. A number centred about Mount Holly Springs. Mount Holly is six miles south of Carlisle, on the road to Gettysburg. At the foot of a gap over the South Mountain range that bears its name, favored with a water-supply of especial value in the manufacture of paper, with Mountain Run, Hunter's Run, the Yellow Breeches, all neighborly acquaintances, it maintains as its sole industry the production of a paper widely known for its peculiar excellence. It was sometimes known as Papertown. The South was in sore straits for good writing-paper. It was said at the time the enemy passed through that there was nowhere in the South an establishment for its manufacture. Business had been brisk at the Mount Holly mill, and it so happened when General Ewell's column passed it on its march that there was on hand an accumulated product of an estimated value of some eight thousand dollars. Ewell's quartermaster took it all. General Ewell, from his barrack days, had some recollections of its worth, and, his war conscience satisfied that his government voucher was all-sufficient, insisted upon what he deemed a proper settlement for the seizure. The worthless pledges his quartermaster left are still produced by the present proprietors whenever the story is told.

More destruction follows the withdrawal of an enemy from, than damage accompanies his advance through, the country of his adversary. So it happened here. The paper mill was seriously threatened. Stragglers, irresponsible parties with the trains, were giving the proprietors serious concern. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's advent was most opportune. Well known in the vicinity, a constant visitor thereabouts when an officer at the bar-

¹ "History of Pennsylvania," William H. Egle, M.D., p. 623.

racks, he still cherished a lingering recollection of the many pleasant days he had passed with the good people of the neighborhood. Lee, when he left Carlisle in the very early morning of July 2, had hastened on ahead of his column, and with his staff had halted at the hotel in Mount Holly. Each had stowed himself away so that it was difficult to tell the one from the other, and all were enjoying on the porch a much-needed sleep. The mill proprietor had heard that Lee was there; he had been his close friend in the ante-bellum days. The situation had become acute, he must have relief or his mill would go. After several failures in his indiscriminate search, unmindful of how he disturbed these sleeping soldiers, regardless of the opprobrious speech that followed when he happened to wake the wrong fellow, he finally struck Lee. Lee rubbed his eyes, waked more cheerfully than was to be expected, recognized his old friend with a "Hello, Charley! How's Em!" and proceeded when the situation had been hurriedly explained, to interpose with his authority to save the mill and make "Charley" happy.

It had been often asserted, not only on the Union side but by many of Lee's own people, that Lee's move in the vicinity was more to get among those whom he had once known than for any real purpose of war. Even as late as Gen. Joseph Wheeler's visit to Philadelphia to participate in the Peace Jubilee of 1898, he said to Colonel Wiedersheim when the conversation turned upon a point that led up to the suggestion: "Oh, Lee had no business there [Carlisle] anyhow; he only went there to see some of his old girls." This view must altogether disappear with the facts supplied by the official report of Maj.-Gen. J. E. B. Stuart of his Gettysburg operations. It there appears that Carlisle, directly on his route to join his chief, had necessarily to be included in his line of march; with him was but the one brigade, General Fitzhugh Lee's, the others were "following at considerable intervals."

The most I could learn was that Genl. Early had marched his division in the direction of Shippensburg, which the best information I could get seemed to indicate as the point of concentration of our troops. . . . We pushed on for Carlisle where we hoped to find a portion of our Army. . . . General Fitzhugh Lee's Brigade was charged with the duty of investing the the remaining Brigades following at considerable intervals from Dover. (War Records, Series I, vol. xxvi, part ii, p. 697.)

And "Charley" about this same time ran into another of his old friends, a four years' student and recent graduate of Dickinson, whom he had known well through all his college days. The last of Jenkin's cavalry, with a straggling wagon train, had disappeared just a day or two before Fitzhugh Lee had come. Like most of their neighbors the Mullin family—for "Charley," always so familiarly addressed by the acquaintances of his early manhood, then and always afterward the much respected and widely influential citizen of the Valley, himself the proprietor of the mill—had under the advice of the authorities sent the best of their stock to the other side of the river. Forage, provision, and all else that remained had already been freely drawn upon by the enemy. The quartermaster of one of these straggling trains was insistent to know from Mullin something that would disclose an opportunity for a more substantial seizure than appeared to be available. Mullin was equally insistent that already these enforced contributions had taken about all they had, when the parley was interrupted by an ill-kempt, ragged-looking fellow, addressing Mullin with, "Say, is your name Charley Mullin?" Mullin acknowledged his identity, when the say was followed with: "Well, there is a fellow down there with the wagon train wants to see you." Obedient to the summons, Mullin repaired to the train and there, through the rags and tatters of a wornout Confederate uniform that covered his body and the dirt and dust and unshaven and uncut hair and beard that concealed his features, he recognized his old friend, the college student of recent years. "My heavens, Joe," was his first exclamation, "whatever got you into such a plight as this?" Joe belonged in Maryland. "Well," said Joe, "when the war broke out, I didn't think it was going to last long, not more than sixty or ninety days at most, and I was out for adventure as much as anything else, except my folks were this way inclined, and so I enlisted as a private in a Maryland regiment. I soon began to discover that the way was neither soft nor easy, got tired of carrying a musket, sought to throw up the job, finally secured a detail with the wagon train, and here I am—a teamster." "Come on up to the house," said Charley, "see the girls and take a meal with us." "No! no!" was Joe's reply, "not such a dirty, ragged, vermin-burdened fellow as I am; the contrast is too great between what I was once and

what I look like now, to permit the obtrusion, for such it certainly would be if I forced my presence on them now. No; just get a little bread and meat, or anything else that will satisfy hunger, wrap it up, leave it in the wood-shed, and I'll come and get it and be as well satisfied as if I had enjoyed your hospitality at one of those real good meals which I know I always used to get when it was my good fortune to be your guest." Joe would not be persuaded, so Charley got the provisions together as Joe had suggested, put them in the wood-shed, and Joe passed on with his train and out of Charley's memory for many, many years. One day some fifteen years later Mullin was in attendance at Herkness's bazaar in Philadelphia on a regular sales day with a view to purchase a horse. He sat upon the platform when the auctioneer was crying the sale, and beside him sat a well-groomed, well-appointed double-breasted coat, silk-hat fellow, who after a while addressed him with: "Charley, you don't know me, do you?" Charley conceded that his friend had the better of him. And well he might, for the differences between the then and the now were too great to leave even a shadow for identification. "Well," said he, "I'm Joe, your old friend of college days, your later friend the mule-driver of the Confederacy." A few exclamations of astonishment followed, with a cordial, generous greeting, when Joe, in response to Charley's search for information as to how it had all come about, said: "Well, I passed safely through my enlistment, saw the end of the war, returned to my home, completed my study of the law, practised successfully for a while, and am now upon the bench, where I hope to remain and I hope, too, that you and I may often meet again."

The quartermasters of Lee's forces, in their search for supplies, came more frequently in touch with the people of the valley than others of the officers of his army. The nature of their queries, their guarded expressions, indicated a disposition to conceal rather than be free; to be slow of speech, rather than demonstrative over their impressions of the country. This movement into the North had not been a stimulant; it did not invigorate the observing man. There were too many evidences of thrift and prosperity, too much activity in the field of labor, too many men fully employed, too many men available for the field, too much wealth, too many resources, all awaiting the requisition and demand of the Government, if needed for war.

The chief quartermaster was not disposed to be so hesitant. He was at times quite inclined to give liberal expression of his views to some of the leading men of the valley. He conceded that there were more men still available, greater resources still obtainable, better evidences of thrift and prosperity, wider opportunities for trade and commerce than he had expected to find. The South was facing a more serious problem and had undertaken a more formidable work than she had at first conjectured. Such were the deductions that it was deemed at the time might have been fairly drawn from the general trend of his speech.

A whole day at Gettysburg had gone—Lee's only day of triumph—and Fitzhugh Lee's brigade was not there, and still another day must follow before he could make the march to get there. Unwittingly the Pennsylvania and New York militia had held him in dalliance, where he had accomplished nothing, and prevented him, in the gravest battle crisis that ever confronted his army, from hastening to where he might have accomplished much.

On the morning of Thursday, July 2, the detached companies rejoined their regiments, the regiments their brigades, and the division moved out to the grounds about the burned barracks, where it encamped awaiting an issue of rations and its impedimenta. General Knipe had not hurried his march when his presence was no longer urgent, and his brigade did not arrive until Friday morning. The grounds occupied were in part those held by the enemy the night before. The entire regiment was with the brigade except Companies D and F, Captains Clark and Kennedy, detached for duty in Carlisle with the provost guard. They were not relieved until two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, when they started to hurry along to overtake the main column, which had moved in the early morning. These few days, devoid of incident, were devoted to preparation. Many weary marches were yet to follow and there were some dangers still to face. The diaries and journals make no mention of the noise of distant strife. Indeed, despite the fierce rattle of small arms and the thunderous roar of the cannon, but twenty-five miles away, no sounds of conflict reached Carlisle through all those three decisive days of battle. Its every echo of portentous significance was lost as the sound-waves vanished amid intervening hill and dale.

The author of "In Old Bellaire" writes as follows (p. 322):

In Bellaire, twenty miles away, there was no sound of rattling musketry; nor even when, a little later, the great dogs of war began to belch forth smoke and shell and solid shot, did any echo of it reach Bellaire. South Mountain lay between, and the thunder of cannon and all the awful roar of a mighty battle rolled back and forth among its spurs and ridges until they lost themselves and died away in its wooded glens.

The troops were still waiting for a full ration on Friday morning. The supply trains had been delayed from the occupation of the road by the enemy through the night of the first and early morning of the second. Our own troops, too, had contributed something to the detention; farther to the eastward stragglers, and now and then a belated moving column, blocked the way. The citizens meanwhile had manifested every disposition to aid, but their contributions were necessarily limited and meagre compared with what was required. By night, however, the railroad was opened to Harrisburg and provisions came along freely.

Independence Day of 1863 was everywhere eventful. Vicksburg had fallen, Gettysburg was won. Even when the day had gone, no news had come of the one event and but meagre details of the other. Rumor, so often rife with ominous tale or awake to undue elation, had not yet brought the story of the stupendous import of the combat of the three previous days when at six o'clock on the morning of Saturday, July 4, the entire division of General Smith, Generals Knipe's, Ewen's, and Brisbane's brigades left Carlisle and moved by what seemed to be better known than to those who kept the official itineraries as the Papertown Road to Mount Holly.

It was a good turnpike, a straight road, and easy marching for the six miles to Mount Holly. There the column was overhauled by a flag of truce, with its escort and about two thousand prisoners, a few of them stragglers who had been picked up on the roads leading into Carlisle, and the rest, and by far the greater number, those who had been captured in the first day's fight at Gettysburg and paroled on the battle-field. A detention of some hours followed, that the question of just what to do with them might be intelligently disposed of. The enemy claimed credit for the capture, and to the four thousand prisoners he took with him across the Potomac he added, in his estimate of his gains by the fight, the "nearly two thousand that had been previously paroled."¹ This

¹ War Records, Series i, vol. xxvii, part ii, p. 309.

anticipated but not known claim added materially to the delicacy of the situation. Had it not been for this claim of credit, anticipated as well as real, these prisoners might have been fairly treated by the authorities, as they had been thought by the men as escaped and not paroled. Neither is it altogether clear why the enemy should send his prisoners around our right through his adversary's country, upon which he had but a precarious hold, a distance of twenty-five miles, instead of passing then directly through his own line to the commanding officer in his immediate front, unless it was his conception that it might permit him to avail himself of opportunity to secure information not otherwise obtainable.

Just how delicate the question was and how necessary it was that the independent commander in the field should act with caution will be better comprehended when the situation is recalled. Exchange of prisoners had been suspended in December, 1862, when the cartel of the previous July had been interrupted through the Jefferson Davis proclamation declaring Benjamin F. Butler "a felon deserving of capital punishment" for having executed Mumford, who hauled down the American flag from over the United States Mint in New Orleans, dragged it through the streets, and tore it into shreds, and ordering that no commissioned officer be released on parole until Butler had been punished for "his crimes."¹ The enlistment of colored troops had become a specific irritant, and that question too had been interjected. "All negro slaves," so declared the Confederate authorities, "captured in arms and their white officers were to be delivered over to the respective States of the Confederacy to be dealt with according to their laws." It was unjust discrimination—the laws of war for the white soldier, the civic laws of States for the colored. The rigorous statutes of the States relating to negro insurrections clearly indicated the manner of procedure and its results.

General Smith was prompt with his demonstration and ready with his solution. If it was the purpose of the enemy to spy upon his adversary, to look to his communications, to calculate his force, to measure his ordnance, and estimate his supplies, then it was his business to stop him. He was moving "towards Carlisle," so he

¹Rhodes, "United States," vol. v. p. 485.

would halt him where he was and turn him back to where he belonged. As to the parole, was it to be measured to its full value, the prisoner to be held exempt from duty and service until regularly exchanged, or was he to be considered as a discharged prisoner of war and returned to immediate duty with his command? These alternatives were for his government to dispose of, not for him, and he would submit them for determination to the proper authorities. He put the proposition concisely and clearly in his report of his Gettysburg operations, "where" [Mount Holly], he said "we were detained for two hours by the arrival of two thousand prisoners paroled on the battle-field and sent under flag of truce towards Carlisle. Wishing to prevent the enemy from getting information of our strength, I was forced to accept the prisoners subject to the decision of the Government and turn the rebel escort back."¹

Coincident almost with this very action the Confederate Commissioners declared that the prisoners captured and paroled by Grant at Vicksburg were to be regarded as discharged, and at the same time the Confederate Government refused to recognize the paroles given by the garrison at Port Hudson after it had surrendered to Banks and been paroled.

At Mount Holly the turnpike still bears south to Gettysburg and Baltimore, and there the road from Pine Grove and beyond from the south bearing west makes its junction. There, too, both roads start to climb the mountain. The Thirty-seventh New York was left here to look after that junction and to watch the approach from the southward. The remainder of the division moved six and a half miles on the Pine Grove road to Laurel Forge, where the other two regiments of General Ewen's brigade, the Twenty-second and Eleventh New York, were left to protect the junction of a road from Bendersville, connecting there, as it does, with the main route to Gettysburg. The other brigades, Brisbane's and Knipe's, were moved on to Pine Grove, two and a quarter miles farther in advance, reaching that point about six o'clock in the afternoon.

The journal of Company C, First Sergeant Ogden, and the correspondence of Second Lieutenant Harry F. West, of Company

¹ War Records, Series i, vol. xxvii, part ii, p. 221.

D, both so frequently helpful to supply material, which but for them would have been wholly unattainable, graphically kept up the touch of the regiment with the moving column of the division through the route, and, indeed, throughout the entire campaign. The good soldier usually pays but little attention to aught else but his company and regiment, but when the story comes to be written, it is made the more readable and instructive when interwoven at the proper junctures with that of the brigade and division.

From the "Journal" of July 4:

Remained in camp on the barracks grounds until Saturday morning, July 4th. Marched over South Mountain to Pine Grove, about sixteen miles through a deluging rain, never less than ankle deep in mud and water and frequently up to our middles wading through the Mountain streams. Camp on the mountain side at Pine Grove Furnace for the night, wet, hungry, and miserable. A sorry-looking party. Our quartermaster not being able to follow with the teams, the men suffered severely from hunger. A wretched night passed.

And from the West correspondence:

Company F and D did Provost duty for two or three days and then started very hurriedly on Saturday at two o'clock P. M. to join the regiment. The rain on that day and night was such that the oldest inhabitant was relegated to a back seat. The rain in this part of the country has been falling in a way never heard of before. Instead of marching, we waded in mud and water frequently up to our knees. At nine P.M. we had to bivouac; it was too dark to see our position. Happy were those who had gum blankets, and even with blankets there was not a man who was not soaked through and through. Off again next morning through mud and slush and by ten o'clock we joined the regiment. They had just received orders to march. By right we should have gone with them, but Capt. Clark begged for two hours to give us a rest, which was granted.

This duty of provost guard was continued throughout the route, and the two companies were not relieved until they reached their Pine Grove destination. The duty involved the bringing up of stragglers, and hence as the march progressed became more onerous and fatiguing.

It is interesting to note how this rain was viewed from different standpoints.

General Smith reports it officially as follows: "Saturday a furious rain-storm set in which raised the creeks, carried away bridges, and made the march toilsome in the extreme."

It covered considerable territory. A diary of an officer of the 119th from the battle-field refers briefly to its severity. Saturday,

July 4, 1863, "changed position and formed line behind a stone wall on the top of a high mountain [Big Round Top]; went out to the front occupied by Vermont troops; *rained profusely during the entire afternoon and evening*; picket firing going on all day."

It was indeed one ever-memorable rain; memorable whether because it was greater than other great rains, or whether because of its close association with a battle, greater than other great battles, is a proposition probably better left to conjecture than solution. If there be anything in the tradition that great rains usually follow great battles, Gettysburg may be said to have preserved it.

Pine Grove is well up the mountain. The residence of the proprietor was a mansion of fine proportions, and the Furnace had a reputation for the quality and quantity of its output. It is a settlement incident only to the industry that supports it. Some patronage fell to the store. Its stock in the line of what was most needed, shoes, was exhausted, save one pair of long-legged brogans No. 10, and three of No. 8. They were all purchased by members of Company D. Built for men of broader girth and heavier frame, if the feet of the buyer, so said one of them, did not fill the boot, nevertheless the boot "filled a long-felt want" for shoeless men, and hence the ready sale.

The regiment marched the next morning, Sunday, about two miles farther up the mountain, following a wood road through the mountain pass that led from Pine Grove to Cashtown, which Brisbane's brigade had been ordered to hold. Further necessity for its occupancy disappeared during the afternoon, and the troops at four o'clock returned and encamped for the night in an open field in the vicinity of the Furnace. The rest of the division at eight o'clock in the morning had moved from Pine Grove over the mountain.

The road from Chambersburg to Gettysburg, with Fayetteville, Cashtown, Newman's Gap, intervening, a distance of some twenty-five miles, had served the enemy well while his concentration was in progress, and it was anticipated that should he be defeated he would again utilize it to withdraw. It lay about an average distance of from fifteen to twenty-five miles to the south and west of General Smith's line of march, and it was soon developed that, with his trains at least, he was following the

route it was expected he would. Hence the necessity of following up all indications and keeping a watchful eye on all roads and cross-roads leading in that direction. So on this Sunday morning the remaining two brigades of the division, as had been the other with like intent, were disposed of as follows: Knipe with his command was ordered to hold the cross-roads from Mount Holly to Cashtown and Pine Grove to Bendersville, while Ewen crossed the mountain to the Mount Holly and Cashtown road, holding the pass in his rear and being within a mile of Knipe. A cavalry scout under Lieutenant Stanwood was sent up Mountain Creek Valley in the direction of the pass from Chambersburg to Gettysburg. He uncovered the enemy's retreat, disclosed the movements of his trains, drove in his pickets for a couple of miles, as far as the force he had would justify. Captain Boyd, with his detachment from the First New York Cavalry, joined General Smith at Pine Grove and reported having followed the rear guard of the enemy to Fayetteville, capturing prisoners. He was then directed to move this time more to the eastward, toward Cashtown. He again uncovered the enemy, still on his retreat on the Chambersburg road, and returned with eight of his wagons and a small batch of prisoners. Meanwhile a scout from General Meade came through with information that the enemy had been defeated and was retiring. Later in the day Captain West, a volunteer aid and an assistant in the Coast Survey, returned, having successfully opened communication with General Meade on Saturday from Mount Holly. And also during the day a small provision train came up, its arrival most opportune, as it was impossible to subsist the troops from the country.

On Monday, July 6, all the troops of the division were moved, each brigade by a different route, to Newman's Cut, four miles east of Cashtown, where they were concentrated during the evening, too late, however, for what was intended—to intercept the trains retiring by that route. The march of the regiment, led by one of the mountaineers of the vicinity as a guide, struck off through a bridle-path up the mountain, and after an extremely difficult, rough, and mountainous climb, the column reached the summit about noon, where the beauties of the valley that lay between these Appalachian ranges compensated in a measure for the toil and travail of the morning. This South Mountain range, long famed

topographically, has since the battles, marches, and bivouacs of the Civil War become equally famous historically. It was dusk when the command reached the Gettysburg turnpike and encamped at Newman's Tavern for the night. "Tavern," as the "diarists" call it, "Cut," by which name it seemed to be known officially, and yet in this same connection it is often styled "Pass." The "Newman's," however, sufficiently identifies it as the same spot, whether cut, pass, or tavern. Company C was on picket duty, and through the night many of our escaped prisoners, captured at Gettysburg, who had managed to elude the vigilance of their guards as they passed over the mountains in the darkness, came through its lines.

On Tuesday morning, July 7, while General Smith was preparing to enter the Cumberland Valley and follow down the mountains toward Boonsboro, orders came from General Meade to march to Gettysburg. These orders were shortly afterward countermanded, and General Smith was permitted to do as he had at first proposed. The head of his column left Newman's Cut at eleven o'clock A. M., and the whole force arrived at Mount Alto Furnace, a distance of some fifteen miles, from five to seven in the afternoon. An officer was despatched to Chambersburg to endeavor to procure supplies. His mission was but partially successful. The trains had failed to keep up with the column and but little remained to meet the craving demands of these hungry marchers.

Another day and another night made memorable by a steady downpour. "This was a night of nights," reads the diarist's story. "The rain came down in torrents harder than ever, and by three P. M. our camp was so wet that you had to walk through a foot of water to find an inch of dry ground. The whole encampment was a sheet of water. One big fellow, assistant quartermaster of the regiment, was lucky enough to have a shelter tent. About 4 A. M. I was on duty as officer of the guard. I went up near his quarters and found him looking very disconsolate, and asked him why he did not stay under his tent. Said he, "I have just floated out and do not think the current will let me go in again." The water was running through the tent at a mill-race pace."

This was in the valley; on the same night, the scene was

paralleled on the mountain, as it appears, from the diary of the officer of the 119th Pennsylvania before quoted from, in the conclusion of its entry of July 7, 1863: "Turned to the left up the Catoctin range, which mountains were crossed by a circuitous by-path after dark in a *terrible rain storm*." [Italics the author's.]

On the following day, Wednesday, July 8, the troops marched all day, passed through Quincy, and arrived at Waynesboro about six o'clock, where the whole force, Brisbane's brigade on the right and the New York troops on the left, went into camp in line of battle a mile and a half out from the town on the road to Hagerstown. There they remained all day over the ninth, awaiting rations and instructions from General Meade.

Here General Smith formed a junction with the infantry brigade of Gen. Thomas H. Neill of the Sixth Army Corps. Besides his own brigade, General Neill had with him a brigade of cavalry commanded by Col. John B. McIntosh and eight pieces of artillery. Awaiting his train and his supplies, General Smith sent an officer with a cavalry escort across the South Mountain to the west to communicate with General Meade.

On Friday the tenth, orders to be in readiness to move, orders countermanding these, other orders for a movement and their recall, followed each other through the day, resulting in no movement at all, and the regiment's still remaining in its Waynesboro encampment until the following morning.

Meanwhile renewed activities elsewhere indicated the need for these various changes. After the publication of the order to be in readiness to move General Meade had directed that the commands of Generals Smith and Milroy should remain in the vicinity of Waynesboro, occupy the enemy to the best advantage, and join either the Army of the Potomac or General Couch, as the movements of the enemy might permit or require. General Meade in this same despatch indicated that on the evening of the tenth the right wing of his army would be on the Baltimore and Hagerstown turnpike between the Antietam and Beaver Creek, and his left at Bakersville. Bakersville is on the Potomac below Williamsport. His line would then face west to bear down upon the enemy, who was covering Williamsport, where he intended to recross the river. Smith's movements, continued when the enemy was out of his way, would bring him in touch with Meade's right wing. "An exam-

ination of the country from Franklin Cliff, Md., had informed us" [General Smith's Headquarters] "that a force of the enemy was encamped on high ground two and a half miles from Hagerstown on the Waynesboro road, and another force to the southward of Hagerstown on the road to Boonsboro. No earthworks could be discovered nor any earthworks seen on the range towards Williamsport. No movements were visible on the Williamsport road."¹

Upon the receipt of this order to occupy the enemy to the best advantage, and with this general knowledge of his position, General Smith at once ordered Colonel McIntosh with his cavalry brigade and four guns to feel the enemy along the Antietam below Leitersburg. The Antietam, with its source above Waynesboro, flows southerly and empties into the Potomac near Sharpsburg. Leitersburg is on the Antietam about two miles from the State line and some seven miles northeast of Hagerstown. Colonel McIntosh carried out his instructions in a most skilful manner, driving the enemy's cavalry pickets across the creek upon their infantry and cavalry supports, where, confirming the result of the examination of the country from Franklin Mills, it was discovered that the enemy was encamped in some force along the Boonsboro road to the south of Hagerstown. Colonel McIntosh was supported in this movement by two regiments of Pennsylvania militia under Colonel Frick and the Forty-third New York Volunteers from General Neill's brigade.

This delay over the ninth, besides the disclosure it revealed of the enemy's position, was otherwise advantageous to the troops that had remained in camp. It had seemed apparently impossible, notwithstanding the urgency, to bring along the supplies "with sufficient celerity." The efforts, too, to supply the troops with rations from the "country people met with but little success, the rebels having cleaned out the region." This intervening day of no movement permitted the trains to overtake the column.

Saturday the eleventh was a day of events. The regiment moved at seven o'clock, the day was very hot, a fifteen-mile march followed, interrupted by a reconnoissance and diverted by a raid. At the eighth mile the column crossed the State line into Maryland. "A reconnoissance in force," it was called, a forward movement in

¹ Itinerary, War Records, vol. xxvii, part ii, p. 226, *et seq.*

line of battle through a cornfield, overhauled a detachment of rebel cavalry on a foraging expedition. Two of the party fell into the custody of Companies K and G, and were turned over as prisoners of war.

Then it having been reported to Division Headquarters that a miller on Marsh Run, within the enemy's line of the day before, had been ordered by the rebels to run his mill all night to grind wheat for them, General Brisbane, with two regiments of his brigade, the Thirty-second and Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania, was ordered, if possible, to intercept the wagons and destroy the grain if he could not bring it off. He destroyed twenty-four barrels of flour which had been ground for the rebels and all the grain in the mill—one hundred bushels. From the two prisoners captured at the mill it was learned that the enemy had fallen back from Hagerstown. In this affair Brisbane was supported by the Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers of General Neill's brigade. That night the two regiments detached with General Brisbane returned to the camp in the vicinity of Waynesboro. Except the troops of Brisbane the whole Division moved to Leitersburg, where it encamped for the night.

Sunday the twelfth was a quiet day. Religious services were held in the camp of the Thirty-third Regiment Blue Reserves, and as the diarist remarked: "Our efficient chaplain will go rusty again for another week." The chaplain of the Thirty-second was a helpful addition to the staff. He could preach when opportunity offered, was always ready with a kindly greeting; ever willing to be of service, he found frequent occasions to put the ministrations of his calling to a good and useful purpose. He was a famous provider, and what "his country" sometimes failed to supply, he would secure in far more generous measure from "the country" around about.

He had the full, true, sincere and trustful convictions of a sound orthodox belief; wholly different from another chaplain in a nearby Army of the Potomac regiment, who, though proficient, efficient in every other way, and much beloved by the men, believed in nothing at all, and was the veriest skeptic. This after a time came to the knowledge of the colonel, himself a sound churchman. He summoned the chaplain, who, upon inquiry, freely conceded his non-believing delinquencies. The colonel, recognizing how good he had been to the men, was reluctant to

part with him, yet, as he said, indifferent as they might be to any preaching at all, they necessarily demanded that he who was required to preach should at least be as fairly well disciplined in his calling as they were required to be in theirs, so he demanded his resignation. There was little delay in its acceptance. A demonstration for some time in preparation awaited his departure. The dress parade of the evening of his last day in camp was made the occasion of a farewell tribute; the colonel in a few well-chosen remarks wished him God-speed, and then the ten first sergeants marched out to the front and centre. A wooden sword, specially made for the occasion, twelve feet long and of proportionate width, with the words in big red letters, "Thou shalt not kill," painted on it, borne by two husky fellows, was produced and formally presented to the retiring chaplain. Lifted into the head-quarter ambulance by the two burden-bearers, the chaplain followed it. He was driven to the railway station, boarded the train, and both his ex-reverence and the sword disappeared forever from everything else save the memory of those familiar with the incident, who no doubt will still recall it.

On Monday the thirteenth, at eight o'clock, the regiment, as did the entire brigade, again resumed the march, this time to Hagerstown, some twelve miles distant, whence the enemy had withdrawn on the day before. It reached its destination about six. Now in close touch with the right wing of the Army of the Potomac and the cavalry force of General Kilpatrick, the brigade, with the cavalry, proceeded to uncover the enemy, who still maintained his lines not far distant. The Thirty-third Regiment, Blue Reserves, became briskly engaged in quite an active skirmish, acquitted itself most commendably and suffered a loss of nine men wounded, and as accounted for in the division official itinerary, but not returned in the regimental losses, one man killed.

On the fourteenth the regiment was ordered into line of battle in the early morning, where it remained until later in the day, where, upon the announcement that Lee's entire army had recrossed the Potomac at Williamsport, it returned to camp. On this night a rain-storm of some pretensions, while it received due recognition in the diary of the 119th's officer, in the phrase "rained terribly during the night," seemed to have escaped the observation of those who were preserving the records of the Thirty-second.

The Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers was through with its

duty with Brisbane, and that same night, Saturday the eleventh, General Neill's brigade was ordered at once to rejoin the Army of the Potomac. As no specific instructions had been given General Smith for the disposition of his troops, exclusive of Brisbane's brigade, he distributed his forces to the eastward and southward, Cavetown, Benevola, where Beaver Creek crosses the turnpike, and Boonsboro, covering a radius of some eight to twelve miles, and himself reported to General Meade for instructions, at the same time recommending that, in view of the pending engagement then believed to be imminent, his forces be divided among the "old divisions" of the Army of the Potomac—a plan which General Meade did not seem to favor. Its further consideration was avoided, with the disappearance of the likelihood of battle, by the withdrawal of the enemy to his own side of the Potomac.

On Wednesday the fifteenth, their immediate presence in the city of New York demanded for the suppression of the memorable draft riots of the summer of 1863, the regiments of the New York State National Guard were hastened with all despatch to Frederick, Maryland, and thence to their destination.

The absence of so many of his troops at a time so critical is thus commented on by Maj.-Gen. Charles W. Sandford, commanding the First Division New York State National Guard, in his official report of December 30, 1863: ¹

During the absence of all these regiments² of my Division on the 13th of July last a riot of the most serious character occurred (in consequence of the commencement of the United States draft) which for three or four days was more disgraceful in its character and more serious in its consequence than any before known in our City and which could not have lasted twelve hours if one third of our regiments had been home at its commencement.

Upon the first alarm upon the requisition of his honor the mayor the whole of the division remaining in the City was ordered on duty, but the absence of over 8000 men at the seat of war had left me with so small a force that my means were entirely inadequate to the magnitude of the occasion.

With the departure of the New York troops and the concentration of the Pennsylvania militia at Hagerstown under General

¹ War Records, vol. xxvii, part ii, p. 228.

² Seventh, 800; fifth, 900; eighth, 350; eleventh, 850; twelfth, 700; twenty-second, 600; thirty-seventh, 600; sixth, 650; sixty-ninth, 700; fourth, 500; seventy-first, 650; fifty-fifth, 350; eighty-fourth, 400; idem, p. 227.

Brisbane, who had been designated as its military governor, the connection of Brig.-Gen. William Farrar Smith, U. S. V., with the Emergency Service of 1863 practically ceased. Of high repute in his chosen profession of arms, not only for his soldierly courage and capacity, but for his scholarly attainments and ability, his favorable comment on the conduct of the troops under him during that service is of especial value. In his official report¹ there is this significant paragraph:

Before closing I must call to the remembrance of the general commanding the force that I moved without a quartermaster or commissary, without supply trains, some regiments even without having haversacks, and with no adequate transportation of the cooking utensils of the men and must pay the proper tribute to the general behavior of the troops during long marches in rainy weather and without sufficient food. The rugged mountain roads left many of them barefooted, but the greater portion of the command seemed animated by a desire to do all that was required in the service of their country.

Col. Brisbane deserves special mention for the manner in which he managed and led his command, and I earnestly recommend him to notice.

[The records at Harrisburg do not disclose that General Brisbane—"Colonel," as he is always styled by General Smith—held either rank in the militia of Pennsylvania during the campaign of 1863, nor does he appear to have had any other rank in the United States Army after his honorable discharge as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers in October, 1862. It is fortunate that this well-deserved recognition of a meritorious officer helps in a measure to rescue his record from its otherwise official oblivion.—THE AUTHOR.]

As the narrative of this Valley campaign nears its close an interesting happening must not be allowed to pass unnoticed. Chambersburg had her sore trials. Lee's invasion was a heavy strain. His order to avoid the appropriation of private property did not meet with a cordial acquiescence. His officers did not seem at all times to encourage its observance nor lend their best efforts to its enforcement. A notable incident illustrative of these conditions is said to have been the manner in which the provost marshal of Chambersburg had sought to make himself as inaccessible as possible to those in search of protection from soldiers disposed to freely help themselves. Though his headquarters were at the court-house, he had stowed himself away in an interior apartment, not easily accessible.

¹ War Records, *idem*, p. 223.

A large wholesale grocery establishment had fallen under the ban of the soldiers' spleen. Its failure to yield to persuasion had been met by violence and its stock of goods was rapidly disappearing. Every effort of the proprietors to communicate with this official had been foiled, when a bright young fellow in their employ, with a better knowledge of how he might be reached, climbed a water-spout on the outside of the court-house wall, gained an entrance through a window, secured an interview with him, made the plight of his employers known, when a guard was promptly dispatched to eject the intruders and stop the plunder. But the men who had thus been foiled of their opportunities had kept a keen eye on the boy who had accomplished their discomfiture, with a view to revenge and retribution, and it was not far away. Soon the troops began to withdraw, one by one the guards were gradually relieved. It was then that these disappointed soldiers with enough stragglers gathered to assure their purpose, seized the lad, placed him at a spigot on his haunches in front of a hogshead of molasses, and there he sat, carefully watched, compelled to fill the canteen of each soldier with the slowly running viscous fluid until his persecutors saw he could no longer endure the task, when, laying him flat on his back, they tied his trousers at the ankles and his coat-sleeves at the wrist, placed his neck under the spigot, turned it on full head until the molasses had filled his clothing almost to bursting, stood him on his feet, and sent him away, content in their conclusion that the full measure of their vengeance had been satisfactorily attained. It appeared more like a Yankee trick than southern invention. Unique beyond precedent, the victim preserved its memories, rather for a humorous reminiscence than as a lingering resentment. He does say, however, that he permitted more than half a generation to pass before he allowed molasses, even under its more persuasive designation of syrup, to pass his lips again.

There were little flurries looking to the return of the enemy rather in detachments for a raid than in force for operation. So General Brisbane had been instructed to watch the fords at Williamsport and Falling Waters. But he never attempted another invasion; this was his last, and, as was said subsequently, "It was on Pennsylvania's soil that rebellion reached its flood, and as it slowly ebbed the other way, reared a marathon on Round

Top and made great Gettysburg immortal as the ages." The days for outpost, picket, and line of battle were over, camp, march, drill, guard mount, followed for a few more, and then the campaign of this summer of 1863 was afterward a patriotic memory.

The sixteenth of July was fairly eventful. The general orders from Governor Curtin declaring that, the emergency over, the troops would be returned to their home rendezvous as soon as transportation was available, was published at the evening parade. General Brisbane after its publication made a felicitous speech, profuse in congratulations, abundant in sentiment, grateful in acknowledgments. General Brisbane was an excellent officer. He knew as well how to be appreciative of service as he did how to forcefully exact it.

It so happened, too, that for the day the camps of the 118th and 119th were not far away, at least as the soldier had come to know how to compute distance. In other words, it did not make much difference to him, how far away the object or the purpose was, if he had to or wanted to reach it. Throughout the day the men of the Thirty-second had opportunity to extend a good cheer and a hearty hospitable welcome to their many visitors. It was a bright spot in the campaign. Those who went were replete with story upon their return of what they had seen and where they had seen it. What they had been told, and how generous had been their treatment. With the men of the Thirty-second the visit seems never to have been forgotten and its survivors still recall the incident, whenever it is pertinent to the occasion.

This is one of the stories of the day that still finds a place in memory.

A well-remembered non-commissioned officer of the 119th, who afterward rose to prominent rank in the regiment, one of the visiting party, had dallied a little too long, and inopportunely fell upon and into the custody of the army headquarters provost guard. Everything was on the move, the guards were few and the prisoners many; the teamsters, too, had been disposed to be sportive, their places on a number of mules without drivers were supplied from those in custody. This lot fell to our delinquent non-commissioned officer. Remembering that no list had been taken of those in arrest, he set himself about to conjecture how soon and how he could avoid his predicament. The trains had started on

the turnpike for Baltimore; the pike led directly there, and that was where our dallying soldier did not propose to go if he could help it. The army could have but one destination, the nearest available crossing of the Potomac, and that lay off to the right and not all the way down the pike. The night was bright moonlight, the guards' watchfulness relaxed, escape was not impossible. The route by the pike clearly indicated to the trained eye that a heavy column of marching men had recently passed over it. Pretty soon this heavy trail bore off on a road that turned abruptly to the right toward the Potomac; the train kept straight on. Our non-commissioned officer caught the scent keenly. At the first convenient shadow he slipped off his mule, dodged into the timber for cover, made good his escape, quickly picked up the trail, and by daylight was in the camp of his regiment near the river, his absence over his time not yet discovered. It was too good a story to keep, and soon became a tasty morsel of regimental gossip.

A single day had scarcely gone, with rainy and disagreeable weather, to be sure, when there goes forth in the diarist's entry of the seventeenth a wail of the monotony of camp life, relieved somewhat by the arrival of boxes and packages from considerate friends at home. On other days the end was not yet, but now the tension was off, the enemy had gone. What they had come for, the "emergency," was over, and the only end for the other days was "awaiting transportation."

On Saturday the twenty-eighth the weather continued warm—very warm. Captain Loudenslager and his Company E, and Captain Allen and his Company C, marched into Hagerstown, reported at headquarters at six o'clock for provost duty, when, their orders countermanded, they returned to camp.

The usual Sunday morning inspection was the feature of the morning of the nineteenth, followed for Company C by its attendance at divine service in the Episcopal church in Hagerstown. In the evening the chaplain of the regiment conducted a service, largely attended, in the camp.

On Monday, the twentieth, with no interruption of the usual routine of camp duty, affairs in the evening took on something of a social turn. The several companies of the regiment supplied their detachments, a serenading party was made up, and complimentary serenades tendered to General Brisbane at his headquar-

ters, and at their several residences to a number of the specially pronounced Unionists of Hagerstown. The usual functional courtesies and hospitalities incident to such occasions followed and the whole party returned to camp about ten o'clock, bearing the freely expressed appreciation of those for whom the little remembrance had been arranged. It was the last night in the vicinity, and hence so selected.

The regiment left its Hagerstown encampment at eight o'clock on the morning of the twenty-first, and after a tiresome but not a tedious march reached Greencastle at about half-past four in the afternoon, where it encamped on the same spot the regiment had occupied in the previous September. The well-remembered spring of fine cool water was still there, and not a landmark had been disturbed.

Without any definite explanation of how it came about, it is recorded that on Wednesday the twenty-second, Company A brought into camp several rebel prisoners whom they had in their charge, a portion of whom had been engaged in the attack on Carlisle on the first of July.

The twenty-third and twenty-fourth were two uneventful days attended by the excessive heat then seasonably prevailing and the requisite drills, parades, roll-calls, and guard mounts.

Marching orders previously received, reveille was sounded at two o'clock in the morning of Saturday the twenty-fifth, the regiment moved at five and arrived at Chambersburg at eleven, where the camp was established to the accompaniment of a rain and wind storm of some violence.

Sunday, the twenty-sixth, was a quiet day in camp, and in the evening the regiment entrained for Philadelphia. It reached the city at noon on Monday, where a most creditable escort awaited its arrival. A parade followed through some of the principal streets. At its conclusion there was a general handshaking, greeting, and reception. For the two following days the companies reported for a daily roll-call, and on August first the whole regiment was mustered out by Lieut.-Col. Isaac Starr, mustering officer.

Inquiry is much retarded and a serious historic impairment necessarily followed the failure to discover any official report of this campaign, either from General Brisbane or any of the four Pennsylvania colonels who commanded his Twenty-eighth. Thir-



(Charles S. Smith
")

tieth, Thirty-second and Thirty-third regiments. Nothing is found at Harrisburg or in the Government "War Records" that would indicate that any such reports were ever made.

The regimental archives are alike scant. Full of data, detail, and incident attendant upon the beginning of a service, the most conspicuous rendered in the regiment's early history, they supply nothing of what followed its close. There was no order of congratulation summarizing events or conferring distinction nor do the minutes of the subsequent meetings of the Board of Officers give it any special mention. Colonel Smith's General Order of August 4, 1863, announcing that he "re-assumes the command of the First Regiment Grey Reserves, Reserves Brigade, organized and officered as it was previous (viz., June 25) to being mustered into the service of the State as the Thirty-second Regiment P. M.," is published to the command and the incident is closed.

The militia, however, did not fail to contribute something of itself, and in coöperation with the volunteer forces attached to its column, to the chastisement that fell upon the enemy in his Pennsylvania misadventure. Besides, it won encomiums and approbation from national and State authorities alike.

Maj.-Gen. Darius N. Couch, U. S. V., commanding the Department of the Susquehanna, in his official reports¹ of the operations of that Department, June 11-July 15, 1863, makes special mention of some of the substantial results accomplished by his troops.

Col. Pierce of the 12th Penna. Cav. who succeeded Milroy: killed, wounded and captured a rebel cavalry company at McConnellsburg. . . . Had Col. Pierce fully carried out my instructions he would have inflicted very heavy loss on the rebels, breaking up their trains.

On July 5th Captain Jones, First New York Cavalry, attacked Lee's wagon train near Greencastle and brought off 645 prisoners, 300 of whom were wounded, 90 wagons and one piece of artillery.

Number of prisoners reported 1341, of whom 500 were taken under arms, 400 wounded and the remainder stragglers and deserters. This does not include quite a number who escaped through the mountains and went north, being aided in this by the citizens.

Of the regiments supplied by Pennsylvania, General Couch makes this approving comment:

The militia of Pennsylvania raised to resist the invasion was composed of men from all classes and professions and was a fine body of men.

¹ War Records, vol. xxvii, part ii, p. 211.

In his acknowledgments for the aid and assistance rendered him by the State officials and the "great number of gentlemen residing within the limits of the Department, all working for the common good," he makes special mention of a prominent Philadelphia organization of nation-wide repute for its patriotic war service as follows:

Among the patriotic associations of the country, the Union League of Philadelphia is not surpassed for its vigor and efficient labor. It alone placed several regiments in the field.

The value of the militia force to the campaign of 1863 is thus commented on by Brig.-Gen. A. L. Russell, Pennsylvania's efficient adjutant-general, in his annual report of 1863:

Under the call of the President, New York sent forward six thousand three hundred and eighty-five (6385) men, and New Jersey furnished five hundred and two (502) men.

Whilst expressing her acknowledgments to her sister states for their timely assistance, it should not, however, be forgotten that the defence of Pennsylvania, at this point, was the defence also of New York and New Jersey.

The invasion of Pennsylvania and Maryland by General Lee in June last, which resulted so disastrously to the rebel army in the memorable days of the July battle of Gettysburg, contemplated in the programme of the rebel leaders the capture and sackage of the State capital, the destruction of the bridges over the Susquehanna, and the transfer of the seat of war to Pennsylvania.

The large force of militia called out by the proclamation of your Excellency of the 26th of June organized under the command of Maj.-Genl. Couch commanding the Department of the Susquehanna and the extensive fortifications opposite Harrisburg, continued under the directions of that officer, no one can doubt had the effect of retarding the march of the rebel army as to enable the Army of the Potomac to arrive in time to avert so dreadful a calamity.

Bates, in the fifth volume of his "History of Pennsylvania Volunteers," concludes his chapter on the militia in the campaign of 1863 with this appreciative recognition of the value of their services:

Further services for which the militia had been called, was no longer required, and during the months of August and September the majority of the men were mustered out.

With a few exceptions they were not brought to mortal conflict. They nevertheless rendered most important service. They came forward at a moment when there was pressing need. Their presence gave great moral support to the Union army, and had that army been defeated at Gettysburg,

they would have taken the places of the fallen, and would have fought with a valor and desperation worthy of veterans. Called suddenly to the field from the walks of private life, without a moment's opportunity for drill or discipline, they grasped their muskets, and by their prompt obedience to every order showed their willingness—all unprepared as they were—to face an enemy before whom veterans had often quailed.

The foregoing paragraph is the conclusion of a series of liberal citations from Bates's "History of Pennsylvania Volunteers," from which the conclusions are drawn on the pensionable status of the Pennsylvania militia engaged in the Antietam and Gettysburg campaigns of 1862 and 1863, as established in Senate Document No. 378, 61st Congress, 2d Session, entitled:

FEDERAL AND STATE MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS

Mr. McCUMBER presented the following

HISTORY OF CERTAIN FEDERAL TROOPS WHICH, BY REASON OF SHORT OR DISPUTED SERVICE, HAVE NO PENSIONABLE STATUS, AND STATE MILITIAS WHICH WERE ACTIVELY ENGAGED IN THE CIVIL WAR FOR DIFFERENT PERIODS OF TIME, BUT WHICH WERE NEVER MUSTERED INTO THE SERVICE, AND WHICH, THEREFORE, HAVE NO PENSIONABLE STATUS.

The facts disclosed in these citations, so concise in structure and convincing in deduction, accepted as proofs by the United States authorities, show that the care Pennsylvania took in preserving the history of her volunteers, at the hands of her able historian, the Hon. Samuel P. Bates, as thus adduced in these later years, is a tribute to the watchfulness and forethought of the men of that day that could not then have been within the scope of reasonable anticipation. The citations are too lengthy for reproduction here, but Bates's "History," to be found in all our public libraries, is always readily accessible, while a Senate Public Document is not. The text, deductions, conclusions, and findings of that document, so far as it treats of our State Militia, of much interest and some value, helpful to supplement the story here told, are as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA

In the early fall of 1862 and again in the early summer of 1863 Pennsylvania organized a large body of militia or emergency troops, primarily for the defence of the State and incidentally and ultimately for the support of the Union armies under McClellan and Meade in their fierce conflicts with

Lee's army of northern Virginia in the campaigns north of the Potomac River, made famous by the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, Maryland, and Gettysburg, Pa.

Twenty-six regiments of Pennsylvania emergency militia were raised in 1862, numbered from the first to the twenty-fifth, inclusive, and one known as the "National Guard Regiment," and also a number of independent companies of infantry, cavalry, and artillery.

These militia troops were organized at various dates between September 1 and 21, 1862, and were discharged at various dates between September 15 and October 15, 1862. The longest period of service for any of them was one month.

In June, 1863, a considerable body of Pennsylvania State troops were organized to meet the emergency occasioned by the threatened invasion of that State by the Confederate army under General Lee. These troops were not mustered into the service of the United States, but were called out by Governor Curtin for the defence of the State as long as the exigencies of the time required. They are generally known as the "Emergency militia or the ninety-day militia of 1863," and consisted of twenty-eight regiments of infantry, from the thirty-second to the sixtieth, inclusive (except the thirty-third), together with several batteries and independent companies. They numbered about 25,000 men and were temporarily under the command of United States officers and were coöperating with United States forces. They were not mustered into the military service of the United States, and while so commanded they were taken beyond the limits of the State and kept beyond those limits for a comparatively short period.

The Pennsylvania militia regiments of 1863 were organized at various dates between June 26 and July 13, 1863, and were mustered out at various dates between August 1 and September 9, 1863. A very few of them were in service for about sixty days; the greater number served but little more than thirty days.

The officers and men of the Pennsylvania Militia are given a pensionable status under the general law at the Pension Bureau by a decision of the Assistant Secretary of the Interior rendered March 3, 1892, in the case of Randolph M. Manley, Company I, Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, and reported in volume 5 of Pension Decisions, page 295. Their very brief service precludes any pensionable status under the act of June 27, 1890, but if any of them had served ninety days a pensionable service under that law by virtue of the above decision would undoubtedly be recognized.

The basis of the decision which gives the members of the Pennsylvania Militia a pensionable status is that they were called into service by the President of the United States and were, therefore, officers and enlisted men of militia employed in the military service of the United States as contemplated by the first paragraph of section 4693, Revised Statutes, which confers a pensionable benefit upon any officer of the army, including regulars, volunteers, and militia, or any officer in the Navy or Marine Corps, or any enlisted man, however employed, in the military or naval service of the United States, or in its Marine Corps, whether regularly mustered or not,

disabled by reason of any wound or injury received, or disease contracted, while in the service of the United States and in the line of duty.

A distinctly different view, however, regarding the military status of the Pennsylvania Militia is taken by the War Department, the holding there being that these troops should not be considered as in the military service of the United States in the sense that they were a part of its military establishment, inasmuch as they were raised in response to a call, not of the President of the United States, but of the governor of the State of Pennsylvania, in which it was stated that "they will be mustered into the service of the State for the period of ninety days, but will be required to serve only so much of the period of muster as the safety of our people and the honor of our State may require." An exhaustive statement regarding this matter is contained in a letter addressed by General Ainsworth to the Commissioner of Pensions, dated February 13, 1899, which is printed as a part of Senate Adverse Report No. 899, Fifty-sixth Congress, first session. That letter concludes with the statement that the military status of the Pennsylvania ninety-day state militia of 1863 is not described by any words used in the first paragraph of section 4693, Revised Statutes, quoted above, but that it is accurately and precisely described in the third paragraph of that section by the words "Any person not an enlisted soldier in the army, serving for the time being as a member of the militia of any State, under orders of an officer of the United States," and to such person that law gave only a limited pensionable status, namely, a status for wound or injury received in battle with the rebels or Indians, provided the claim was filed and completed prior to July 4, 1874, as explained in the first pages of this document.

However divergent these views may be regarding the military status of the Pennsylvania Militia, the fact remains that, whether properly or improperly, the members thereof are recognized at the bureau for full pensionable status under the general law. It is proper to remark that the adverse report (899) above mentioned was made on a bill (S. 394) proposing recognition by the National Government of the military status of the Pennsylvania Militia of 1863, thus showing that Congress adopted the view of the War Department regarding the military status of that body of troops.

The regiment resumed its routine, though details are meagre, but it was apparently with much of its former zest. This was evidenced by a confirmation in the militia of what had already been demonstrated for the volunteers, the readiness of our people to respond willingly to a call to arms, a willingness that was neither deterred by the casualties of war, nor impaired by the frequent repetition of the call. In Company D, where only does this evidence seem to be best attainable, twelve new members were added to the active roll at its first meeting after the campaign, and so on from time to time during the following six months other names were added, all men of reputation and worth, until the new recruits within that period aggregated thirty-eight.

There is but little preserved of record of the drills, parades, and inspections that for the next year were included within the scope of regimental operations, either for instruction or display. A General Order of October 21, 1863, directed that the regiment should assemble at the City Armory, Broad and Race Streets, on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at eight o'clock P.M., for inspection armed and equipped "as far as practicable." Commandants were "enjoined to have every man on the rolls present." Colonel Smith was in command, and except that the inspection was held, there is nothing further reported.

In obedience to a general order of December 22, 1863, the regiment paraded with Colonel Smith in command at nine o'clock on the morning of December 29, as an escort to the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, returning home for the thirty days' furlough incident to their re-enlistment.

General Order No. 6, of February 18, 1864, from regimental headquarters directed the regiment to assemble for parade (in commemoration of the birthday of Washington) at the armory, Broad Street below Race, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 9.15 A.M., in full-dress uniform with overcoats (unless countermanded) and white gloves. The weather seemed to have permitted it, as the regiment paraded without overcoats. Colonel Smith was in command, the route short, and the turnout handsome, so the record reads.

The celebration of the third anniversary on the 19th of April, 1864, some time in preparation, was made a feature by a "Military and Citizens' Dress Ball" at the Academy of Music. The price of admission was fixed at two dollars and the net proceeds were appropriated in aid of the Central Fair of the Sanitary Commission. This function proved quite a success and the sum of \$1779.31 was paid over to the Commission. The gross receipts were \$3202.70 and the expenses \$1423.39.

Captain Dendy Sharwood, of Company C, 118th Pennsylvania Volunteers, had been a corporal in Company C of the Gray Reserves. He died of disease while still in the service, on November 21, 1863, and was buried with military honors under the escort of his old company, Captain William W. Allen commanding, at Laurel Hill Cemetery on November 24.

Lieutenant Edward Everett Coxe, of Company D, 119th Pennsylvania Volunteers, died of wounds received in action at the

Battle of Rappahannock Station, Virginia, November 7, 1863, and Captain William C. Moss, of Company D, 119th Pennsylvania Volunteers, died of disease while still in the service in the early winter of 1864. Both had been members of and went out to the field from Company D of the Gray Reserves. The company in touching and appropriate memorial resolutions paid fitting tribute to their worth, their virtues, and their valor as soldiers and as men.

The Board of Officers, with the assistance of their families, made special efforts to secure the remains of Major Truefitt and Captain Warner, killed at Spottsylvania Court-house, but the battle-fields of that campaign not altogether free from raiding columns of the enemy until after Lee's surrender, their efforts were not successful until after the close of the war.

As indicated by a resolution of Company D, on June 3, 1864, the last vestige of the gray uniforms disappeared. The resolution instructed the quartermaster-sergeant to present the gray coats, pants, etc., in possession of the company to the volunteer and cooper shop refreshment saloons. About the same time the surplus gray cloth remaining in the quartermaster's department was disposed of at public sale.

The Board of Officers resumed its sessions September 2, 1863. The meetings held at monthly intervals, with others by adjournment and when specially called, were all well and attentively attended, until the unfriendly legislation of 1864 reduced the organization to a battalion and deprived it of its field officers. Out of the thirty-four meetings which that period may be said to include, Colonel Smith was in attendance at all of them, and Captain Loudenslager scored but a single absence. Captains Clark and Keyser rarely missed, with Captains Allen, Keys, White, and Gardner so frequently present as to be at all times in close touch with the regular proceedings. Major Nicholson, watchful of the every interest, active in all measures for betterment and progress, was a constant attendant. Adjutant George D. Bethel, still the faithful, industrious, and zealous officer in regular attendance up to that time, seems to have withdrawn. Coincident in date with the passage of the Militia Act of May, 1864, if chosen to be so considered, that act might be fairly treated as operating as an honorable discharge. As Bethel's name is not again found in the records, he may have so chosen. He was succeeded by J. Stewart Brown, who except with brief intervals

when G. T. Irwin, Geo. A. Smith, A. R. Foering and T. Allman acted temporarily, served as acting adjutant and secretary until the Board ceased to hold its sessions. At all the meetings there was a full representation of the subaltern officers, Lieutenant Frishmuth, as he is styled after the Gettysburg campaign, or Lieut. John Story Jenks representing the Battery until, with its refusal to organize as infantry in February of 1864, it withdrew from the regiment. Major William H. Kern, paymaster, and Lieutenant A. R. Foering, quartermaster, rarely away, never lost their interest. Lieut.-Col. Isaac Starr, Jr., remained active until his resignation was accepted to date from February 29, 1864. Captain Chas. Frederick Hupfield, from the beginning, a prominent and useful officer, was on June 17, 1863, honorably discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability. Captain George W. Gardner, who had been the first sergeant of Company C, succeeded Captain Geo. W. Kern as captain of Company H, and Captain J. Parker Martin succeeded Captain G. West Blake as captain of Company I. Captain Martin brought with him an honorable record and valuable experience: made first lieutenant of Company F, Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, September 12, 1861, and captain October 9, 1862, he had resigned to be honorably discharged February 9, 1863. Captain John McCreight was made captain of Company B.

Supported by a preamble that set forth, among other things, that since the formation of the regiment it has been a practical school of instruction in the duties and discipline of the soldier, and has sent to share the deprivations of the camp, the glory and dangers of the battle-field, nearly three hundred of its members as commissioned and non-commissioned officers, some of whom in their devotion to the sacred cause in which they were engaged of upholding the glory of our country's flag and maintaining for us and future generations the blessings of the Union "have thus sacrificed their lives—they now, alas, fill a soldier's grave"—the Board of Officers at its meeting of December 2, 1863, resolved "That as a tribute of respect to their memory a suitable tablet be procured and placed in this armory on which shall be inscribed the name, rank, and regiment of those formerly members of this—who have been killed in battle or who have died from wounds received or disease contracted when in the service of their country."

The committee appointed to carry into effect the purpose of this

resolution, Captains Clark, Loudensläger, Keys, White, Keyser, Allen, and Gardner, and Lieutenants Dusenberry, Maris, and C. S. Jones, subsequently reported that they had procured the tablet, and by direction of the Board it was turned over to the Committee on Armory to be properly and suitably placed in the armory building.

No name in the history of the city of Philadelphia for several generations through a worthy ancestor and his descendants has been more highly respected nor more favorably known than that of John Price Wetherill. A letter of acknowledgment from the one who stood for the generation of the sixties, upon the receipt of resolutions of the Board, thanking him for favors done and services rendered, is illustrative of the estimation in which the regiment was held by the best people of the city. The letter is as follows:

PHILADELPHIA March 28, 1864.

LIEUT. ALBERT R. FOERING,

Qr. M. 1st Regiment, G. R.

My dear Sir: I am in receipt of the handsome engrossed Resolution passed at a stated meeting of your Board of Officers. For this kind remembrance, of the very little share done, please accept my thanks. I have always felt the need in our city of one good efficient regiment, and have long since come to the conclusion that to secure that result, that the efforts of the city authorities should be centred in the 1st Regiment Gray Reserves. To accomplish this my endeavors, either private or public, have been and still will be most cheerfully given, feeling assured that, as New York is proud of her 7th Regiment, so will we in Philadelphia with equal confidence greet your Regiment as in every way its equal.

I am your obt. servant,

JOHN P. WETHERILL.

The regiment was re-equipped in a new fatigue uniform—dark blue cloth coat, light blue kersey trousers, and regulation cap. The Committee on Uniforms were authorized to make the necessary contracts for furnishing five hundred uniforms complete, and “to draw upon the funds now in the hands of the Paymaster for the payment of the same—said uniforms not to cost over fifteen (\$15) dollars each and the whole amount not to exceed seven thousand five hundred (\$7500) dollars.” The cloth and kersey was purchased from the firm of Bullock and Sons, the uniforms were made and trimmed by Charles Stokes & Co., and the caps bought at a United States Government sale. The total cost for the five hundred and two complete, material and manufacture, was seven thousand six hundred and eighty-eight dollars and fifty-

four cents (\$7688.54), thirteen dollars and fifty cents (\$13.50) per uniform. They were assigned, forty-five to each company, free of charge. "All uniforms required over and above this number to be paid for upon delivery at the rate of fourteen dollars and fifty cents (\$14.50) cents each." The contract was completed and the committee, consisting of Major Frank P. Nicholson, chairman, and Captains Jacob Loudenslager, James D. Keyser, and Lieutenant J. M. Ross, members, discharged at the session of the Board held March 16, 1864.

The margin between this re-equipment and the legislative disintegration incident to the operation of the Act of May 4, 1864, was very narrow. That act, entitled "an act for the discipline, organization, and regulation of the militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," in its 101st and concluding section provided "That any act or acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act or authorizing any organization or organizations not herein prescribed are hereby repealed." With this wholesale, indiscriminate, and sweeping muster out the commissions of all the officers expired by limitation. Though it was conceded, as the report of the committee to consider the question shows, that "by an act approved May 4, 1864, repealing the act of May 15, 1861, the Reserve Brigade was virtually disbanded," the regiment was loathe to yield to this imperative demand or at once seek a rehabilitation under the new conditions imposed. There was hope of helpful supplementary legislation before the session, which was likely to last through the summer, closed, so there was dalliance with the conclusion, awaiting adjournment or action.

Meanwhile the enemy was again across the Potomac. General Jubal Early in the beginning of July of 1864, with his corps of Confederate infantry, had left the Petersburg front, where the Army of the Potomac had Lee beleagured, with a view to extensive operations on Baltimore and Washington. There were no defenders for Washington except hospital convalescents and government clerks, and Baltimore was scarcely better provided. Despite the hindrance of no organization, the spirit of the hour was again abroad, and over his signature as Charles S. Smith, late Colonel First Regiment Infantry Reserve Brigade, Colonel Smith published on July 11, 1864, a call requesting the late commissioned officers of the First Regiment Reserve Brigade to meet at the City Armory, Broad and Race, at 10 o'clock on the following

morning, Monday, July 12, for the purpose of organizing a regiment for immediate service in the present emergency. Simultaneously with this call there also appeared one from Major Nicholson, and another from "one of the captains of the old organization." The companies made prompt response, and the initiatory call was answered at the meeting for B by Captain McCreight, Lieutenants Pollock and Greer; C, Lieutenants Barrington and Brown; D, Captain West, Lieutenants Seeger and Prosser; F, Captain Kennedy; H, Captain Gardner and Lieutenant Klett; I, Captain Martin and Lieutenant Maris; and K, Captain Keys and Lieutenant Woelpper. Further action, however, was suspended. The Sixth Corps, hurriedly despatched by water transportation from the lines at Petersburg, with its one division at the Monocacy and the other two at Fort Stevens, so discomfited Early that he hastened across the river to await his final rout, when later on he was wholly overcome by Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley.

The looked-for supplementary legislation came, but it was not so helpful as was hoped for. This was what was accomplished by the efforts to put the service back, or a part of it at least, to what it was before it had been so summarily disposed of. The third section of the further supplement to the Militia Act of May 4, approved August 26, 1864, which restored the special military organizations of the city of Philadelphia and elsewhere to all their original vested rights, privileges, and immunities, and again validated the commissions of their officers, was apparently rendered wholly nugatory by its proviso "that such organizations shall be in all things subject to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief and the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement."

This involved other obligations, other responsibilities than those comprehended in the original terms of the enlistment, and the question of what was the status of the regiment under these new conditions, what to do and how to do it, was therefore on September 7, 1864, referred for report and recommendation to a committee composed of Colonel Smith, Major Nicholson, Captains Kennedy, Keys, Gardner, Clark, White, McCreight and Martin, and Lieutenants Allman, Delleker, and Powell, who on September 19, 1864—another date coincidental with the 119th's well-performed services, when Sheridan sent the "enemy whirling through Winchester"—presented an exhaustive, elaborate, and convincing report. Their conclusions were that despite the reinstatement it was for the

active members to say whether they were willing to accept and assume the responsibilities and obligations clearly imposed by its proviso. They therefore recommended that, accompanied with the necessary information for the better understanding of the matter, the question of continuance or dissolution be submitted to the several companies of the regiment for the separate action of each.

The Board of Officers on the same date submitted "to the rank and file, the active members, as they now composed the regiment, the commissions of all the officers having expired," a circular for their information, instruction, and their better guidance in whatever action they might take on the resolution that accompanied it. The circular was to the effect that the act of reinstatement included in its acceptance as comprehended in its proviso obedience to all orders of the commander-in-chief, with the surrender of all claim to any special privilege heretofore enjoyed. The term of service was fixed at five years, with no release unless discharged by the proper officer; the three years already served to be counted as part of the seven years which exempted from further militia duty. Organized companies were to be first called into active service in case of invasion, or during war, for such time as the governor might determine, after them the enrolled militia. This enrolled militia, if the law was to be enforced, included all men, not members of active companies, between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five. The individual citizen between the ages named was compelled until exempted by a seven years' service to parade three times each year with a company, and twice with a regiment of the enrolled militia. And this was the resolution that went to the companies:

Resolved, That the Commanding Officers of Companies be requested to call meetings of their Companies in order that they may take such action as they may deem proper in the reorganization of the Regiment by the election of Company officers; or to notify the Board of Officers that they desire to dissolve their connection with the Regiment.

There was deliberate and considerate action by the several companies and a formal presentation of results at the meeting of the Board of Officers of October 5, 1864. Companies A, C, and E resolved to hold elections for commissioned officers as of the Reserve Brigade, and to subsequently announce whether they would accept and assume the terms and conditions of the Act of May 4, 1864.

Company I resolved to remain in the service unconditionally, and proceeded at once to the nomination and election of officers under the provisions of the Act of 1864. Company B's resolution was that it "was not willing to accept the privilege by organizing and electing officers under the provisions of the new militia law"; Company D's, "that the representatives of this company in the Board of Officers be requested to notify that body of our desire to dissolve our connection with the 1st Reg't G. R."; Company G's, "that this company declines to accept the privilege of organizing under the new militia bill and electing its officers." Company H had as yet taken no action. Companies F and K made no report.

At the next meeting, October 17, 1864, changes were made in reports already presented, and others were received from companies that had not yet been heard from. Company E reported that it had reconsidered and withdrawn its conditional action and resolved "to call in all property preparatory to winding up its affairs." Company C reported that it had so amended its former conclusions as to now finally resolve "That the representatives of this company at the Board of Officers be instructed to insist upon an immediate winding up and settling of the civic affairs of the regiment so far as this company is concerned." Captain Kennedy reported on behalf of his Company F that at its October monthly meeting it had been resolved that his company should disband. Company H had resolved "that the Board of Officers be notified of our desire to dissolve our connection with the regiment," and Captain Keys stated for Company K that the company "had held a meeting and passed a resolution which was conditional, the condition being that they would coincide with the action of the balance of the companies." There survived, then, but the two companies, I, with its unconditional acceptance, and A, with its resolve to hold an election and subsequently announce whether it would consider itself as under the system as newly devised. Both companies did hold elections. A informally elected James D. Keyser as captain and Amos Lanning, as first lieutenant, and I, also informally, J. Parker Martin as captain and J. D. Gwynn as first lieutenant.

Thereupon the resolution that had been presented at a previous meeting and action postponed until the companies should signify their purpose "that the Board of Officers proceed at once to liquidate all claims and wind up its civil affairs in obedience to the requirements of law," was upon a yea and nay vote adopted. The

yeas were Colonel Smith, Captains Clark, Loudenslager, Keys, White, Allen, Gardner, Martin, Kennedy—21; and the nays were Major Nicholson, Captain Keyser, and Lieutenant Maris—3. Absent, Major Kern, Quartermaster Foering, Drs. Atlee and Drysdale, Quartermaster Sergeant Watson, Captain McCreight, Lieutenants Ide, Dusenberry, Pollock, Reed, Sparks, and Garri-gues—12. Not voting, Commissary Sergeant Smith. Yeas, 21; nays, 3; absent, 12; not voting, 1: total 37.

The Board of its own motion changed its designation to Board of Trustees, continued its sessions usually at monthly intervals until June 7, 1865, when, all civic matters, liquidations of claims, disputes and custody of property having been disposed of, the committee charged with the duty imposed by the resolution of October 17, 1864, was discharged. The regimental property not disposed of was placed in the custody and keeping of a committee of five—Major Nicholson, Captains Keys and Kennedy, Lieutenant Wray and Quartermaster Foering—when the Board adjourned without dissolving itself, to be called together by that committee should occasion require it.

Without some acquaintance with the sentiment or motive or a knowledge of the prevailing gossip of the times, rarely historically transmitted at least in minor affairs, it is difficult to understand the tenacity with which the organization seemed to cling to its so-called special privileges.

The paramount purpose of its organization and the only special privilege or exemption that seemed to attach to the Reserve Brigade was that as an additional brigade of the first division of the Pennsylvania militia within the limits of the city of Philadelphia it was "for the special defence of said city." Save with that limitation, it must otherwise conform to all the rules, regulations, laws, and requirements prescribed for the government and discipline of the whole body of the State militia. And yet there was no call, no summons, no alarm, when the regiment did not hasten to volunteer its services to meet the emergency. And again this Reserve Brigade was but a flimsy structure at the best. This Act of May 15, 1861, which created and established it, provided in its eighth section that the brigadier-general should hold his office until the first of July, 1864, "unless the Brigade is sooner disbanded by the Major-General of the First Division." If the major-general had the authority to disband the Reserve Brigade before the first of



FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY (GRAY RESERVES) PENNA. MILITIA
1865-1869

July, 1864, why not after? At least such a surmise would indicate that the organization was created for a purpose and not for a permanency.

Col. Charles Somers Smith had a conspicuous military record beginning with his earliest manhood. In 1819 he enlisted as a private in the Third Company, Washington Guards, and was soon afterward made a corporal; then on August 3, 1821, a third lieutenant; a second lieutenant on May 29, 1823, and captain of the First Company, Washington Guards, June 19, 1824, and for three years was adjutant of the Second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, 128th of the line. At the conclusion of this service he resigned, and on September 5, 1827, was elected first lieutenant of the Artillery Corps of Washington Grays, where, after receiving a certificate of seven years' active service, he was, April 23, 1828, made an honorary member. Responding to the summons for the organization of the First Regiment Infantry Gray Reserves, April 19, 1861, he was commissioned captain Company A, April 25, 1861. He held this commission interrupted by his intervening one of captain of Company A, Seventh Pennsylvania Militia, September 12, 1862, until he succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Kneass as colonel of the First Regiment Infantry, Gray Reserves, by election, on Friday, March 27, 1863. There he remained, exclusive of his service as colonel Thirty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Ninety Days' Militia, June 26–August 1, 1863, until October 4, 1865, when the last meeting of the Board of Officers under the old régime adjourned for want of a quorum. He was the first commandant of the Veteran Corps, and declining re-election retired April 19, 1877. He died August 21, 1884, in his eighty-seventh year, his vigor but little impaired.

Of distinguished lineage, fine culture, high character, a man of thought himself, his associates were men of force, influence, and position. The full strength of his manhood finds its best expression in the strong men, the business leaders of the community, who had chosen him to be the captain of the company which he so successfully commanded. His long life of usefulness, the military honors he won, the social position he commanded, his care, thoughtfulness, foresight, and rectitude, the civic trust he so long held, as superintendent of the Girard Estate, undisturbed by carp, cant, or cavil, will ever mark him as a significant figure of his time.

CHAPTER V

1866-1873—COLONELS PREVOST, MCMICHAEL AND LATTA—A, C, D, E, AND I RESUME—CAPTAIN KEYSER COMMANDING—"WIGWAM CONVENTION"—ON DUTY "TO PRESERVE THE PEACE"—ACCEPTANCE ACT OF 1864—MILITIA TAX—ITS REPEAL—NEW LEGISLATION—DEDICATION ANTIETAM MONUMENT—CAPE MAY ENCAMPMENT—CAMP UPTON—PRESIDENT GRANT'S VISIT—ELEVENTH ANNIVERSARY—EVACUATION DAY NEW YORK VISIT, 1872—NEW YORK SEVENTH—INAUGURATION GOVERNOR HART-RAFFT—APPOINTS COLONEL LATTA ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

That the hesitancy of the First Regiment Gray Reserves to accept the provisions of the Militia Act of May 4, 1864, had not depended solely upon the mere sacrifice of a privilege of but little avail, but rather upon the more substantial reason of their admitted inadequacy and inefficiency, is best demonstrated through the light thrown upon this new, improvident, and illy constructed system by the military authorities in their first presentation to the public of the result of their observations.

Brig.-Gen. Lemuel Todd, a former major of the First Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, the Thirtieth of the line, was commissioned as State Inspector-General August 29, 1864. He "gave to the work his personal attention and earnest efforts for more than a year, submitting such views as his administration of that branch of the service had suggested," which the adjutant-general incorporated in his report for the year 1866. The following extracts exemplify the purport of its text:

From the fact of the utter prostration of the militia system throughout the Commonwealth, it will be a most arduous, tedious, and expensive undertaking to effect any organization under that Act (May 4, 1864). . . . From a careful examination of the subject it will in my judgment require the expenditure of one hundred thousand dollars to accomplish an organization of the (enrolled) militia under that act. If we are to have a militia system at all, it should be an uniform one and well sustained by liberal provisions for its organization and support. In no other way can one be instituted and sustained. . . . Our laws on this subject are multitudinous, incongruous, and inconsistent, and productive only of trouble, expense, and inutility. Often the product of haste and incompetency, they utterly fail to meet our wants or produce results acceptable to the people or worthy of their support and admiration.

And in this same report, after giving in detail the names of the officers elected to the thirteen militia companies organized throughout the State under the provision of the 1864 Act, the adjutant-general himself said: "These company organizations afford a fair specimen of what may be expected to be accomplished under the present militia law of the State. Here and there a company of volunteer militia may be organized, but it is hardly probable that in many counties there will be a sufficient number to constitute a regimental organization, much less likely a brigade."

The system made no provision for the support, maintenance, or equipment of the volunteer militia except by the imposition of fines ranging from two dollars against the delinquent soldiers to three hundred dollars against the disobedient officer, the collection of which apparently never was and never should have been enforced. The Legislature made no appropriation for the support of the militia, nor did the Act of 1864 require that it should. It was expected that the soldier should not only bear the burdens of the service, but its expense as well. But deficient as was the system in its failure to meet the cost of the service, it was equally pernicious in its initial failure to organize a service worthy of an expenditure from the public funds for its maintenance. Its company units were well conceived, its battalion and regimental combinations properly provided for, but its divisional organization was beyond the limit of military tolerance.

The Act of May 4, 1864, provided, as did its predecessor, for twenty divisions (two others were subsequently added) topographically described, if not by metes and bounds, at least by county designations, and to each there was allotted a major-general. It made no difference under the law whether there were few soldiers or many, or none at all, the title held, the rank prevailed, and every berth was filled. It took almost as many years in time, patience, and persuasion as there were major-generals in numbers, to work them off, first one and then another, to the single and only one the service needs.

But the statute was workable. The best way to be rid of an obnoxious law, it has been said, is to enforce it. The best way to improve a poor law is to execute it, show its deficiencies, and seek its amendment. The bone and sinew of the service is the rank and file, except that the soldier saw the principle reversed, that instead of getting what he paid for he got nothing for what

he gave, he had but little personal opportunity to gauge the defects of the statute. But he was willing for the sacrifice, and not only gave his services without compensation, but paid for the privilege besides.

The larger number of the companies of the regiment had never disbanded nor dispersed; kept together, as they had been, by drill associations, social clubs, the Delta Association of D, and other methods, they had in a measure preserved their identity. The zeal for the service was still paramount; given new zest by the return of the volunteers from the field, a reorganization only awaited the formalities to be perfected.

The movement took its initiative when Brevet Brig.-Gen. Charles P. Herring, with his scars, his honors, and his distinctions so bravely won in war, signified his willingness to accept the position of brigade inspector of the Reserve Brigade. There had been no incumbent in this office since the old one had been by the operation of the new law so summarily disposed of. This officer was the supervisor of all elections for commissioned officers; without his authority no election could be lawfully held; through him and with his approval all returns must be transmitted to Harrisburg before a commission could issue. It was essential, therefore, that this office should be filled before any movement could be inaugurated to give the service an opportunity to restore itself to its former prestige. So on May 23, 1866, Brevet Brig.-Gen. Charles P. Herring was commissioned as the brigade inspector of the Reserve Brigade.

The First Regiment took early advantage of the opportunity thus afforded, and supplied five of the thirteen companies officially reported as organized throughout the State during the year 1866: Company A, Captain James D. Keyser, commissioned June 15; Company C, Captain William W. Allen, commissioned June 21; Company D, Captain J. Ross Clark, commissioned August 31; Company E, Captain Jacob Loudenslager, commissioned June 19; Company I, Captain J. Parker Martin, commissioned June 19.

The lieutenants who were commissioned as of the same date, with their respective captains, were as follows:

Company A.

First Lieut., Geo. F. Delleker

Second Lieut., Wm. D. Hastings

Company C.

First Lieut., John O. Giller

Second Lieut., James Hogan

Company D.

First Lieut., Charles K. Ide

Second Lieut., Harry F. West

Company E.

First Lieut., James Muldoon

Second Lieut., Samuel M. Marsh

Company I.

First Lieut., John D. Gwynn

Second Lieut., Rudolph Klauder

The Board of Officers held its first meeting under the new régime June 22, 1866, at which there were in attendance all the officers whose commissions had already been received; the others joined them at the subsequent meetings when theirs came to hand. Captain James D. Keyser, as the ranking officer, presided. He retained command and continued to preside until field officers were chosen. Second Lieutenant Samuel M. Marsh was named as acting adjutant and secretary. Friday night was set apart for the weekly drill night, and the secretary was directed to give it such public notice by advertisement that it might be brought to the attention of those members not yet acquainted with the return of the regiment to the service. A resolution prevailed to parade on the coming Fourth of July, and Brevet Brig.-Gen. Charles M. Prevost, honorably discharged from the volunteer service June 30, 1866, accepted the invitation of the Board and took command of the battalion on that occasion.

This period of reconstruction was not altogether devoid of incident. The "Wigwam Convention" held in Philadelphia August 14-17, 1866, so called from the design of the building at Twentieth and Girard Avenue constructed for its special use—there was no hall in the city of sufficient size to accommodate it—was a representative assemblage composed of delegates from all the States, ostensibly the supporters of the "my policy" of Andrew Johnson in his design for the reconstruction of the late seceded States as against the measures proposed or to be proposed by the Congress, the broad question being whether the issue was for executive or legislative disposition. Its most resonant slogan was the immediate restoration to their seats in Congress of the Senators and members from the eleven seceded States. Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix,

of New York, was made temporary chairman, and the Hon. James R. Doolittle, a senator from Wisconsin, permanent.

The recollection of the Convention is probably better recalled and its memories revived by the introduction in its initiatory proceedings of a decidedly dramatic incident evidently intended to be serious, but by the criticism and comment which followed, it was really made to appear ridiculous. When the delegates were all seated, with the body of the house filled, and the audience all attention, the chairman, in deep, deliberate, well-modulated tones, made the impressive announcement that "Massachusetts and South Carolina will now enter the wigwam arm in arm." Whereupon, approaching from the rear, Gen. Darius N. Couch, of Massachusetts, and Governor Orr, of South Carolina, with stately step and measured tread, arm in arm as provided, moved up the main aisle, and took their seats upon the platform, the vast assembly breaking into deafening shouts and tremendous applause as the incident which had opened so dramatically now closed so auspiciously.

There was a feverish excitement in political circles; the Geary-Clymer campaign for governor, a bitter contest, was in zealous progress; the city had but little sympathy with the purposes of the Convention and the authorities none. Tumult and outbreak were feared, and every precaution was taken to circumvent it. In the end it was said that the mayor had made such arrangements for the preservation of good order that no outbreak was possible, and as the proceedings progressed it was confidently asserted that good order would continue unbroken and that any infraction of it would be by the delegates themselves.

But all available troops were put into immediate requisition and Gen. Peter Lyle was placed in command—Col. Wm. H. Yeaton's Grays, the National Guard, the Keystone Battery, First Regiment Gray Reserves, Captain James D. Keyser commanding. Col. Wm. B. Thomas's regiment was mustered and drew pay for a few days at two dollars per man, and the Independent Scouts, Captain Robert M. Evans, from outside the city, were brought in and quartered in Girard College. There were but a few days of flurry, when, with confidence restored, and the good order that was really never broken assured, the troops were relieved.

The two letters following are from Mayor McMichael to Captain Keyser:



Charles McPrevost

FROM THE MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF OFFICERS

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR, CITY OF PHILA.

August 11, 1866.

Sir:

You are hereby ordered to report your command to Genl. Peter Lyle, for duty on and after August 13, 1866, in aiding to maintain the public peace of Philadelphia.

Respectfully yours,

MORTON McMICHAEL
Mayor of Philadelphia.

To CAPT. JAS. D. KEYSER,
Comdg. 1st Regt. Gray Reserves.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

August 16, 1866

Dear Sir:

I beg to tender you my sincere thanks for the kindness and zeal manifested by you in coming to the aid of the civil authorities in the recent emergency. To me your prompt and effective action was of the most valuable assistance in my official arrangements, and I am sure the knowledge that a sufficient military force was in readiness in case it should be needed inspired the public with a sense of confidence and at the same time materially aided to repress any attempt at disturbance.

With assurance of personal regard, I am, very truly yours,

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor.

To CAPT. JAS. D. KEYSER,
1st Regt. Gray Reserves.

The unanimous tender by the Board of Officers of the colonelcy of the regiment to Brevet Brig.-Gen. Charles M. Prevost, its acceptance, followed by the issuance of his commission, September 18, 1866, practically completed the reorganization. Major William McMichael was commissioned as major November 14, 1866.

Col. Wm. McMichael was appointed captain and assistant adjutant-general United States Volunteers August 15, 1861; promoted major, August 16, 1862; brevetted lieutenant-colonel and colonel for faithful and meritorious services, he was honorably mustered out March 20, 1866. His well-remembered services on the staff of Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas brought him into prominence and won him distinction.

Col. Chas. Ross Smith, who had made a famous record as colonel and lieutenant-colonel of the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry and

on the headquarters' staff of the Army of the Potomac, was tendered the lieutenant-colonelcy. There was a conviction that his acceptance was assured, but to the disappointment of the Board to the acknowledgment of the tender, there came in response, as reported by the committee who presented it, a letter of which the following is its significant paragraph: "In reply to which I regret that circumstances are such that I cannot accept the more than handsome compliment you have conferred on me." The position remained vacant until December of the next year, when General Prevost, having been made the major-general of the First Division, it was filled by the advancement of Major McMichael.

In his General Order, No. 1, of October 15, 1866, General Prevost announced his staff appointments as follows: James W. Latta, first lieutenant and adjutant; Major John M. Kollock, M.D., surgeon; William A. Rolin, first lieutenant and quartermaster; and Major William H. Kern, paymaster. All were so commissioned on the same day—October 26, 1866.

An ineffectual attempt was made about this time to consolidate the two organizations,—the Artillery Corps of Washington Grays and the First Regiment Infantry Gray Reserves,—following action proposed at the meeting of the Board of Officers on September 12, 1866, when on motion of Captain Clark a committee was appointed to meet a similar committee of the Washington Grays to report to the Board any proposition they may make "having in view the consolidation of the two organizations." Captains Clark and Allen and Lieutenant Klauder were named as the committee, and at a special meeting of the Board on September 26, 1866, reported the result of their negotiations.

The propositions submitted by the Washington Grays committee: that the Washington Grays should always have the right of the line, be known as the First Company; retain all their own funds, regimental expenses to be borne share and share alike by the companies; the Board of Officers to have exclusive direction of the affairs of the regiment; and that the name of the regiment shall be changed to the "Washington Gray or Washington Gray Reserve Regiment," though favorably entertained and so reported by its committee, were all rejected by the Board, except the one conferring exclusive jurisdiction, which was referred back to the committee for a better understanding. Though this reference

offered opportunity to renew negotiations, nothing further came of it, and the incident closed.

The wise selection for the coloneley imparted a new energy and inaugurated an increased activity. Battalion drills and street parades followed each other with greater frequency. The anniversary of the birthday of Washington, February 22, 1867, was remembered with the customary street demonstration of an afternoon parade, and the inaugural ceremonies of Governor John W. Geary at Harrisburg on January 15, 1867, were participated in by the then fully equipped companies, A, C, D, E, and I, with Col. Charles M. Prevost in command, as a part of the military contingent present on that occasion. The sixth anniversary of the organization of the regiment, April 19, 1867, was modestly remembered by a full-dress drill at the regimental armory at eight o'clock in the evening. Other features of more pronounced significance had been under discussion in the Board of Officers, but their feasibility doubted, they were not attempted. With the opening of the spring came the outdoor military exercises, and the Olympic Baseball Grounds, then the most accessible location, were put into frequent use for battalion and skeleton battalion drills. The non-commissioned staff was completed with C. Stuart Patterson as sergeant-major and George A. Smith as quartermaster-sergeant.

The regiment about this time began to look to the exercise of its influence for the betterment of the improvident legislation then in operation. A further supplement to the Act approved May 4, 1864, with that in view, had been introduced into the legislative session of 1867, and was then pending. To further its progress and encourage a support for the measure, the Board of Officers extended an invitation directing the quartermaster to provide a suitable entertainment, to all the officers of the militia organizations of the city, together with the delegates to the House of Representatives and members of the Senate, to meet at the city armory on the evening of March 9, 1867, "to take into consideration the merits" of this proposed legislation. The effort was not resultless, though the legislation it produced afterward proved to be.

The bill thus introduced subsequently became a law, and was known as an Act approved April 1, 1867, entitled a further supplement to the Act approved May 4, 1864, for the organization,

discipline and regulation of the militia of the Commonwealth. The feature that most concerned the entire first division of the State militia was the first section. This section provided that all citizens of the city of Philadelphia liable to military duty, not members of volunteer organizations, should pay into the treasury of the city the sum of two dollars annually, to be collected by the Receiver of Taxes and distributed, to be used for military expenses, to the "officers of the militia and the Reserve Brigade" in the proportions in which the "numerical strength of organization represented by said officers bears to the whole number in said First Division." It worked for a while; offensive to the taxpayer, unproductive to the beneficiary, it after but a brief existence was repealed, as should and ought to be all legislation that seeks to support the military by any other than a direct appropriation.

During the years while the tax was collected at the two-dollar rate there was received by the regiment, as its share, of October 1, 1868, \$664.45; February 3, 1869, \$214.83; July 21, 1869, \$3129; and May 10, 1870, \$716. And after its repeal, on February 7, 1872, on March 7, 1872, an additional sum of \$268.50, collected subsequent to the reduction. These amounts on their receipt were apportioned among the several companies in accordance with their numerical strength.

Before the act creating this tax for the first division only was repealed, it was, April 7, 1870, enlarged to include the entire State; the rate, however, was fixed at but fifty cents, and apparently to be nearer the axiom, "that taxes shall be equal and uniform throughout the land," that for Philadelphia was reduced to one dollar, instead of the two, as originally prescribed.

The tax thus modified in amount and enlarged in the scope of its operations was undisturbed during the legislative session of 1871, but on February 7, 1872, the section of the Act of 1867 which levied the militia tax specially for the one locality was repealed. The repealing act contained but a single paragraph. An odious law, it was determined to be rid of it without the reason why but with all formality. Title and substance were alike comprehensive. The title was an act "to repeal the assessment or collection of the militia tax in the city of Philadelphia." Its text in its one and only section was, "that all acts or parts of acts authorizing the assessment or collection of a militia law in the city of Philadelphia be and the same are hereby repealed."

Though the militia tax may not have been favored by executive authority, it was at least countenanced, probably in the absence of the direct appropriation, as the only means then attainable, for even the meagre support it gave the service. The adjutant-general, in his annual report for the year 1872, makes this reference to this repealing act.

In the First Military Division Philadelphia there is to-day no military fund whatever, excepting what arises from the contribution of the officers and men themselves and of private citizens, friends of organizations, every act of the Legislature providing for the creation of such a fund in that Division having been repealed at its last session.

It was the keen military instincts of Governor John F. Hartranft who first instilled into the legislative thought such a proper estimate of the direct appropriation as to secure in the first session of his term the passage of the Act of Assembly approved April 15, 1873, which provided for the payment directly from the public treasury of the sum of four hundred dollars annually to every company up to the proper standard in numbers, drill, and discipline.

This act was followed on May 14, 1874, by a further supplemental act, which provided for the payment to each company annually of whatever arm of the service, whose standard should be as prescribed in the Act of 1873, of the sum of one hundred dollars for armory rent if located or quartered outside of cities, boroughs, or townships with a population exceeding fifteen thousand inhabitants, and two hundred dollars if inside. The same act authorized and empowered the commander-in-chief to redistrict and rearrange the military divisions, reducing their number to not more than ten. He was to so rearrange said divisions that by lines of railway or of contiguous localities the troops therein might be most speedily concentrated, make such assignments thereto as might be deemed for the best interest of the service, and recommend for an honorable discharge such general and staff officers as would be thereby rendered supernumerary.

The Act approved June 12, 1878, further reduced the number of major-generals to one, and the brigadier-generals to five; increased the annual allowance to infantry companies to \$500, and to artillery and cavalry companies to \$1000; and provided for the per diem payment for one day, increased afterward to five,

during the period of the annual encampment to commissioned officers, a sum proportioned to the pay of officers of like grade in the regular army; to first sergeants, \$3.00; sergeants, \$2.00; corporals, \$1.75; and privates, \$1.50.

This legislation was a beginning, an early development of an undeveloped system, a germ of prophecy, as it were, of the military evolution that has now so narrowed the margin between the soldier of the permanent establishment and the soldier of the National Guard.

In the elimination of the independent, separate company, and establishing the regimental unit as the basis of organization, in her assimilation of her brigades and division to the army requirements, and in her early invitation to the regular officer to supervise the annual inspection of her National Guard, it may fairly be claimed for Pennsylvania that from the beginning she was in the lead of her sister States.

The regiment paraded under the command of Major McMichael, Colonel Prevost being in command of the first division, with the following organizations only ordered out: The First Troop of Philadelphia City Cavalry, First Regiment Infantry Gray Reserves, and the Artillery Corps of Washington Grays, in celebration of the ninety-first anniversary of American independence, July 4, 1867. In the order announcing the parade, other organizations not attached to the division had been invited to join. The line was formed on Broad Street, right resting on Chestnut, at 7.15 A. M., and the column was directed to move precisely at 7.30.

The event of conspicuous remembrance of this particular period was the regiment's visit to the Antietam battle-field to participate in the dedicatory ceremonies attendant upon the laying of the corner-stone of the National Cemetery on the fifth anniversary of the battle. Familiar scenes and incidents of the campaigns of 1862 and 1863 were brought vividly to mind as the journey progressed. The expedition was undertaken pursuant to the invitation of Maj.-Gen. James R. Negley, chairman of the Military Committee of Congress. The regiment, Major McMichael in command, in full marching order, knapsacks and shelter tents included, subsistence provided by the respective companies, moved by rail at six o'clock on the evening of September 15, 1867, to Hagerstown,

Maryland, and thence some twelve miles by wagon transportation to the battle-ground, where in the vicinity of Keedysville it went into camp upon its arrival on the afternoon of the sixteenth. A tedious day followed on the next day, September 17, the anniversary day. There was a huge gathering of people from all directions, with troops from various localities. The regiment in the early morning crossed the Antietam by the historic Porter's Bridge, participated in the review by the President of the United States, the parade, and other incidental movements requiring its presence. The ceremonies closed during the afternoon, and the return journey expeditiously completed, the event is recalled as a successful and highly creditable undertaking, increasing prestige, adding experience, benefiting knowledge. Except for the rail transportation, gratuitously furnished, the expenses were all borne by the men.

This September of 1867 seemed to be full of military activities. On the twenty-fifth Maj.-Gen. Phillip H. Sheridan was the guest of the city. In compliance with the request and in response to the invitation of the Joint Committee of Councils who had the reception ceremonies in charge, the entire first division paraded, with Colonel Prevost in command of the division and Major McMichael in command of the regiment. The line was formed on Broad Street, right resting on Chestnut, facing east, and moved promptly at five o'clock P. M., the hour designated. On this occasion the troops participating were the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, the Artillery Corps of Washington Grays, First Regiment Infantry Gray Reserves, Infantry Corps National Guards, Zouave Battalion, and Weccacoe Legion.

Upton's was the last system of tactics known and designated and officially adopted and put in use under the name of its author. Scott's, Cooper's, Hardie's, Casey's, had all been previously so adopted. Drill Regulations, United States Army and other similar designations have since prevailed. Upton's was the first system with principle, purpose, and demonstration for its foundation. Other systems had been rather adaptations than solutions. Upton's began with the unit of fours, kept it ever in view until it had evolved the higher evolutions, only fully demonstrable in the manœuvres of the field. It was the first in the series of evolutionary sequences that have by their wonderful development ad-

vanced the art of war to its present still unsolved limitations. Every "problem" now submitted must yet work out its own solution, with its invitation, to conception, conjecture, and original thought.

Upton was a man with no common gifts. A close student and keen observer, he never left unsolved what was capable of demonstration. He was as industrious in the closet as he was courageous in the field. Confusion never disturbed his thoughts, seclusion never bettered his judgment. He could work the solution of a problem of the battle-field in battle and under fire, as readily as he could solve a mathematical demonstration in class-room or closet. A graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point, of the class of May, 1861, second and first lieutenant, Fourth and Fifth United States Artillery, colonel 121st New York Volunteer Infantry, brigadier-general United States Volunteers, brevet major-general United States Army and United States Volunteers, colonel Fourth United States Artillery, Emory Upton was singularly adapted to the profession of arms. In his untimely death in his early forties the service lost a soldier helpful to maintain its traditions, useful to propagate its purposes, resourceful to preserve its scholarship.

It is well that something should be known not only of the author of this new system, but that the record of its first publication and announcement to the regiment marking an era, as it does, should also be preserved and given publicity. The following is a copy of the order as it appears in the regimental Order Book:

HD. QRS. 1ST REGT. INFTRY. G. R. R. B.

City Armory Oct. 14, 1867.

GENERAL ORDER No. 11.

I. "Upton's New System of Infantry." "Tactics, Double and Single Rank" having been adopted by the War Department, company commanders will without delay commence instructions thereunder.

II. Par. 1. Genl. Ord. No. 6 from these Hd. Qrs. dated May 7th, 1867, is hereby revoked. [Prescribed "Old Manual of Arms."]

III. The Colonel Comdg. directs that the instructions under Upton's System be pursued diligently. It is his intention to manœuvre in these tactics on the next parade of the Command.

By order of Colonel Charles M. Prevost,

Bvt. Brig. Genl. U. S. V.

JAMES W. LATTA,
Adjutant.



William McMichael

On November 6, 1867, Captain A. H. Rosewig appeared at the Board meeting as captain of the newly reorganized Company B, remaining with the company until March 31, when he resigned, and on April 22, 1868, was succeeded as captain by his first lieutenant, C. G. Cadwallader. Captain Cadwallader, promoted from sergeant to first lieutenant in Company K of the 104th Pennsylvania Volunteers, was honorably mustered out after a full three years in that regiment. Captain Robert P. Dechert was made captain Company F, on November 7, 1867, and on December 4 was in attendance at his first Board meeting. He resigned in the spring of 1868. General Dechert entered the volunteer service as sergeant-major of the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry July 1, 1861, and was mustered out as captain and brevet lieutenant-colonel July 17, 1865. His subsequent service in the National Guard of Pennsylvania was as colonel of the Second Regiment and brigadier-general of the First Brigade. Captain Alex. Kerr, Jr., an honorably discharged soldier from the Seventy-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, made an energetic effort to resuscitate Company G, but it was not successful. On December 4, 1867, Major William McMichael was placed in nomination by the Board, and on December 7, 1867, elected and commissioned as lieutenant-colonel. Adjutant James W. Latta, previously nominated and elected, was on December 14, 1867, commissioned major vice McMichael promoted.

Appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy, Brevet Brig.-Gen. Charles M. Prevost, Colonel First Regiment Infantry Gray Reserves, was on December 27, 1867, commissioned as major-general of the first division of the Pennsylvania militia, the first of the four general officers—three major-generals and one brigadier-general—that have come from the promotion of colonels of the First Regiment. On December 31, 1868, General Prevost by letter addressed to the Board of Officers expressing his regrets at the severance and connection, makes formal announcement of his appointment and the vacancy in the colonelcy thereby created. Before the headquarters are again fully re-established, vacancies, appointment, promotions, follow each other rapidly. Lieut.-Col. William McMichael on January 11, 1868, is made colonel, and the vacancy that follows in the lieutenant-colonelcy is filled by the promotion of Major James W. Latta, on January 18, 1868.

Brevet Major R. Dale Benson, formerly of the Commonwealth Artillery, and a first lieutenant in the 114th Pennsylvania Volunteers August 11, 1862, honorably mustered out May 29, 1865, brevetted for "conspicuous gallantry at Chancellorsville, Virginia," was appointed adjutant January 22, 1868, and on February 29, 1868, elected and commissioned major.

"On February 11, 1867, at a meeting held by the officers and men who had followed the flag of the 118th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers—better known as the Corn Exchange Regiment—in the War of the Rebellion, they decided that they would form a company and go into the National Guard Service of Pennsylvania as Company H of the First Regiment of Infantry."¹ Captain John R. White, who had been captain of Company G of the 118th, was made captain, and Harry T. Peck first lieutenant, and Wm. F. Gardner second lieutenant, March 7, 1867. Lieutenant Peck had been the first lieutenant of Company C, 118th Pennsylvania, and Lieutenant Gardner first lieutenant and quartermaster. Captain White resigned July 30, 1868, Lieutenant Peck October 3, 1867, and Lieutenant Gardner April 24, 1867.

Although with the reorganization of the regiment the preference was largely for and selections generally made from those whose experience and distinction in war service had won them recognition, Company H presents a conspicuous instance of men of prominence who had served it among its early captains. Gen. Charles P. Herring, who after the retirement of Captain White and Captain Donaldson, assumed command, served the company as captain; Captain Frank A. Donaldson (captain Company H, February 24, 1869, to June 27, 1870), sergeant-major Seventy-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 26, 1861; second lieutenant Seventy-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 11, 1862; discharged for promotion August 27, 1862; captain Company H, 118th Pennsylvania Volunteers, August 19, 1862; honorably discharged January 14, 1864; Captain Sylvester Bonnaffon, Jr. (captain Company H, June 14, 1871, to September 14, 1872); private Company I, 99th Pennsylvania Volunteers, December 14, 1861; corporal April 1, 1862; sergeant May 1, 1862; second lieutenant Company G, August 1, 1862; first lieutenant June 18, 1864; cap-

¹"History of Company H, First Regiment, N. G. P.," published as a pamphlet by the Company, 1908.

tain September 21, 1864; brevet major and lieutenant-colonel; mustered out July 1, 1865; on staff of Generals Ward and De Trobiand, Army of the Potomac; colonel Twentieth Emergency Regiment; major Battalion Artillery Corps, Washington Grays; colonel Third Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania; colonel, retired, National Guard of Pennsylvania, 1892; Captain Albert H. Walters (captain Company H, November 18, 1872, to June 25, 1877), private, Twenty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, August 2, 1867), first lieutenant, Company D, 118th; captain Company A, 118th; brevet major, honorably discharged February 13, 1865; Captain Wendell P. Bowman (captain Company H, June 12, 1878, to November 13, 1879), corporal Company K, 197th Pennsylvania Volunteers; private Company C, Forty-fourth Regiment, Pa. Militia, August, 1863; Iowa Battalion November, 1864; captain Twentieth Emergency Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania; colonel First Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and major-general of division, National Guard of Pennsylvania; Captain F. Amedee Bregy (captain Company H, March 14, 1880, to September 28, 1880), second lieutenant, Company E, 215th Pennsylvania Volunteers, President Judge Court of Common Pleas No. 1, County of Philadelphia.

There were company drills weekly and battalion drills at short intervals. The right and left wing were respectively assigned for supervision and instruction to the lieutenant-colonel and major, and inspections were held on prescribed occasions. Except for the 22d of February and Fourth of July demonstrations of 1868, for several years these events do not appear to have been observed by the usual military display. For the seventh and ninth year also the regimental anniversary seems to have disappeared from the schedule of observances; the eighth was remembered, and again on April 19, 1871, the tenth anniversary, was revived by a street parade specially designed for its commemoration and so announced in general orders. The prescribed route was also previously published: Arch to 18th, to Green, to Broad, to Chestnut, to Front, to Market, to 7th, to Walnut, to 12th, to Locust, to Broad, to Market. And "in further commemoration of the tenth anniversary"—so read a circular that accompanied the order for the parade—"the officers of the command will assemble at a banquet at the Union League House at

7 P. M. on the 19th inst., and it is recommended that the several companies at their own quarters or elsewhere participate in a like celebration."

On February 24, 1868, Edwin N. Benson was appointed sergeant-major, vice C. Stuart Patterson honorably discharged. Subsequently, on September 12, 1871, Major Edwin N. Benson was announced as major and aide-de-camp on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Charles M. Prevost. First Lieutenant William D. Hastings, of Company A, detailed as acting adjutant upon the promotion of Major R. Dale Benson, was relieved, in a complimentary order thanking him for his efficiency, by the appointment of Brevet Major George H. North to the adjutantcy on September 8, 1863. North had won his spurs in the field. Private Commonwealth Artillery, April 24, 1861, to August 5, 1861, he was made first lieutenant and quartermaster, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, November 3, 1862; captain, March 3, 1865; and honorably discharged July 17, 1865.

Colonel McMichael, who in November, 1868, tendered his resignation, came from a parentage famous in the field of oratory. Himself a gifted man, he closely touched the splendid speech of his distinguished sire, and to the fame that had already come to an eminent lineage he added the valorous record of a soldier in war. Lawyer, soldier, orator, his name will ever be lustrous in the historic group of the first half-century of the regiment's distinguished dead. Colonel McMichael survived his resignation many years, largely devoted to the successful practice of his profession in the city of New York. He will be heard from again as the story progresses. Upon the acceptance of Colonel McMichael's resignation, Col. James W. Latta was commissioned as his successor, December 2, 1868. The promotion of Major R. Dale Benson to the lieutenant-colonelcy, and Captain James D. Keyser, of Company A, to the majority followed within the month. His successor, Captain George F. Delleker, was chosen about the same time. Captain William W. Allen, of Company C, and Captain J. Parker Martin, of Company I, had both resigned, and were succeeded respectively by Captain Alex. C. Fergusson as captain of Company C, and Captain David Buist as captain of Company I.

Colonel Latta published his first general order on December 8, assuming command, and announced the reappointment



James W. Latta

of the staff: George H. North as first lieutenant and adjutant, William A. Rolin as first lieutenant and quartermaster, George A. Smith as quartermaster-sergeant, and Henry L. Elder as commissary sergeant. William S. Stewart, M.D., was announced as surgeon on February 25, 1869; and subsequently James A. Buchanan, M.D., and Alonzo L. Leach, M.D., as assistant surgeons, and Rev. Wallace Radcliff as chaplain. Frank V. Robinson, of Company E, appointed sergeant-major, January 1, 1869, on March 16, 1869, was relieved at his own request, and on March 22, 1869, Henry H. Groff, also of Company E, was appointed in his stead.

The regimental strength about this time, as it appears from the records, was: A Company, 60 men; B Company, 30 men; C Company, 45 men; D Company, 62 men; E Company, 66 men; F Company, 30 men; H Company, 28 men; I Company, 45 men. Total, 366 men.

Much activity prevailed throughout the command; schools of instruction at regimental headquarters at prescribed intervals were in vogue with the usual drills and inspection. As had not been usual heretofore, with the orders announcing battalion drills, the attention of company commanders was directed by numbers and headings to the paragraphs describing the movements intended to be performed. Parade and display were for the time in a measure abandoned for the more substantial requirements.

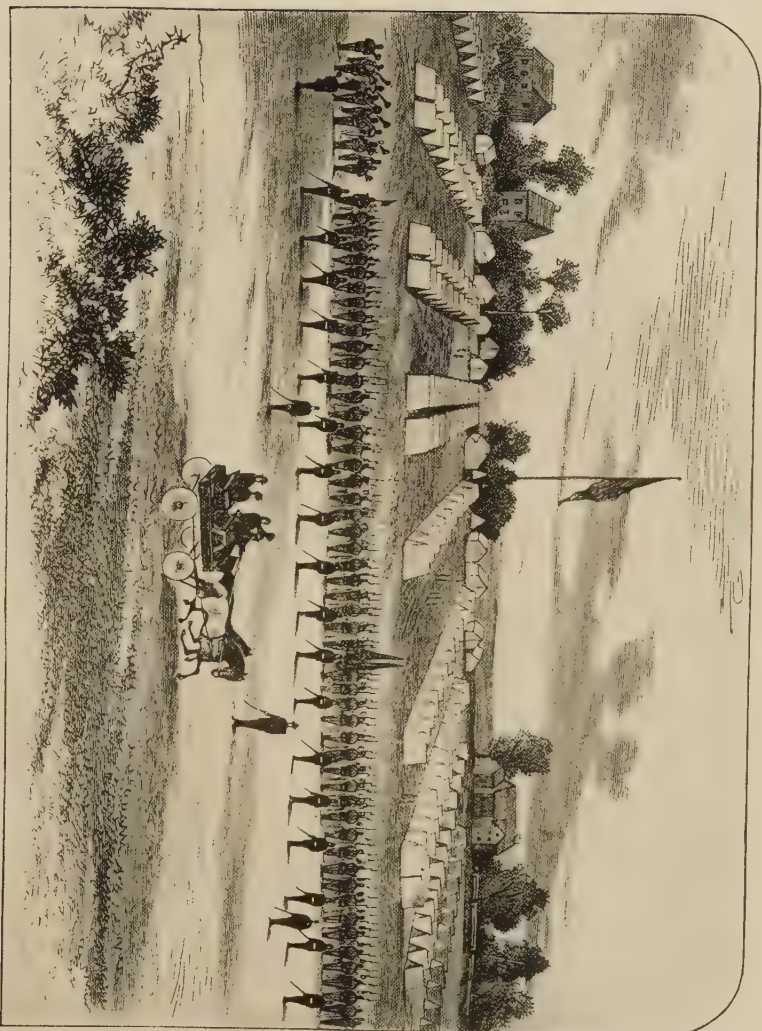
A visit to Washington to attend the inaugural ceremonies of General Grant's first induction into the Presidency, on the 4th of March, 1869, which had been for some time in active preparation, was on February 3, 1869, by vote of the Board of Officers reconsidered, and it was declared to be inexpedient to take any further action in the premises. At the same session an invitation to attend the dedication at Harrisburg on May 26, 1869, of a monument commemorative of the soldiers from Pennsylvania who had lost their lives in the war with Mexico, at first received with some favor, was, after closer thought, declined. All other enterprises weakened and every energy seemed now to be bent upon a prospective summer encampment at Cape May, New Jersey, that had its official conception at this same meeting.

This was something of a new departure, and in the general order announcing the encampment, published as early as May 5, 1869, particular attention was directed to its purpose, in the

hope that it might prove an incentive to follow and a stimulant for betterment. "A seaside encampment," so read this paragraph of the order, "having never before been undertaken by any of the troops of this Division, the success of this measure will forever establish an enduring reputation for the command and enure largely to the benefit, credit and permanent establishment of a force of Pennsylvania militia."

The time selected for the encampment was from the 16th to 23d of July, both days inclusive, and the site chosen was known as Miller's Farm, situated a quarter of a mile from the city of Cape May on the right-hand side of the road leading to the steamboat landing. The ground had considerable slope, was well drained, and was about an eighth of a mile from and in full view of the ocean; in the rear was quite a growth of timber, on the right flank a copse of wood, and in front there was a small pond of fresh water. The name given the encampment, "Camp Upton," was in honor of Maj.-Gen. Emory Upton. General Upton, besides his national reputation as soldier and scholar, had made the acquaintance of most of the officers in a visit he had paid the Board a short time before, when on the occasion of one of its monthly sessions he had happened in the city of Philadelphia.

Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, then President of the United States, was for a short period a guest at Cape Island while the encampment was in progress. That the camp was what it was intended to be, a camp for military instruction, and that the gaieties and festivities incident to a seaside watering-place in the height of the season had not interfered with the observance of the hours and the proper discharge of the duties and service prescribed by the camp regulations, is best attested by the reference made to this visit in the general order of congratulation issued by the commanding officer at the conclusion of the encampment. The order is General Order No. 27 of the current series of 1869, and is dated from the regimental headquarters at the City Armory, July 24, 1869, and the reference is as follows: "The fact that upon seven minutes' notice a body of citizen soldiery was twice paraded with full ranks, and in full dress uniform for review by the President of the United States, at a time when they had been dismissed, with neither drill nor roll-call to follow for at least three hours, conclusively establishes the fact that there prevailed a readi-



CAMP UPTON, CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY, JULY, 1869,
FIRST REGIMENT, N. G. P. COL. JAS. W. LATTA

ness for duty at all times and a promptitude of action that would have done credit to troops whose business and support it is to serve as such." The same order concludes as follows: "The commanding officer congratulates the command upon the pre-eminent success which attended the entire undertaking. It has greatly enured, as was designed, to the permanent establishment and more complete appointment of the volunteer militia forces of this Commonwealth, and tended largely to increase the efficiency, discipline, and numbers of our own organization."

The following letter from General Upton, a treasure carefully preserved among the regimental archives, together with a series of resolutions adopted by guests of the hotels, sojourners and others, at a meeting specially called to pass upon the event, furnishes abundant cotemporaneous proof that the encampment not only bettered the organization, as it was designed it should, but supplied, as it was hoped it would, a tonic for the whole system.

WILLOWBROOK, AUBURN, N. Y.

August 19th, 1869.

My dear Colonel:

I regret exceedingly that your letter of July 7th, apprising me of the proposed encampment of your regiment at Cape May and your purpose to name your camp after me, did not reach me in time to elicit a suitable response. Although *apres coup*, it is not too late to express my appreciation of the honor you conferred upon me, and now that your encampment is terminated I heartily congratulate you on the success attending your efforts.

Commendations of the appearance and discipline of the Gray Reserves, while at Cape May, have reached me from various sources and of such a nature as to inspire the hope that, under your command, assisted by your zealous and efficient officers, the regiment will place itself in the front rank of the militia of the United States.

Your commencement has been most auspicious. Your regiment has been reviewed by his Excellency, the President, and received such marks of his distinguished approbation as to make it conspicuous before the country. This position you must hold. The Gray Reserves constitute the First Regiment of Infantry of Pennsylvania. You and your officers should be content with nothing less than making it the first in drill and discipline not only in your State, but, if possible, in the country. I shall ever take a deep interest in your regiment, and if you but continue to display the high soldierly qualities which distinguished you in the field, its success will be assured.

With high esteem, very truly yours,

E. UPTON,

Bvt. Maj.-General, U. S. A.

To COL. JAMES W. LATTA,
Commanding Gray Reserves.

STOCKTON HOTEL, July 23, 1869.

A large number of the guests of the Hotel having met in Parlor A, amongst whom were the following gentlemen: Gen. J. T. Owen; Matthew Baird; A. W. Markley; John J. Thomas; W. W. Harding; H. B. Ashmead; H. B. McCauley; Saml. R. Phillips; Jas. J. Mullin; Geo. J. Presbury, Jr.; John B. Sexton; Thomas Dolan; Samuel B. Thomas; M. Hall Stanton; Jos. W. Page; Arthur Thatcher, Jr.; Thomas T. Tasker, Jr.; Wm. F. Hughes; Gen. Wm. McCandless; John L. Bispham; John Penrose; George H. Colket; Col. John Clark; C. Jones York; Theo. Megargee; Lewis Waln Smith; Thomas Sparks; Gen. H. H. Bingham; Col. P. C. Ellmaker; Raymond Damman; John C. Bullitt; Gen. W. J. Sewell; James H. McKee; J. L. Stichter; G. W. Lauman; Peter Gardner; H. T. DeSilver; and many other gentlemen, on motion L. Waln Smith, Deputy Attorney-General, State of Pennsylvania, was called to the chair, and Captain Harrison T. DeSilver appointed secretary.

General Owen, in presenting the resolutions hereto attached, premised by eulogizing the excellent conduct of officers and men of the Gray Reserve Regiment and of the marked success of the Reception Ball given at this house, as well as the great pleasure afforded the people of the island by the various entertainments given by Camp Upton.

WHEREAS, We have, in common with the other houses on Cape Island, enjoyed for the week ending to-day, a series of entertainments given under the auspices or in behalf of the Gray Reserve Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, under command of Col. James W. Latta, which has been performing a tour of duty at Camp Upton: therefore,

Resolved, That we express to the Field, Line and Staff Officers, the commissioned and non-commissioned Officers and Privates, Drum Corps and Band of the Regiment, our sense of obligation and high appreciation of the uniform courtesy and soldierly bearing of officers and men of the command during their sojourn at Cape May.

Resolved, That the result of our observation of the rounds of camp duty performed by this command, the beneficial effect of camp discipline, the opportunity for prolonged squad, company and battalion drills, leads us to recommend the citizen soldier "camping out" as the best method within their reach of learning the art of war, as well as improving their physical health.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings, signed by the president and secretary, be forwarded to the commanding officer of the regiment.

LEWIS WALN SMITH, Chairman.
H. T. DE SILVER, Secretary.

A medal of suggestive design and appropriate inscription commemorative of the event was cast at the United States Mint under the supervision and direction of Government officers. Of the twenty cast, one was allotted to each of the companies, A, B, C, D, E, H, and I, to be shot for and held for the first year by the best marksman, to be annually contested for and held in the same manner and "to be known as the Cape May medal." One struck off in solid gold was, in recognition of his visit, presented to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. The medal passed into the care



FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY (GRAY RESERVES) PENNA. MILITIA
1869-1870

and custody of the general government, as did his many other relics of inestimable value, after his decease, and now has an honored place in the National Museum at Washington.

On the 23d of July, 1869, Major George H. North was announced as brigade inspector and Captain George A. Smith as brigade quartermaster. "The services of these officers"—so reads the regimental order announcing their advancement—"have been valuable and efficient, and the colonel commanding parts with them regretting that their well-deserved promotion has compelled the severance of his official connections." First Lieutenant Charles K. Ide was appointed adjutant and Caspar H. Duhring, of Company A, quartermaster-sergeant.

The stimulant incident to the encampment was made manifest in various ways. It drew increased public attention, produced substantial recognition, and nerved the entire command to renewed activities for recruitment and betterment. "A medal of gold, of costly and handsome design" was presented to the regiment by the prominent and long-established jewelry firm of Bailey and Company. It was designated in orders as the "Bailey Medal;" was assigned for parade occasions to be worn by the best shot, to be determined by competitions among the nine, who had won the first prize for marksmanship in their respective companies, and was to be so disposed of annually.¹ Other disposition was afterwards made of it. As was originally intended by the donors, it was to be allotted each year to the member of the regiment who had secured for his company the largest number of recruits. Lists of the men in competition for it were to be submitted to the Board of Officers, and from these lists the successful competitor was selected and the "recruiting medal" assigned him for the year.

A new dress uniform followed. The proposition first submitted by the Board of Officers to the several companies and adopted by a majority vote of the men included a complete outfit. The cost, which was to be borne by the men themselves, was \$31.50 for the uniform, with \$3.65 additional for epaulettes, body and breast plates. The uniform consisted of a dark blue dress coat, trimmed and stamped with white cloth and gold lace, and

¹ It was first won by Corporal W. H. Gilroy, of Company C, at regimental target practice at Media, June 25, 1870.

light blue trousers with white cloth stripe trimmed with gold lace. The contract for the manufacture of the uniforms was made with Evans & Leach, 628 Market Street, and for the epaulettes, body and breast plates with Horstmann Brothers and Company, Fifth and Cherry Streets.

The Board of Officers, not wholly satisfied with the stimulant from the encampment, prompted largely by the well-devised measures submitted by Lieutenant-Colonel Benson, directed their energies to work within the regiment itself, looking for an encouragement from without the ranks, a firmer public confidence, that might induce recruiting, by a correction of abuses and evils prevalent within them. Their circular letter, signed by the entire Board, submitted a code of laws for adoption by the companies, intended to increase efficiency and promote discipline. The circular specially directed attention to the fact that there was need that the regiment should make its own laws, as there was but little to be expected from the enforcement only of those prescribed by the State. "As the laws of the State," so reads a paragraph of the circular, "do but little to aid us in our desires after excellence, it becomes us ourselves to make such as are needed, and it is to some new laws to help us or our object that your Board urges your attention, and a speedy adoption." These laws to "which they pledge their hearty coöperation to carry into effect," were adopted by all the companies. The Adjutant-General's report for the year 1870 had not then appeared. In it there is to be found in a single paragraph full confirmation of and ample justification for this conclusion of the Board. The paragraph reads as follows: "It is humiliating to admit that our State government gives comparatively little encouragement to those who feel it their duty to keep alive and vigorous the military spirit of the people."

As a further incentive to increase the regimental strength and infuse energy and spirit into the rank and file, Major Edwin N. Benson, so frequently helpful with his personality, his influence, and his means, liberally opened his purse and provided a fund for the payment of the sum of one hundred dollars to each company that should within a given period of three months by recruitment and muster increase its ranks with ten additional men. And a further sum of one hundred and fifty dollars was to be paid to each company that should within the same period, in

excess of twenty-five recruit and muster the largest number of additional men, and to the company next below the largest and beyond the prescribed minimum there was to be paid the sum of forty dollars.

Captain J. Ross Cark, of Company D, the last of the original captains to retain his captaincy, resigned October 20, 1870. All were earnest, sincere men, notably Captains Smith and Prevost promoted, and Captains Loudenslager and Clark, who served the longest terms. Company D had but the one captain for the first decade of its existence; but Company E, with Captain James Muldoon, who on the resignation of Captain Loudenslager, December 5, 1868, succeeded him, and remained until his retirement, August 29, 1899, had but two in forty years. Captain Charles K. Ide, promoted to the captaincy of Company D by election on November 7, 1870, thereupon resigned his adjutancy, and Captain Frank A. Donaldson, who had served as captain of Company H from February 24, 1869, to June 27, 1870, and was out of the service, was on January 2, 1871, announced as first lieutenant and adjutant vice Ide promoted, First Lieutenant Sylvester Bonnaffon, Jr., of Company H, having meanwhile been detailed as acting adjutant. At the same time William P. Atkinson was named as quartermaster-sergeant vice Caspar H. Duhring, but on April 5, 1872, William P. Atkinson having been honorably discharged, Caspar H. Duhring was reappointed. Captain Frank A. Donaldson, after effective and honorable service in both war and peace almost continuously from May 26, 1861, resigned his adjutancy in April, 1872, and on April 10, 1872, Benjamin P. Wilson was appointed first lieutenant and adjutant to succeed him.

There were numerous changes in the line. Captain George F. Delleker, of Company A, resigned March 28, 1872, and Captain Washington H. Gilpin succeeded him on July 1, 1872. Captain C. G. Cadwalader, of Company B, resigned February 15, 1871, and after several intermediate changes—Captain Louis Wilhelmi, June 14, 1871, to November 8, 1871,¹ and Captain

¹Wilhelmi Louis—Born in Prussia, apptd. from Penna. Cadet Mil. Academy, 1 July 1872, to 29th December, 1873—2nd Lieut. 1st Infantry 15th October 1875—1st Lieut. 16th March 1880—Regt. Adj. 16 March 1880 to April 19, 1886—Died 19th April, 1886.—(Heitman's Register and Historical Dictionary U. S. Army, 1789-1903.)

Robert M. Robinson, December, 1871, to May 25, 1872—Captain Thomas J. Dunn was commissioned October 9, 1872, to remain through a more lengthy service. Captain A. C. Fergusson resigned his captaincy of C June 29, 1871, to be succeeded on October 7, 1871, by Captain C. M. O'Callaghan. Captain Frank C. Benson, elected captain of Company F, April 25, 1870, resigned December 10, 1870, and Captain John S. Dovey was made his successor on June 14, 1871. Company H, of the Fourth Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, as originally organized with its captain, F. W. Kretschmar, and his subalterns, was on February 19, 1872, transferred to, and was thereafter to be known as Company G, of the First Regiment Infantry, absorbing what there was of the then existing company in that regiment. Captain David Buist, of Company I, resigned August 12, 1870, and after the intermediate succession of Captain Louis Gullager, October 9, 1871, to February 7, 1872, was ultimately succeeded on November 4, 1872, for a more secure term, by Captain Rudolph Klauder.

The 22d of September, 1871, was the day set apart for the dedication of the bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln in Fairmount Park, well selected as the ninth anniversary of the first emancipation proclamation that the great emancipator had promised himself, biding his own time, refusing to heed the improvident clamor for immediate action, should follow the next victory his armies might achieve. Antietam was fought on the 17th of September, 1862. Lee's Maryland invasion was foiled, and the promise he had made to himself he redeemed to the bondman, with his proclamation of the 22d.

The civic demonstration drew the best talent to the rostrum, leading public men of the country to the platform, with a vast concourse, its confines beyond the reach of human voice, as participants.

The military display was alike significant that the soldier was as deeply sensible of the nation's never-to-be-forgotten obligations to the great President as was the citizen. The entire First Division paraded, with Major-General Prevost in command; prompt in its formation, alert in its movement, its full ranks and excellent marching drew favorable comment from the many spectators who thronged the sidewalks. The Keystone Battery fired a national salute at the moment of the unveiling. The comment

from the Orderly Sergeant's Book of Company C is as follows: "The entire Division paraded and made one of the best displays ever made since its organization. The whole affair was a decided success. An immense concourse of people assembled to witness the ceremonies."

The reception and escort of the military organization from abroad, of acknowledged celebrity, the visitation to participate elsewhere in some historic event of sufficient consequence for annual commemoration, or to be the guests of military hosts of recognized prominence, are incidents of moment. Continuously for a season the gossip of the armories, and always repeated with zest to all newcomers to the ranks for a long time afterward, these events attain impressiveness with distinctive official recognition. Congratulatory orders probably more clearly indicate their import than do the views of those participating. From the tenor of these orders that followed the incidents that are to follow here, the occasions were expected to accomplish as much for the tone they gave the service as they were to be of direct benefit and advantage to the active participant.

The Seventh Regiment National Guard of the State of New York, of nation-wide repute and with prestige and renown of well-nigh a century's growth, had been announced to visit Philadelphia, and the First Regiment was detailed for escort and parade duty with it, by a special order from First Division Headquarters, on Thursday, July 14, 1870.

This event, given prominent recognition in the Seventh Regiment's history, has its place, its features both civic and military, not only in our own regimental story, but in the annals of the city as well. The story, with its civilities and courtesies, its attentions and hospitalities, its weather hindrances that brought about discomfort and disappointment, is quite exhaustively told in Col. Emmons Clark's "History of the Seventh Regiment of New York" (vol. ii, p. 182, *et seq.*):

An invitation having been received from the Mayor and many distinguished citizens of Philadelphia to visit that city in July, the Regiment, after due consideration, decided to accept the courtesies tendered, and to extend the trip as far as Cape May. At 8 A. M. on Thursday, July 14th, it left New York with over five hundred men. The march from the armory to the Jersey City ferry was a very fatiguing one, for the heat was already oppressive. The day proved to be intensely hot, and grave apprehensions were early expressed that the unusual temperature would seriously inter-

fere with the success and pleasures of the excursion. Upon its arrival at Philadelphia the Regiment proceeded up Walnut, Third, and Chestnut Streets to Tenth Street, and was received with great enthusiasm by the crowds of people that thronged the sidewalks and filled the windows and house-tops along the route. But the sun was now at its zenith, and not a breath of air was stirring, and when the regiment finally reached the Continental Hotel the men were well-nigh overcome by the intense heat of the day. But the Continental Hotel, the headquarters of the Regiment, abounded with comforts, and after an hour's rest officers and men were in their usual gay spirits.

The parade and review, which had been announced to take place at 3 P. M., were postponed until four o'clock, on account of the extreme heat. The colonel seriously considered the propriety of countermanding the parade; but the fact that all Philadelphia was in the streets to see the Regiment; that the military escort was already under arms and awaiting its movements; and that the reputation of the Regiment would seriously suffer by so remarkable a deviation from the order of arrangements, seemed to render a parade absolutely necessary. So, at 4.30 P. M., the Regiment formed, and with the thermometer at 100° Fahrenheit in the shade, and escorted by the First and Fourth Pennsylvania Regiments, commenced its march over the prescribed route. Having passed through Spring Garden, Thirteenth, Walnut, and Eighteenth Streets, as far as Columbia Avenue, it turned into Broad Street, and, returning through that wide and handsome avenue, it passed in review, at the corner of Jefferson Street, before Major-General Prevost, commanding the First Division Pennsylvania National Guard. The reviewing stand was occupied by Mayor Fox, General Robert Patterson, and many of the most distinguished citizens of Philadelphia. Although the pavements over which the Regiment had passed were generally of cobble-stone and utterly execrable, the streets at the point selected for the review were in admirable condition, and afforded the Regiment a fine opportunity to display its Military accomplishments to the best advantage to the immense throng that occupied the sidewalks, and the yards, piazzas, and windows of the elegant residences in that vicinity. Unfortunately, however, it was suffering severely from the intense heat, and the burning sun had already compelled many of the members to leave the ranks from utter exhaustion. But a large majority of officers and men exhibited wonderful powers of endurance, and steadfastly maintained their places during the return march through Broad and Chestnut Streets to the Continental Hotel. When the Regiment reached its comfortable quarters, after this long and terrible march, there were few that did not require rest, and many were wholly exhausted. The services of the Surgeons, Drs. Barron and Morris, were constantly required in all directions, but fortunately no one was seriously injured by the fatigue and exposure of the day, and in a short time nearly all were convalescent.

An elegant entertainment, provided by the hospitable citizens of Philadelphia, awaited the Regiment at the Continental Hotel upon its return from the parade. Only a small part of its officers and members, however, were in a condition to immediately repair to the dining hall, and a considerable delay occurred before the seats were filled. A most unfortunate circumstance connected with this magnificent entertainment was the utter impossibility of securing any considerable attention to the after-dinner speeches. So fatigued and exhausted were the young men of the Seventh, that they were in no mood to listen, and oratory was at a discount. Even

the eloquent Dougherty could not obtain a patient hearing, and some of the more staid and venerable of the distinguished Philadelphians present were almost shocked by the inattention. At 9 P. M. the festivities ended, and the Regiment hurried away to the Camden Ferry and took a special train to Cape May, where it arrived at 2 A. M.¹

This occasion seemed to be a stimulant and initiative for the interchange of various other military courtesies and visitations which afterward followed, but with still more significant frequency with the celebration of the coming centennial events of national import which had had their birth and beginning in the city of Philadelphia.

As early as August 19, 1872, a general order announced that the First Regiment would visit New York City on Evacuation Day, November 25, 1872, and directed that company commanders should see that every exertion was made to insure the success of the expedition, and on September 24 another general order followed, which directed that "in order to increase the drill and efficiency of the command preparatory to the excursion to New York City company commanders will drill their respective companies at least twice in each week during the months of October and November, except in the last week in October, when wing drills will be ordered."

The regiment, with Colonel Latta in command, left the West Philadelphia depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Thirty-second and Market Streets, on the morning of November 25, 1872, at 7.15 o'clock, by special train, and, arriving at 10.45, proceeded at once to their quarters at the Grand Central Hall, Broadway opposite Bond Street, where, first provided with a substantial meal, the men were dismissed with orders to reassemble at 2.30 o'clock. At that hour, accompanied by their escort, the Seventh Regiment National Guard of New York, Col. Emmons Clark commanding, and as well as their host—for at the conclusion of the parade the regiment was lavishly entertained at their regimental armory—they moved down Broadway to the City Hall. There, after passing in review before Maj.-Gen. Alexander Shaler, commanding First Division National Guard of State of New York, and Hon. A. Oakey Hall, mayor of the city of New York, the parade was dismissed. The regiment returned to Philadelphia by the midnight train.

¹ See Appendix for Cape May itinerary.

From the North American and United States Gazette, November 26, 1872:

LEFT FOR NEW YORK.—Yesterday morning the 1st Regiment N. G., Col. James W. Latta commanding, left for New York with about 400 men. They were accompanied by Beck's Band. They will be the guests of the 7th Regiment, and yesterday participated in the parade in honor of Evacuation Day. Their headquarters are at the Grand Central Hotel.

The incidents, details and results of this expedition, in this as in every event worthy of historic preservation, find their best expression through contemporaneous manuscript. The congratulatory deliverance of the colonel commanding presents the incident in the official formality of a general order, which the entry in the journal of First Sergeant D. A. MacCarroll, of Company C, supplements with a story effectively told. The colonel's order was as follows:

The Colonel commanding congratulates the command upon the great success that attended the excursion to New York on the 25th inst.

Its results surpassed and exceeded all that has been hitherto done. The press, the people, and the soldiery of both our own and our sister City unite in universal encomiums on the drill, discipline, marching, and excellent military and gentlemanly deportment of the entire Regiment. The ovation on Broadway, the enthusiastic reception at the Stock Exchange, the Review at the City Hall park, almost faultless in its execution, have added new and brighter laurels to your history, and will ever be pleasing reminiscences to all the participants.

This expedition it is believed has done much to improve the tone of public sentiment toward the encouragement of the National Guard service, and to you it should be but a further incentive to strive by continued application, and strict attention and obedience to all orders and instructions, to earn a municipal, state, and national reputation that shall stamp this regiment as the peer of all its fellows, in all that serves to make the true American soldier.

An extract from the Orderly Sergeant's book, Company C, Gray Reserves (D. A. McCarroll, first sergeant), dated November 26, 1872, describes the visit to New York as follows:

A Company order of November 20, 1872, read as follows: "In compliance with G. O. No. 15 from Regimental Hdqrs. the Company (C) will assemble at Armory at 6:15 A. M. on Nov. 25th inst. to proceed with the Regiment to New York City to participate in the celebration of "Evacuation Day" by the 7th Regt. N. Y. N. G."

In obedience to above order the Company assembled at specified time, forming with the Regiment on Market Street above 19th. Marching to depot of Penna. R. R., the command entered the cars and moved off at 7:20 o'clock—reaching New York City at 10:30 where we were met by a delegation of officers of the 7th and marched to quarters at the Grand Central Hotel, where after dismissing and fixing up generally, we had breakfast at 12:30 P. M.—at 2:30 the line was again formed. When the 7th making their ap-

pearance formed in line of battle facing east, coming to a "present arms" when the 1st marched by them, and then the 7th on the right the march was continued down Broadway and through many of the principal streets in the lower part of the City. We were reviewed by Governor Dix of New York, Mayor of the City, and General Shaler, commanding National Guard Division of New York City. "C" Company turned out particularly well that day, being divided into two companies, and forming the 3rd Division, and in marching Division front through City Hall Park they were particularly applauded for the "wheel" made there, and specially noticed by Governor Dix. After the parade, which was not a long one to us, we marched to the Grand Central Hotel where leaving our "arms" we then marched to the armory of the 7th where a table, or rather tables, were spread with eatables and drinkables, the latter especially. Returning to the Hotel at 7 P. M., those who were so inclined, dined, accompanied by many of the "7th" after which permission was given to the men to disperse and seek their own amusement until 11:15 P. M., and although many temptations were thrown in the way, all were on hand, in good condition, at the appointed time. The line again forming the line of march was taken up for the cars. We were escorted to the Ferry by many of the "7th," and our way illuminated by the firing of Roman candles, blue lights, etc. Leaving in the 12:30 A. M. train we reached Philadelphia about 6 A. M. on the 26th, all being well pleased with the excursion and matters and things generally.

Col. Emmons Clark, in his "History of the Seventh Regiment of New York" (vol. ii, p. 210), says:

On the 25th of November the First Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, visited New York, and the officers and members of the Seventh Regiment gladly embraced the opportunity to extend proper courtesies to one of the leading and representative military organizations of Philadelphia. The regiment was welcomed to New York by a committee of the officers of the Seventh, and proceeded at once to its quarters at the Grand Central Hotel. At 2 P. M. the Seventh Regiment paraded and escorted its military guests down Broadway to Beaver Street, and up Broad and Nassau Streets to the City Hall, where they passed in review before the Mayor of the city. At all points on the route the First Regiment was received with distinguished honors, all of which its fine military appearance merited. After the completion of the parade the First Regiment marched to the Seventh Regiment Armory, where its officers and members were hospitably entertained; and during the afternoon and evening the members of the Seventh extended to their guests various individual attentions. When the Regiment left for Philadelphia, at 11 P. M., a large delegation informally escorted it to the ferry, and bade its officers and members a hearty farewell.

An annual pilgrimage to some previously selected point was and still is quite the vogue with independent military organizations of the character and standing of the Albany Zouave Cadets. There was something of a common bond between the First Regiment Infantry Gray Reserves and the Albany Cadets. They were of nearly coterminous birth. The one, founded June 7, 1860, celebrated its fiftieth anniversary on its natal day of

1910; and the other, founded April 19, 1861, will do the like in 1911. So, encouraged by an invitation from Company D of the First Regiment Infantry, Captain Charles K. Ide, the Cadets for their pilgrimage for the year 1870 selected the city of Philadelphia. That its proficiency might be in nowise impaired by the usual suspension incident to the season, and as a note of preparation, Company D continued its weekly drills through the summer.

The 7th and 8th of September, the days covered by the visitation, were crowded with courtesies, were abundant in parades, escorts, reviews, banquets, and speeches—the Cadets under the command of Captain William T. Hamilton, and Company D, under Captain Charles K. Ide. They were of sufficient import as a regimental event not only to demand a present recognition, but to justify their preservation among the archives. A special order of congratulation from Regimental Headquarters consequently followed:

The recent visit [so reads the order] and reception of the Albany Zouave Cadets, on the 7th and 8th inst., marks an era in the history of D Company that is well deserving of a congratulatory notice from these Headquarters.

Your soldierly bearing, gentlemanly deportment, and excellence of drill and discipline was, by all, the subject of favorable comment. Your alike generous and judicious entertainment of a body of guests, whose behavior, bearing, and discipline, both as soldiers and citizens, made them well worthy of such attentions, will carry with it, both to them and you, lasting and pleasing remembrances of the occasion, and doubtless establish for you as an organization, and through you as its representative, for our whole National Guard force, an excellent and enviable reputation in the City from whence your visitors come.

This visit bred intimacies that still survive. The Cadets, anxious to show their best appreciation of the courtesies extended by Company D, hastened the opportunity to extend theirs. It happened two years later, when in June, 1872, Company D, still under Captain Ide, visited Albany as the guest of the Albany Zouave Cadets, still commanded by Captain Wm. T. Hamilton. Upon its return Company D made a brief stop in the city of New York, and was there escorted from the steamboat landing to its place of rendezvous by Company B (second company) and Company F (sixth company) of the Seventh Regiment National Guard, State of New York. This incident is made memorable by the acquaintance then first formed, that later grew to an intimacy, between Corporal Daniel Appleton, then of the sixth company, who afterward became the colonel of the Seventh Regi-

ment, and Corporal Theodore E. Wiedersheim, of Company D, who subsequently was promoted to the coloneley of the First Regiment.

The following notice is from the "History of the Seventh Regiment of New York, *supra*" (vol. ii, p. 203):

On the 15th of June, Company D, First Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, returning to Philadelphia from an excursion to Albany, arrived in New York. A Committee of the Regiment conducted the company at an early hour in the morning from the Albany steamer to the armory, and at 9 A. M. the Second and Sixth Companies, Captain Van Norden commanding, assembled and escorted the Philadelphians down Broadway to the Jersey City Ferry. The battalion and its guests attracted favorable notice from the people and the press. The officers and members of the Seventh Regiment not on parade rallied in large numbers, and at the armory, and in Broadway, and at the Ferry, were enthusiastic in their demonstrations in honor of their military guests.

Again do the regimental records best supply a brief summary of the conspicuous incidents of this occasion, in the congratulatory order of the colonel commanding, who had opportunity as the guest of the company to specially note them. The order bears date from regimental headquarters June 18, 1872, and was as follows:

The Colonel Commanding congratulates D Company upon its recent well planned and successful excursion to the City of Albany. He carefully observed the command through all the details of the expedition. Its marching, strict attention to duty, gentlemanly deportment and discipline, were subjects of universal commendation.

The ovations and kindnesses that attended you at the hands of the Albany Zouave Cadets and B and F Companies of the New York 7th Regiment, should be long and gratefully remembered and particularly will the far famed hospitalities and attentions of the Albanians be a record on the pages of your history that can never be effaced.

Though the well-defined purpose of the congratulatory order may be but transitory, it often happens that in its expressions of appreciation and encouragement opportunity is afforded for the presentation of historic material that would otherwise be entirely lost. The instances already disposed of, and the one that is to follow, appear to fairly justify this conclusion. A most important incident connected with the eleventh anniversary commemorative parade of April 19, 1872, could never have been recalled, and a bit of the best of military testimony that fully sustains the high standard for efficiency always claimed for the regiment would never have been produced, had not the colonel com-

manding gone a little outside of the usual course and issued for the occasion a congratulatory order. The order, General Order No. 8 of the current series, is dated from regimental headquarters, April 20, 1872, and was as follows:

The Colonel commanding congratulates the command on its magnificent appearance, high soldierly bearing, excellent deportment, and well executed marching and manœuvering on the occasion of the parade in commemoration of the Eleventh Anniversary.

It was his good fortune to meet on the evening of that day Major-General Geo. G. Meade, U. S. A., the General commanding the Military Division of the Atlantic, the Adjutant-General of the State, the General commanding the Brigade, and many prominent citizens of former military experience.

Their encomiums passed upon the display warrant the belief that the impressions thus made will, if our efforts to excel be continued, insure a distinguished and lasting reputation.

General Meade did not long survive. He died at his Philadelphia residence, and was buried at Laurel Hill Cemetery November 11, 1872. The regiment was a part of his imposing military funeral. The escort was composed of soldiers, sailors and marines from neighboring posts, garrisons, and navy yards; the troops of the First Division, National Guard of Pennsylvania; and other military bodies from the immediate vicinity. Maj.-Gen. Charles M. Prevost commanded the division, and the commanding officers of the brigades at that time were Brig.-Gen. John P. Bankson, of the first, and Brig.-Gen. J. William Hofmann, of the second. The regiment was attached to the second brigade. A severe epidemic prevailing among the horses forbidding a lengthy route, the escort was dismissed at the steamboat landing at Fairmount Park, and the remains, guard of honor, and others transferred to steamboats, proceeded thence by the river to the cemetery.

The journal of First Sergeant D. A. MacCarroll, Company C, again supplies descriptive details of special interest. A copy of the general order for the escort precedes the entry.

The Regiment assembled in accordance with the above, formed and moved to the line of formation on Locust Street west of Broad. The services were held in "St. Mark's" Church, after which the body was placed on a "Caisson" belonging to the Keystone Battery, and accompanied by a guard of "Regulars." The line of march was taken out Locust Street to 18th St., 18th St. to Green, and Green to the Park, on reaching which point the division was drawn up in line of battle, left in front, the line extending from entrance of Park to nearly reaching Girard Avenue Bridge

on the river front. The remains were placed on one of the river boats decorated for the occasion with flags and mourning emblems, which then moved up the river at a slow rate of speed, and as each Regiment and organization was passed they were brought to a present, the bands of each taking up the time and playing a dirge. Along the streets through which the line moved, the houses were heavily draped in mourning, the sidewalks lined with people and in places it was difficult to preserve the alignment from the great pressure of the crowd. The adjoining hills in the Park were one mass of people, such was the love, respect and honor shown to one of Philadelphia's greatest sons and warriors, the Hero of Gettysburg and many battles of the Army of the Potomac. The remains were accompanied to Laurel Hill by the family and his personal staff only. The troops returned from the Park by quick time.

Major James D. Keyser, first á lieutenant, then a captain, afterward major from December 30, 1868, with a long previous military training in the Artillery Corps of Washington Grays, with a full ten years' service to his credit as a commissioned officer, resigned his majority April 28, 1871. He was a man of unflagging energy, with a readiness to do and a constancy in the doing that made him an officer of especial value wherever it was his lot to serve. He was ever watchful in the care of his men, zealous to maintain their repute, and ever mindful to preserve not only in his all-retentive memory, but as well in the large accumulation of newspaper clippings he was so prone to gather, the military incident, that added to the honors of the soldier or increased the prestige of the service.

Captain Jacob Loudenslager, of equal energy and like constancy of firm purpose and resolute will, was for a long time his cotemporary. A distinguishing feature in Captain Loudenslager's military career was the warm attachment he had for his men and the ever-abiding affection they bore for him. He repeatedly declined promotions that ultimately would have made him the colonel of the regiment. He joined the Artillery Corps of Washington Grays in 1828 at eighteen years of age, and resigned his captaincy December 5, 1868, having thus completed his full forty years of continuous military service.

Major J. Ross Clark, recalled from his retirement of October 20, 1870, was elected to succeed Major Keyser August 28, 1871.

The regiment, through its Board of Officers, announced its purpose to participate in both the inaugural ceremonies of the Governor of Pennsylvania, on the third Tuesday of January,

1873, and those of the President of the United States, on the fourth day of March, 1873, by a resolution adopted at the stated meeting, June 7, 1872. The former was consummated, the latter was not. The importance of making the proposed attendance at the Harrisburg inaugural a success was strenuously urged. The movement was designed largely in the interest of legislative betterment. It was believed that a large and effective display of the militia force of the Commonwealth might help the measures then pending. If the force appeared so well with its own unaided efforts, what might not be expected from it with a secure and more substantial public support? The minutes of the Board of Officers sustain this conclusion. At the January stated meeting, January 8, 1873, as it appears from the minutes: "The Colonel called the attention of the Board to the importance of making the trip to Harrisburg a success. It depends largely on the efforts of this command that the proposed legislation for the militia of the State may be passed, and he asked that every officer will do his utmost to impress upon the men the importance of the occasion."

The seasons for inauguration ceremonies seem to be inauspiciously chosen. They more frequently fall upon a day of storm than of sunshine. It was the misfortune of the participants in the outdoor ceremonies attendant upon the first inauguration of Governor Hartranft to feel the weather disappointment keenly. The regiment, with Colonel Latta in command, entrained at the West Philadelphia depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad at 8.30 o'clock on the evening of Monday, January 20, 1873. Delayed by the unavoidable detentions incident to a heavy train and a weather-encumbered track, it did not reach its destination until five o'clock on the following morning. Harrisburg was a storm-ridden, overcrowded, comfortless town. The snow was on the ground some six inches in depth and it was still falling. In about an hour it turned to hail and rain, and when the column moved in regular procession at ten-thirty, the march was through the deep and heavy slush that followed. The route completed, the ceremonies over, at two o'clock the men were permitted for a while to care for themselves. At seven o'clock the regiment re-entrained, and after less than the usual delays, then so frequently a subject for complaint in the movement of

troops by rail, reached Philadelphia at one o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, the 22d, "heartily disgusted," so states our first sergeant diarist, "but ready to go again."

The discomforts did not seem to divert the purpose of the regiment to do its best to so appear in the public eye that it might secure a recognition for its own betterment and the betterment of its fellows. It was, too, rumored afterward—the rumor did not seem to have had lodgement at the time—that whatever regiment on duty on that occasion the consensus of opinion should pronounce to be the best, the colonel of that regiment should have the adjutant-generalcy of the State under the then incoming administration. Though no verification of that rumor ever came directly from the governor, it seemed to have had some confirmation in the merits apparently conceded to the First Infantry in the appointment of its colonel as the adjutant-general of Pennsylvania a few months afterward.

At the stated meeting of the Board of Officers, May 7, 1873, Colonel Latta made formal announcement of his appointment as adjutant-general of Pennsylvania. Resolutions reported from a committee "to draw up a series of resolutions expressive of the high feeling held toward Adjutant-General Jas. W. Latta and the pride they felt in his advancement" followed later, and on June 2, 1873, the date of his commission, General Latta was duly qualified and entered upon the duties of his office. He served through the two administrations of Governor Hartranft and the one of Governor Hoyt—June, 1873, to January, 1883—and was subsequently, upon its creation, placed upon the retired list of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, with the rank of major-general.

CHAPTER VI

COLONEL BENSON, JUNE 4, 1873—DECEMBER 4, 1878—SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT, APRIL, 1874—CENTENARY FIRST TROOP, NOVEMBER 17, 1874—HAZLETON, APRIL, 1875—BOSTON BUNKER HILL CENTENARY, JUNE 17, 1875—REGIMENTAL BADGE—FUNERAL VICE-PRESIDENT WILSON—SECOND INAUGURATION GOVERNOR HARTRANFT—CHANGES IN OFFICERS, DIVISION, BRIGADES, REGIMENTAL—CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION, MAY TO NOVEMBER, 1876—"INDUSTRIAL DISTURBANCES, 1877"—COLONEL BENSON RESIGNS—CAPTAIN MULDOON COMMANDING, DECEMBER 8, 1877, TO OCTOBER 1, 1878

Mrs. Henry de La Pasture, an English woman, a novelist of promising repute, of recent appearance in the literary field, so says *The Outlook*, "commends Americans for not being afraid to praise a man or call him great while he is still living," and by implication regrets the reserve and tradition which make it difficult for the Englishman unreservedly to commend any person or anything that is not stamped with the "hall-mark of time."

Colonel Benson's administration began with energy and with a purpose. Permitted to select his own field officers, their selection with his was confirmed by an election on the 4th of June, 1873, and as of that date Col. R. Dale Benson was commissioned as colonel, Lieut.-Col. John Ross Clark as lieutenant-colonel, and Major Charles K. Ide as major. On the same day the staff announcement included Joseph B. Godwin as adjutant, Caspar H. Duhring as quartermaster, William S. Stewart as surgeon, and Alonzo L. Leach as assistant surgeon. Rev. Thomas A. Jaggar, D.D., was subsequently named as chaplain. The non-commissioned staff was made up of H. Harrison Groff, sergeant-major; Stephen K. Philbin, quartermaster-sergeant, and Henry L. Elder, commissary-sergeant. With the creation of the officers of paymaster and commissary these changes subsequently shortly followed: Caspar H. Duhring was made captain and commissary; William A. Rolin, captain and paymaster; Stephen K. Philbin, first lieutenant and quartermaster, and Albert Haverstick, quar-



W. H. A. Henderson.

termaster-sergeant. The captains as they stood at the beginning and within the first six months of Colonel Benson's induction were: Captain Washington H. Gilpin, Company A; Captain Thomas J. Dunn, Company B; Captain William W. Allen, who returned to his old place after the resignation of Captain O'Callaghan, Company C; Captain William J. Barr, Company D, who succeeded Captain William A. Seeger, who for a time had filled the vacancy created by the resignation of Captain Charles K. Ide a short while before his elevation to the majority; Captain James Muldoon, Company E; the captaincy of Company F was vacant; Captain F. W. Kretschmar, Company G; Captain Albert H. Walters, Company H; and Captain Rudolph Klauder, Company I.

With the conviction that Colonel Benson was from Company D—he was not of the regiment, until his appointment as adjutant—criticism was freely offered, as both Lieutenant-Colonel Clark and Major Ide had been closely identified with that company, that his selection of his two field officers savored too much of company favoritism. Without suggestion that the criticism had been too inclusive, it was graciously accepted in the confidence that with capacity tested the choice would be approved.

No field officer, in fact, was ever selected as an expedient; if the choice did not follow from direct promotion—and it was but rarely that it did not—service in war or military experience in peace was alone the test.

The coloneley, too, had been singularly free from any special company domination. There has been a reasonably fair distribution of the honor. Colonel Smith was from A, Colonel Prevost from C, Colonels Latta and Wiedersheim from D (Wiedersheim had had previous membership in F), Colonel Bowman from H, Colonels Good and Eidell from B. The others, Colonels Ellmaker and Kneass, were chosen in the beginning each from their well-established military records, and Colonels McMichael and Benson subsequently for their services in war. Colonel Bonnaffon, of the Twentieth Emergency Regiment, was from H, and of the lieutenant-colonels and majors, Lieutenant-Colonel Starr was of the Battery Company L, Lieutenant-Colonel Clark from D, Gilpin from A, Huffington from F, Williams from G; Majors Piersoll from F, Nicholson, Kensil (Clarence T.) and Kensil (Eugene J.)

from H, Keyser from A, Ide from D, Allen (William S.) from B, Zane from G, Hunt and Pierson from E, and Scattergood from C.

Measures to encourage discipline, increase efficiency, strengthen numbers, heretofore inaugurated at Colonel Benson's own instance while he was lieutenant-colonel, were now vigorously pressed. Means and methods to touch the great public pulse, "to assure the moral and pecuniary support of merchants, business men, and citizens generally"; to show to the community at large by "a spirit of determination and energetic action" that the regiment was in earnest in its efforts and endeavors to improve, were adopted by the Board of Officers and their demonstration assigned to competent committees well calculated to consummate their intended purpose. Colonel Benson's career opened auspiciously and closed successfully. His was a varied experience. There were display and pageant, function and celebration, show and parade, utility and purpose, exposure and danger, throughout his term. The commemoration of its centennial anniversaries was upon the nation and the calendar was crowded with celebration after celebration. Then each year there were industrial disturbances, bloodshed and riot, when the soldier was summoned to restore the peace and preserve order. To the prestige of a war service ever efficient, at times brilliant, notably in the Peach Orchard at Gettysburg, Colonel Benson added the splendid reputation he had made for himself and his regiment, which when he retired from its coloneley survived him in an unsought, well-deserved popularity that he has ever since retained. Even at this distant day his appearance anywhere before or with his old command when the proprieties will permit it, is the occasion for an enthusiastic demonstration. His activities in the Veteran Corps still keep him in close touch with the regiment's present energies, and make him a moving spirit for its betterment.

The regular summer encampments, now prescribed by law, had not yet come about, and the usual inactivities incident to the season followed. There was, however, the regular spring inspection at Fairmount Park on the 9th of June, of 1873, and the Fourth of July was made the occasion for the ceremonies attendant upon the dedication of the grounds set apart in Fairmount Park for the Centennial Exposition of 1876. The regiment participated, and proceeded by rail to Belmont Station on the Read-

ing Railway, and thence to the site, near by. The weather was not propitious. It was excessively hot, and the hour selected—two o'clock—did not invite a large attendance, nor had a real enthusiasm for the occasion yet been awakened. The display was consequently meagre, confined largely, as a memorandum of the time reads, to the "regulars only."

The first of the inspections and musters under the provisions of the Act of 1873, which were to determine the fitness, capacity, and standing of the various organizations of the National Guard, was made at the regimental armory on the evening of the 27th of October by the adjutant-general of the State. The result, eminently satisfactory, appeared in his official report for the current year (1873), and was as follows: "The First Regiment, Col. R. Dale Benson, an officer of high repute, in numbers, personnel, and efficiency ranks in the National Guard service of Pennsylvania, as shown by its inspection, as most excellent. It has no equal. In detail it appears to be well, thoroughly, and efficiently managed."

The vigorous pursuit of instruction in drill, company and regimental, with occasional outings for more extended manœuvres, was unexpectedly interrupted by a sudden call upon the Governor by the sheriff of Susquehanna County for troops to suppress a riotous disturbance, incident to a stoppage of travel by mob interference on the Erie Railway at Susquehanna Depot that had gotten beyond the control of the civil authorities. In obedience to instructions from Harrisburg, communicated through division headquarters, the regiment specially designated by the Governor, assembled at the Broad and Race Streets armory, equipped with knapsack, overcoat, three days' rations, and ten rounds of ball cartridges, at ten o'clock on the morning of Sunday, March 29, 1874, preparatory to a movement to the point of disturbance. The other organizations of the first division were all in readiness, but their services were not required.

The following field return appeared in the *Philadelphia Sunday Mercury* of April 15, 1874:

The First Regiment consisted of the following companies, and field and staff:

Colonel R. Dale Benson; Lieutenant-Colonel J. Ross Clark; Major Charles K. Ide; Adjutant Jos. B. Godwin; Surgeon Wm. S. Stewart; Assistant Surgeon Alonzo L. Leach.

	Officers	Musicians	Men	Total	Captains
Field and Staff . . .	6			6	
Com.					
A	3	2	29	34	Gilpin
B	2	2	44	48	Dunn
C	1	2	26	29	Allen
D	2	2	42	46	Fell (Lt. C.)
E	3	2	39	44	Muldoon
F	2	1	30	33	Benson
G	2	2	29	33	Kretschmar
H	1	1	34	36	Walters
I	2	2	22	26	Klauder
	<hr/> 24	<hr/> 16	<hr/> 295	<hr/> 335	

The regiment, some 350 strong, with Colonel Benson in command, had rendezvoused fully an hour before the time fixed, and after a delay from higher up incident to transportation provided for the one way requiring to be changed to another, left the armory about five o'clock, and some two hours later entrained at the North Penn Depot for its Susquehanna Depot destination, which it reached about noon on the following day. With the rising altitudes of the intervening mountain ranges there came a decided fall in temperature, and by morning snow had fallen to an appreciable depth. The nearer the approach to the scene of disturbance, the more demoralized became the railway service, and at Nineveh Junction on the Jefferson branch of the Erie the regiment was detrained at the eastern end of the great viaduct, and the last four miles of the journey were made on foot. General Edwin S. Osborne with a portion of his division, troops from the Luzerne region, had already arrived, and to him Colonel Benson reported in accordance with his instructions.

Susquehanna Depot, in the northeastern corner of the State, some two hundred and fifty miles from Philadelphia, is a divisional point on the Erie system. Extensive railway repair shops there located supplied an industry upon which its 8,000 inhabitants were almost solely dependent. The situation was peculiar, the cause seemed to be without a precedent, and no incident just its parallel is familiar of such a subsequent happening. It was a strike not for a raise or rate of wages, but for the pay of wages already earned. The embarrassments of the Erie at the time seemed to have left it so financially helpless that it had permitted the neglected pay-rolls of these striking shopmen to accumulate an

aggregate unpaid wage of \$100,000. It was a condition that could not but help arouse a sympathy for the wage-earner as well as bestir a bitterness against the delinquent corporation. The situation was briefly summed up in an answer of Governor Hartranft's to a complaint of the chief burgess of the town that there was no need for troops, that there was no disturbance beyond civic control, and that the sheriff had been assured by the strikers that they would assist in making arrests and preserving order. The answer was as follows:

As an individual I may sympathize with your people in their misfortune in not receiving prompt payment of their dues, but as Chief Executive of this state I cannot allow creditors, however meritorious their claims may be, to forcibly seize the property of their debtors and hold it without due process of law, much less can I allow them to take and hold illegal possession of a great highway and punish the innocent public, either as passengers or transporters, for the default of a corporation with which they have no concern. Whenever the laws of this Commonwealth shall provide that the employees of a railroad company may suspend all traffic upon it until their wages are paid, I shall acquiesce, but I cannot do so while the law refuses to contemplate any such remedy.

My duty is not to make laws or to criticise them, but to execute them, and that duty I must discharge without fear or favor. General Osborne is the officer in command. I have implicit confidence in his impartiality, firmness and discretion. I have ordered him to confer with the sheriff of your county, who is its proper peace officer. If the laws are not set at defiance the sheriff will so inform General Osborne. If they are set at defiance General Osborne has been ordered to enforce obedience to them. If unfortunate consequences follow, the responsibility must rest with those who endeavor to redress their wrongs by violence, in contempt of the laws of their country and of the officers whose sworn duty it is to take care that they are faithfully executed.

The regiment was quartered in the machine shop of the Erie Railway, where it remained until relieved. The regular and daily routine of garrison duty was immediately ordered, guards mounted and posted, police details made, dress parades had, and roll-calls, as the regulations required. All reports made of these roll-calls included every man present for duty or properly accounted for. The strictest discipline was at all times enforced and cheerfully accepted. There was a demonstrative but rather pacific parade of some 1500 of the striking shopmen on the day following the arrival of the regiment. Contrary to the usually expected conditions, there was little manifestation of ill-feeling, and within twenty-four hours the situation was under control, and

the long lines of stalled and hindered cars, freight and passenger, began to move; negotiations had worked to a satisfactory conclusion and the strike was over.

A memorandum constructed in the easy way of the Company C journalist concludes as follows:

Notwithstanding the tour of duty was short, there were many hardships that to men unused to such life were hard to bear, but all was taken without a murmur. It was amusing to see all hands turn in for the night; every man wanted to be the "inside man," for the thermometer ranged from 10 to 18 degrees above zero, and for sleeping on a hard plank floor without blankets and no fire it was rather cold. However, we all enjoyed the trip and look forward for another chance to show our patriotism.

The regiment was relieved from duty on Wednesday, April 1, made the return journey on Wednesday night, and reached Philadelphia on Thursday morning, April 2d. Ample provision had been made for its entertainment, notably by the staff of the first division, and a comfortable breakfast served in the vicinity of the depot greeted officers and men on their arrival. The command then proceeded over the following route: Fourth to Chestnut, to Third, to Walnut, to Fourth, to Chestnut, to Broad, and thence to the armory at Broad and Race Streets, where, its services being no longer required for the duty for which it had been summoned, it was formally dismissed. At Third and Chestnut Streets the column was reviewed by General Prevost, and in front of the State House by Governor Hartranft.

The official recognition by Maj.-Gen. Edwin S. Osborne of the services rendered by the regiment, to be found in the report of the adjutant-general of the State for the year 1874, is deserving of rescue from the obscurity of the public document where a busy posterity would never bother to look for it:

At ten minutes past twelve o'clock P. M. on Monday [said General Osborne in his report] the First Regiment of Infantry, commanded by Col. R. Dale Benson, reported to me for duty. It affords me pleasure to say that I found Colonel Benson to be a gentleman and a soldier. He commands an excellent body of men and is assisted by a corps of efficient officers. He and his command rendered valuable service, for which I extend to them my thanks and commendation.

And then Colonel Benson's congratulatory order, so aptly framed, is well worthy of historic preservation, that a military

progeny of such high repute as is now the First Regiment may know of the worth of its ancestors:

HEADQUARTERS

1ST REGIMENT INF'Y 2D BRIGADE, 1ST DIV. N. G. OF PA.

Philadelphia, April 4, 1874.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 8.

The Colonel Commanding, with a pardonable feeling of pride, desires to congratulate the command upon its prompt response to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, to proceed to Susquehanna Depot, in this State.

The numerical strength of the several Companies—the cheerful submission to strict military discipline under trying circumstances—the alacrity with which every demand made upon this Regiment was met, have called forth the admiration of superior Head-quarters, and that of your fellow-citizens.

The Colonel Commanding is not unaware of the valuable coöperation of his brother officers of the Field, the support of the Line, the faithful and intelligent performance of duty by the Regimental staff in their several departments—but where all vied in the strict rendering of that which was but their duty, special commendation is unnecessary.

By your promptness this command was ready to move, fully equipped, one hour before that which had been designated. By your military bearing and discipline you demonstrated the efficiency of your troops. By your presence at the designated point, in connection with other troops, you have maintained the laws of this Commonwealth without shedding blood, leaving you a record of which you may be justly proud.

By order of Col. R. Dale Benson.

JOS. B. GODWIN,

Adjutant.

This disturbance, the first of the several that were to follow, each increasing in intensity, seemed to awaken the community to a better thought for its military. The "great awakening" of the '60's had fulfilled its mission so faithfully that the need for the soldier other than for the pageant had not yet reached a demonstration. The prevailing apathy was discouraging. The soldier needs the public countenance as well as the public confidence. He gives his services freely and expects at least appreciation, nor must it be tardy and await a manifestation only, when a peril impends. Newspaper comment viewed the situation rigorously and with some severity.

From one, the clipping of which has been preserved, but not the name, the following editorial extract follows:

Our citizen soldiery seem to have been the target for all manner of abuse and unkind remarks from the very people who would most benefit by

their action in any extremity requiring their aid, and yet, notwithstanding all this, these men have proved themselves true soldiers in the hour of trial.

On Sunday morning last, the First Regiment, N. G. of Pennsylvania, Col. R. Dale Benson commanding, was ordered to report for duty at Susquehanna Depot, a town two hundred and fifty-six miles from this city. . . .

They returned on Thursday morning, tired and fagged out, and for all their self-sacrifice on that occasion, what was the reward? They marched through our principal streets, a remarkably fine body of men, presenting an appearance that should have brought a hearty "hurrah" to the lips of every spectator, which, if not elicited by admiration, was certainly due from gratitude. But no such compliment was vouchsafed them, and they reached their armory, at length, unthanked and unnoticed, save for a moment, by men, women, and children, who indirectly owe them just as much as the citizens of Susquehanna Depot, and by a few members of their organization, who improvised for them a lunch. . . .

For what success has been attained in the formation of a local militia, small thanks are due to our citizens; but to the officers and men of the First Division, N. G. of Pennsylvania, we offer our most hearty congratulations upon the highly creditable results attained.

And from another, the *Sunday Transcript*, April 5, 1874, editorial matter appeared as follows: .

THE MILITIA.—The prompt response of the Gray Reserves to the call of the Governor, and the equally earnest and immediate muster of the remainder of the Division, to await orders to march, should have a beneficial effect upon the future of the militia in Philadelphia. . . .

If the rebellion, which found Philadelphia and Pennsylvania comparatively helpless, while the east could push forward troops by the thousands, did not teach our people anything, let them gather wisdom from the events of the week just closed. Fortunately, no blood was shed; but why? Simply because the overwhelming force which this city was able to supply at a moment's notice overawed all opposition, and saved the State and its citizens from the disgrace of a fratricidal struggle within our borders.

In better temper and without denunciation, generously toned to special commendation, there follow contributions from the editorial pages of both the *Public Ledger* and the *North American*:

From the Public Ledger:

The First Regiment (Gray Reserves), Colonel Benson, which returned yesterday from Susquehanna Depot, is entitled to great credit. It has done the State good service during its brief absence. Its prompt response to the call of the Commander-in-Chief, through its Division Commander, shows that the First Division of our State militia is a body that can be depended upon for immediate and threatening emergencies. The call reached the Colonel of the Regiment at midnight; he and his Lieutenant-Colonel, Major and Adjutant acted at once, and in the dead of night notified the company officers personally, who in their turn notified their subordinates personally, and these last personally called out the men. In the morning the Regiment was ready.

fully equipped for the march and ready for action, several hours before they got the Governor's order to march. They arrived at the scene of disorder at a critical time, their presence had an immediate good effect, and how important it was that that Regiment did arrive, equipped as it was, at the time when it did, it would perhaps not be wise to tell. While on duty at Susquehanna its conduct was all that the deportment of a well-trained regiment of citizen soldiers should be. There was not a breach of discipline, not a cause for complaint. Its mere presence saved what might have been a destructive, if not a sanguinary, riot. It discharged its duty in a soldier-like manner; and returning home, with orders to report to General Prevost, that was done in a soldier-like manner, too—and then the men returned to their homes, and their business. The whole event was creditable to the Regiment, the Division and the State, and deserves this acknowledgment and something more.

From the North American:

THE MILITIA CAMPAIGN.—The First Regiment returned yesterday from the duty upon which it had been engaged during the week. Without unnecessary fuss or display the troops were marched to their armory, a formal review having first been made by General Prevost, and were there dismissed to resume their ordinary avocations. To officers and men every award of credit is to be made for the soldierly and practical manner in which their duty had been discharged. The men have shown that with threatened danger in front of them they were prompt to rally to the roll-call; and the officers have been rewarded for the care and discipline they have insisted upon. The time, it seems to us, is opportune to again urge upon the young men of the city and upon their employers the wisdom and necessity of encouraging as perfect a militia organization as is practicable. Without some such reliable organization as this First Regiment the troubles at Susquehanna Depot would have unquestionably assumed a more serious aspect; for the previous arrivals of troops had been in small detachments of irregular commands not calculated to impress the rioters with a sufficiently clear sense of the fact that they were to be opposed by arms. Any similar trouble occurring in Philadelphia, a thing possible, while not at the moment probable, would develop itself upon so much larger a scale that the local troops now available might prove inadequate. As a measure of wise precaution, then, apart from other and important reasons, a proper increase of our militia should be encouraged.

The incident did not close without an illustration of the rigorous discipline that at that time followed the delinquent. A general order from regimental headquarters published the names of nine men, "the only members" of the command who failed to respond to the call that summoned the regiment to its riot duty at Susquehanna or "place upon record satisfactory reasons accounting for their inability to do so." They were consequently adjudged "unworthy of being borne upon the rolls of this command and of membership in the National Guard of this Commonwealth," and were therefore "discharged as prescribed by laws governing the National Guard of the State of Pennsylvania."

The records that survive for the year 1874 supply no evidence of commemorative parades in recognition either of the 22d of February, the 4th of July, or the regimental anniversary. Washington's Birthday fell upon a Sunday, and at the invitation of its rector, Rev. Thomas A. Jagger, the chaplain, the regiment attended divine service at the Church of the Holy Trinity. His very effective sermon on that occasion was afterward printed by authority of the Board of Officers. A general order directed the resumption of the regular drills after the summer suspension, and also named Monday afternoon, September 7, at half-past two o'clock, for a parade and battalion drill in fatigue uniform, the field and staff dismounted, at Ridley Park, the regiment to proceed thither by rail.

On the afternoon of October 5 there was a parade, review and inspection of the second brigade of the division by Governor Hartman. The *Evening Bulletin* of the day following makes this comment on the presence and appearance of the First Regiment on that occasion: "The First Regiment, which has no superior in the country in the proficiency of drill or the fine *morale* of the command, made a display which delighted the spectators and which added fresh laurels to the corps, which has already won such high distinction in holiday parade and in the sterner duties of actual service."

On November 17, 1874, there was a parade of the entire first division in commemoration of the centenary of the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry. From various sources the officers were highly complimented for the fine appearance the command made on that occasion. The soldiery seemed to have bestirred the community to better attentions. The Board of Officers, moved to action by the aid and support of the civil authorities that had contributed so largely "to the effect of the parade," by resolution tendered their thanks to "His Honor the Mayor and to the officers and men of the police force for their efficient coöperation in keeping the streets free from obstructions, thereby enabling us to handle the command satisfactorily to itself and the public."

The following is from a newspaper clipping of the day:

THE CENTENNIAL OF THE FIRST TROOP PHILA. CITY.

FIRST INFANTRY, Col. R. Dale Benson.—The Reserves paraded seven companies and were accompanied by their excellent band of 40 pieces and drum corps of 20 pieces. The regiment mustered a total of about 350 men and

paraded in winter uniform—overcoats and knapsacks. The command presented a splendid appearance and were frequently applauded. The marching was good and undoubtedly the First was one of the main features of the display.

And among the rank and file there prevailed a generous disposition to encourage the progressive tendency then so evidently manifest. Private John H. McDonald, of Company C, was the "originator and principal donor" in presenting to the regiment through his captain, William W. Allen, for and on behalf of Company C, a handsome "silver cup" and "purse of money," the cup to be competed for at target practice under such stipulations as might subsequently be imposed. The cup was described in the report of the committee of the Board of Officers to whom the subject of proper rules for its annual disposition had been referred as one of which a photograph "could give but an imperfect idea of its beauty and value." The Board in their acknowledgment of the gift stated that "the action of Company C in procuring and presenting such a prize at a cost of so much time and money was eminently generous and praiseworthy," and determined that the formal presentation should be made at the first opportunity when it might be brought prominently to the attention of the public. The ceremony took place before a large assemblage at a "Regimental Promenade Concert" at the Academy of Music on the 9th of January, 1875.

An industrial disturbance of some magnitude was again upon the State; this time in the coal regions. The civil authorities of Luzerne County, the seat of the trouble, had exhausted their powers, lost control of the situation, and the military were once more summoned to restore order and preserve the peace. The disturbance centered about the thriving borough of Hazleton; huge crowds of the striking miners thronged the thoroughfares; several thousand, in by no means an orderly procession, with a number of American flags borne at the right of the column, marched down the main street, shouting, jeering, and threatening. A Catholic priest heroically stepped in front of this unruly mass, and in loud and manly tones demanded that the crowd disperse, that no body of men with threats in their speech and riot on their faces should bear aloft the American flag. The flag stood for authority and law and should not be used to countenance riot and disorder. The crowd, cowed by his effec-

tive speech, and awed by his priestly presence, sullenly dispersed. The adjutant-general of the State—the story of his heroic behavior had previously reached Harrisburg—when on the ground a few days later personally called at his residence and thanked him in the name of the Commonwealth. This was but the beginning; the crowds soon gathered again, open violence followed, the sheriff was powerless.

How it happened that it fell to the lot of the First Regiment to be again in active service, to suppress a disturbance originating in and wholly confined to the limits of another military division, and with no other troops on duty except the troops of that division, is best ascertained by quoting from the report of Maj.-Gen. Edwin S. Osborne, commanding the Ninth Division of the National Guard, in extracts made to follow each other in an orderly sequence that more fully, satisfactorily, and authoritatively define the situation, than any brief *résumé* of the facts could be made to do. Major-General Osborne's report, addressed to the adjutant-general of the State, is to be found in its proper place in the public documents for the year 1875.

The report opens after the necessary preliminary phrases with the dispatch from Governor Hartranft that inaugurated the movement quoted in full. The dispatch was as follows: "Sheriff Kirkendall telegraphs me that the disorders continue in his county [Luzerne] and at points so distant from each other that he is unable to maintain the peace by means of the *posse comitatus*. You will therefore furnish Sheriff Kirkendall such troops as you may deem necessary to enable him to preserve order, protect life and property, and enforce obedience to the laws of the Commonwealth."

It will be observed that these instructions permitted General Osborne to select troops outside of his own division if he deemed it necessary to increase his force. Other than his own command, he evidently considered the addition of the First Regiment an all-sufficient increase, and in an explanatory paragraph gives not only the reason for his choice, but gives also reason why he explains an act that he did not need to explain neither to the public nor to his superiors. This is the paragraph:

As you [the adjutant-general] remember, I made an earnest request that in case troops should be ordered to duty and it became my lot to take com-

mand, I should be allowed to select the troops so ordered out. The Governor granting my prayer, I named together with my own troops the First Regiment Infantry, Col. R. Dale Benson commanding. I make mention of this fact here because of some reports I have heard and seen in newspapers censuring the Governor and yourself for not sending other troops to me. Suffice it to say I never undertook a public duty with the reluctance I did on this occasion, and feeling that to do what was required of me and prevent bloodshed could only be done through efficient officers and thoroughly disciplined men, and having had an opportunity on a former occasion to try Colonel Benson and his command, I felt in my hands it would be more serviceable than any other regiment in the State. . . .

This division was at once put under marching orders for Hazleton and you [the adjutant-general] were called upon to furnish the First Regiment of Infantry. . . .

Later in the evening [April 7] the First Regiment Infantry, Colonel Benson commanding, reported. . . .

It is but just for me to say that I found the First Regiment to be all I had anticipated. It is in my judgment, all things considered, the most perfect volunteer military organization in the country. Indeed, there are regiments in the regular service less efficient and not so reliable.

The order for this movement to assemble at once at the armory, Broad and Race Streets, promulgated at 12 o'clock noon on April 7, 1875, promptly executed, the regiment entrained at the North Penn depot, Third and Berks Streets, at five o'clock in the afternoon, fully armed and equipped, with Colonel Benson in command, reaching its Hazleton destination at midnight. Detrained immediately on arrival, the march was through streets, with sullen and turbulent crowds, hurling threats, slurs and imprecations, lining the sidewalks, to Hazle Hall, where the command was quartered for the rest of the night.

The entire region was disturbed, and the day following five companies were detached under Lieut.-Col. J. Ross Clark, and assigned for the protection of collieries in the immediate vicinity; two (Company A, Captain Washington H. Gilpin, and Company I, Captain Rudolph Klauder) to Jeddo and Drifton; one (Company D, Captain William J. Barr) to Eckley; one (Company B, Captain Thomas J. Dunn) to Highland; and another (Company H, Captain Albert H. Walters) to Oakdale. Colonel Clark's headquarters were established at Jeddo. The four companies (C, First Lieut. David A. MacCarroll; E, Captain James Muldoon; F, Captain F. E. Huffington; and G, Captain C. H. Kretschmar), all under the immediate command of Major Charles K. Ide, were retained at Hazleton.

The story of the four companies held at Hazleton—their stay was uninterrupted—is so well told by the diarist of Company C, in his journal, it is better that it appear as a piece of history as he tells it rather than that its integrity should be disturbed by an abstract:

After [so it reads] drilling on the streets and showing the populace what stuff and discipline there was with us, we established that respect that armed troops generally carry with them.

Although time sometimes hung a little heavy on our hands, it was not the case often, for in a day after we got settled "Regulations" were published and strictly adhered to, thereby giving us something to look forward to almost every hour, for instance—

"Guard Mount," 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

"Company Drill," 10 A. M.

"Battalion Drill," 3:30 P. M., and

"Dress Parade," 5:30 P. M.

The evenings were mostly spent in a jolly way, as at the end of the Hall in which we were quartered a stage was erected, and almost every evening some amusement was enacted, and Mess. T. W. Watson, J. J. Keenan and C. F. Kuhn were the men of C Company taking a prominent part.

The 19th of April, 1875, being the anniversary of the Regiment, and as it was also a prominent event in the annals of the country, we concluded to celebrate as well as possible with the means at our command, thinking that it would be a long time, perhaps, when we would be in the same position again. So a program was gotten up, the people of the town invited to attend and a pleasant affair was the consequence. To be in readiness in case of emergency, twenty feet of the room was kept clear around the walls where the arms were stacked, back of which the men formed ready at a minute's warning to spring "to arms." On one occasion just after "tattoo" when we were getting our "beds" in order to turn in, and some had already done so, we were startled by the sounding of the "long roll," and we all thought the time had come for some action, and every man got himself down to work. In less time, almost, than it takes to write it, the four companies, of more than 150 men, were formed and the Battalion in readiness in less than "4½ minutes." The Colonel then told us it was necessary for him to know in how short a time the Battalion could be in readiness, and that he was fully satisfied with the result.

The detached companies were practically on outpost duty, and so continued to the end. Their duties were onerous, manifold and demanded an especial vigilance. All the costly property interests of the colliery—breaker, cars, tracks, pumps, engines, shafts, and what not—were in their special care and keeping. Dynamite was not then in vogue, but other secret methods of destruction were known, and the incendiary's torch was boldly, openly and defiantly threatened. Guards and patrols were consequently required to be ever active and always on the alert.

The conduct and carriage of officers and men had had a tendency to weaken demonstration and soften speech. Indeed, their soldierly bearing had created an impression that the troops were of the regular army. A bit of innocent deception had helped to strengthen it. While Company D on its arrival at Eckley was halted awaiting distribution of its details, a sturdy miner from the crowd in a general sort of a way threw out the inquiry, "Are you fellows regulars?" Sergeant Chas. H. Coxe, catching the opportunity and ready with response—his red chevron on his sleeve indicated his services in war—volunteered the reply, "Certainly." But the miner, apparently not altogether satisfied with this categorical answer, pressed his inquiry further: "And where were you last stationed?" said he. Coxe was still the more ready, and in his reply gave it that flavor of dignity and importance which distance lends to service: "At Fort Vancouver Barracks, Washington Territory," came the quick response.

There were some not yet regulars, and who never hoped or desired to be, but earnestly aspired to do their best. The relation of this incident to one long since retired, afterward a commissioned officer, then a young recruit for the first time on active field duty, vividly recalled a happening that fell to his lot on this same occasion. The officer of the guard played on him the well-worn ruse of requesting his piece for the moment while he was on his post, for an innocent and very proper purpose, and then after he had given it up returned it, severely rebuking the indiscretion. This officer visited the post of this then young recruit about an hour after midnight; the challenge, the halt, the advance, all in the precise formula of the regulations, were given with a confidence and assurance clearly indicating the sentry's intimate acquaintance with his highly responsible duties. Completely unmanned, however, by the profuse compliments this exhibition of proficiency elicited, to the officer's request that he pass over his gun that he might see whether it was loaded he incontinently yielded, and the relator has never forgotten how the officer's profusive speech of commendation changed to stern reproof. And he still remembers how intense was the "Don't let it occur again!" with which the incident closed.

Timoney's, over the "Mountain," was a place where the vilest of liquors were sold. It was a disreputable hostelry, something of a menace to discipline, and to frequent it was forbidden.

As prohibition does not always prohibit, so the effort to enforce it on this occasion was not conclusive. Breaking away for a visit to this forbidden ground, the soldier—it was always the good fellow—subsequently apprehended was punished with a double tour of guard duty. This lot had more than once fallen upon one of the best of men. He was a man of somewhat a conspicuous figure, fat, chubby, and cheery, and once seen was always remembered. His beat happened to be in full view of a shanty occupied by an Irishman with a close-observing keen-witted wife. The frequency with which she had seen this soldier upon his beat rather induced her to believe that he was bearing more than his share of the burden. The soldier, who overheard the refrain of her speech, in which she proclaimed this conviction, said he could bear his punishment with a better grace than he could what the woman said about him, despite its sympathetic strain. This was the refrain: "It's a great shame," said the woman, "bedad, to keep that little fat man walking up and down all day long while the other men do nothing at all, at all!"

A defiant, heavily leaded, display type poster appeared about this time throughout the region, conspicuously posted, notably in bar-rooms, announcing that there was a big giant, a veritable Goliath among the Philistines, ready to settle the question of prowess between these minions of the law and the insurgent disciples of disorder; not indeed in the old way of the ancients, but in the more modern methods prescribed by the Queensberry rule. The poster speaks for itself.

A CARD!

I, Dominick McGlynn, hereby challenge any member of the First Regiment, P. S. N. G., now stationed here, to fight me a fair stand-up fight, in a twenty-four-foot-ring, according to the rules of the London prize ring, for the sum of fifty dollars (\$50) or I will fight any of them, barring an Irishman, for one hundred dollars. Time and place to be fixed hereafter. Any party wishing to accept this challenge can meet me either in person or by proxy at Neal McMonigle's saloon, Wyoming St., north of Broad, to make arrangements for the mill.

DOMINICK MCGLYNN.
Hazleton, Pa.

The proposed combat had too much of a commercial flavor about it for the acceptance of a David, had there been one ready to respond.

The weather was unseasonable; there was no spring in it yet. The nights were dark, gloomy, and forbidding. The sound of the approaching relief, the coming of the patrol, the visit of the Grand Rounds, were cheery breaks in the midnight solitude of the sentry's lonely vigil. Occasional shots rang out through the night, which brought the guards to arms, and on one occasion a heavier firing prompted a hurried march in the direction from whence it came. All, however, proved inventions of the disaffected to disturb and annoy. No hostile intent behind them was anywhere developed. Colonel Benson was assiduous in his visitations to his outlying companies. He kept in close touch with his entire command at all times. "Turn out the guard, the colonel commanding," notwithstanding the necessary hurry and scurry for belts, boxes and accoutrements, had always a prompt and cheerful response. The whole command was usually in line as quickly as the guard.

The following extract from the official report of Colonel Benson supplies an interesting and comprehensive statement of how well and faithfully the responsibilities incident to the situation were met by these companies at the outpost:

I constantly visited all the posts under my command, and although the patrol, outpost, and guard duty was a severe test upon the discipline of the Regiment, owing to the intense cold and inclement weather, to the credit of the officers and men it can be stated they never relaxed in their duty or vigilance, and any hardship or extra duty was borne without a murmur.

As the situation warranted, and the peace of the section under my command, through the force of military authority, began to be restored, I ordered the duties at the several posts lightened, with the authority of the Major-General commanding, and finally, toward the close of our tour of duty, mere sentinel duty was observed, the presence of the military seeming sufficient to maintain the peace.

And the following extracts from the official report of Lieutenant-Colonel Clark, in direct command of the outposts, "of the operations of the Second Battalion, composed of Companies A, B, D, H, and I," are more specific:

In obedience to instructions contained in Circular dated April 8, 1875, the command proceeded by rail to Jeddo, arriving there at 11:30 A. M. I at once detailed D & H Cos., and sent them to Eckley, under command of Capt. Walters, and B Co., Capt. Dunn, commanding, to Highland, reserving A & I Cos. at Jeddo.

Finding later on in the day that Oakdale Colliery was in a disturbed condition, I withdrew H Co. from Eckley, and with a detachment of ten men

from A Co., ordered them to that place. . . . As my information in regard to the then condition of affairs in the district had to be gained after arrival there, and as it was limited entirely to one source, viz.: the operators or superintendents of collieries, it was based upon opinions which were perhaps not free from the bias which personal interest or undue excitement is likely to produce. This I discovered later—but from some such information I was induced to believe that the force at Eckley was sufficient for the purposes intended, and as my reserve at Jeddo was as small as I thought my instructions would permit, I telegraphed for an additional company to be sent there. . . . Instructions to commandants of posts were issued, directing them to preserve the peace and protect property, using discretion and good judgment in the means which were carefully and faithfully carried out by each. Patrols were sent out, streets and roads cleared of men, guards mounted at breakers, engine houses, and quarters, and a strict military surveillance had of all the section. During the first night a few shots were fired at parties prowling about suspected places, who would not answer challenge, and this vigilance and determination at first, was of ultimate benefit, since all disturbers of the peace were made aware that the movement was in earnest, and their lives in certain danger.

There were no changes made in the relative positions of the troops during my stay in the district, and as the influence of these representatives of the State's authority became more marked, the duties of the men were relaxed, until at last their presence merely was all that was needed to insure quietness and order.

The detached companies had not the opportunities for demonstration such as had those quartered in the borough, yet they did not permit the 19th of April to pass, this fourteenth anniversary day, to go by, without some suitable recognition. A parade was out of the question, a formal dinner impossible, so with an improvised menu, a deal table, clothless, the furniture as primitive as was the table, with the talks of present experiences, rather than of reminiscent selection, the affair was long remembered as a bright episode in the Hazleton campaign of 1875.

The weather was surcharged with April vagaries throughout the entire period of this tour of duty. Slush, snow, and mud hindered and hampered but did not stop drills, guard mounts, parades, and inspection. Snow fell during some part of the day or night on seventeen out of the twenty-one days covered by the service.

On the 26th of April, under the direct superintendence of Colonel Benson, the posts at Eckley and Jeddo were relieved by detachments from the Ninth Regiment under the command of Captain Pierce of that regiment. Military occupancy of the others was abandoned, and at two o'clock on that day the com-

panies returned to their Hazleton rendezvous and the entire regiment was again assembled at Hazle Hall. On the twenty-seventh, relieved by a special order from General Osborne, the regiment entrained at nine o'clock, and by special train over the North Penn and Lehigh Valley reached the Berks Street depot at two. From there, after a reception by a special committee improvised from honorary and active members, a street parade, a review by the Mayor and Councils, an enthusiastic demonstration as the column passed the Union League, a brief but felicitous address from Colonel Benson at the regimental armory, the companies proceeded to their respective armories and were then discharged from further service. General Osborne's order relieving the regiment concludes with the following paragraph:

The Major-General desires to express his thanks and congratulations to Col. R. Dale Benson, and through him to the officers and men of his command, for the promptness and alacrity with which they have performed the duties assigned to them while serving in this Division, and to express the hope that the peace-loving and law-abiding citizens of the Commonwealth may duly appreciate the sacrifice they have made, for the honor and good name of the State.

The regiment was growing in public favor, the appreciative spectator was in constant evidence, whether the occasion was of full-dress or fatigue. This was conspicuously manifested on the evening of June 14, 1875, when the command was summoned in general orders in fatigue uniform for instruction in the "School of the Battalion" at the Rink Building, 2305 Chestnut Street. It was in no way out of the ordinary, designed solely for instruction and not for display, yet the building, with galleries well adapted for the accommodation of a large audience, was crowded beyond its capacity by an intelligent and observing gathering, many of whom were ladies. The manœuvres, the men stimulated by the presence of so goodly a company, were executed with a care, precision, and snap that elicited much applause.

But the more substantial proof of a ripening growth of popular appreciation was supplied when the merchants and business men of the city selected the First Regiment at their invitation and at their expense as one of the organizations to represent the military of Philadelphia at the centenary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, to be celebrated with ceremonies commensurate with its

historic importance in the city of Boston on June 17, 1875. The invitation—or the request rather, for such it really was—willingly accepted, the regiment set about in the brief interval permitted for preparatory effort to stiffen up for, in a measure, their competitive meeting with military organizations from other States of high repute for proficiency, who were likewise to participate.

Through the efficiency and experience of Major Charles K. Ide in railway management a well-adapted prearranged schedule was faithfully carried out. There was neither interruption nor interval in any of its details. The regiment left Philadelphia at 12.30 P. M. on Wednesday, June 16, and arrived at Boston by the Stonington route at six o'clock on the morning of the seventeenth, and, returning by the same route, left Boston at five o'clock on the afternoon of the eighteenth and completed its return a little after noon on the nineteenth. While in Boston the command, quartered at Continental Hall, was the guest of the First Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, Col. Henry W. Wilson commanding.

There is a wide-spread prevalent inquiry for original war-time manuscripts. Magazines and periodicals willing to make liberal compensations are in constant search for correspondence and diaries of that epoch-making period of such signal and lasting importance in our country's history. Told in familiar phrase, the story of first impression has a flavor of reliability. Authenticity is often disturbed by a change of garb, the truth is not infrequently marred by too florid speech. Fortunate as this text has been in the goodly supply of such material from which it has already been permitted to draw, a further contribution still awaits it. The oft-referred-to journal of Company C, passing from the hands of First Sergeant David A. MacCarroll upon his promotion, as it did, to those of First Sergeant W. S. Poulterer, and continued by him after his advancement, up to and including the Centennial year, contains the following readable, thorough, and first-impression story of the regiment's participation in the Bunker Hill centenary:

"We came! We saw! We conquered!" were the words of the greatest general of ancient times, and well may they be applied to one who, although not a general, is—Colonel R. Dale Benson. Embarking via Penn-

sylvania Railroad at 1 P. M. we reached New York about 4:30 P. M., where we boarded the *Narragansett*, one of the famous Stonington line of steamers on Long Island Sound. If we had previously requested the "Clerk of the Weather" to have a pleasant night reserved for us for the trip "down the Sound," we could not have had one more pleasant and suitable—a perfectly cloudless night, with a bright full moon. Glorious!! A guard was established on the boat under command of Lieutenant Poulterer. Arrived at Stonington about 1:30 A. M., where we took the cars for Boston via Providence, reaching Boston at 6 A. M. and marched direct to "Continental Hall," it being the quarters of the regiment during its stay. At 7:30 A. M. breakfast was served, the service of a caterer having been secured to "feed" us while there. As orders had been published that the column of troops would form at 9 A. M., we were again in line and on parade at that time, but as the Massachusetts State Troops were to be inspected that day, we were held in line until 11:30 A. M., when the column moved—and what a column it was! There were troops from all over the country—North, South, East, and West, all represented. Our position in line was that immediately in rear of the Seventh New York, and many and hearty were the compliments paid us all along the route, such as "they must be regulars," "the best yet," and "that beats the Seventh," etc., etc. The city was magnificently draped with bunting and flags. The command paraded as ten (10) companies, the tenth company being composed of details from C and E and officered by Lieutenants Crane (E) and Poulterer (C). After parading all over Boston, we marched over into "Charlestown," and then up "Bunker Hill," where the columns of parade were dismissed. A short rest was here made, when the line of march was again taken up, for quarters, being escorted there by the "First Massachusetts," reaching Continental Hall about 6:30 P. M. pretty well tired. However, supper, or rather dinner, refreshed us somewhat and the members scattered around town to see the sights; but as a general thing we were all glad to "turn in" at an early hour.

The morning of the eighteenth opened rainy, which continued most all day and made sight-seeing rather unpleasant. At 5 o'clock P. M. we again formed line; this time, under escort of First Massachusetts National Guard, we marched to the depot, homeward bound. We arrived at Stonington about midnight, where we again boarded the *Narragansett*, but the ride on the Sound was not so pleasant as on the night of the sixteenth. The weather was foggy and the water rough, and before morning many of the men had been "feeding the fishes." Arrived in New York about 8 A. M. Marched direct to the ferry and proceeded to Jersey City, where we breakfasted at Taylor's Hotel, entered the cars of Pennsylvania Railroad about 11 A. M., arriving at West Philadelphia depot about 1 P. M. Marching down Chestnut to Third and tendering a "marching salute" to the "Commercial Exchange," who were instrumental in raising the funds to defray the expense of the trip. Reaching the armory about 4 o'clock P. M. well satisfied that we had represented Philadelphia, and at least maintained our previous reputation and gained new laurels. Thus ended the great trip to "Bunker Hill," the beginning of "Centennials," for they followed thick and fast afterward. There we met, beside the Seventh New York, the renowned Fifth Maryland, "Norfolk Artillery," the "Charleston Light Infantry," "Old Guard of New York," and the "First Light Infantry" of Providence, R. I., all of which are crack organizations of their respective cities.

The regimental badge as now worn, upon its presentation, as manufactured by the firm of Robbins, Clark & Biddle, through the report of a committee to whom the matter had been referred, was formally adopted at the meeting of the Board of Officers November 11, 1875. The motto, yet to be determined, was left with another committee—Colonel Benson, Captain Allen, and Lieutenant Poulterer—who were instructed to report at the next meeting of the Board. At that meeting, December 9, 1875, the reports of committees not having been yet reached in the regular order of business, or by agreement and understanding with the committee, on motion of Major Ide, by a vote of 12 ayes to 3 noes, "the word 'Paratus,' signifying 'ready,' was adopted as the motto of the regiment." A circular from regimental headquarters of December 13, 1875, announced its adoption, prescribed the cost, how and where it was to be purchased, fixed a six-months' requirement of "creditable service" before the soldier should be entitled to wear it, and announced also its adoption by the Veteran Corps with the addition of the letter "V" across its face. Now in its thirty-sixth year chaste, ornate, suggestive, comprehensive, recognized as a treasure, revered as is the standard, there is no likelihood that its design will ever be disturbed.

A number of interesting incidents followed before the Centennial events overshadowed all else. A disappointing Fourth of July parade and review on Monday, the 5th, at Belmont, Fairmount Park, with ranks thinned by the heat (thermometer said to be about 112°), promised to be over by nine o'clock, but prolonged until noon, was one. Another was a full-dress uniform parade for inspection by the adjutant-general of the State on October 18. And still another, for review by the Governor of the State, on November 25—a day regularly observed, principally in New York, as the anniversary of the evacuation of that city by the British troops after their several years of occupancy during the Revolutionary War. Here on this occasion it fell upon a Thanksgiving Day, and though neither event may have had aught to do with the selection of the day for the review, it so happened to be well adapted for the display, and as it was a holiday, resulted in a parade of unusual strength.

From the Sunday Republic, November 28, 1875:

FIRST REGIMENT.—Colonel R. Dale Benson. This command paraded as ten companies, in full winter uniform, accompanied by the regimental band and drum corps of 70 pieces. The regiment had in line a total of about 450, and the marching, etc., of the command was most flattering. As this splendidly equipped and disciplined organization swept by the reviewing officer, its personnel never appeared to better advantage. The overcoats and knapsacks gave the several companies a solid and decidedly martial appearance.

The following is the field return of the regiment on Thanksgiving Day, 25th inst.:

	Officers	Men	Aggregate
Field and staff	7	5	12
Company A		40	40
Company B	2	61	63
Company C	2	45	47
Company D	1	58	59
Company E	2	55	57
Company F	3	40	43
Company G	1	33	34
Company H	2	28	30
Company I	1	31	32
	21	396	417
Band			40
Grand Total			457

The marching of the First Regiment on Broad Street was perfect.

And again on a hurried call two days afterward, Saturday, November 27, the regiment, with the entire First Division of the National Guard, detachments from the regular army and marine corps, and the Fifth Maryland regiment, participated in the obsequies, making up the funeral escort, as the remains of the Hon. Henry W. Wilson, Vice-President of the United States, passed through the city on their way to the place of interment in Massachusetts. And as a conclusion of these pre-Centennial incidents there was the participation in the ceremonies attending the second inaugural of Governor John F. Hartranft, at Harrisburg, January 17, 1876, with its usual attendant of inclement weather. Nevertheless it seems that it did not suppress the prevalent spirit of temperaments apparently suited to all conditions. A note of the conclusion of the journey reads thus:

At four o'clock the assembly beat and the column moved depotwards, and home once again our aim. Here, however, a delay occurred, and the start was not made until six o'clock. As the men were pretty well tired, the ride home was a comparatively quiet one until about midnight, when, the restless spirits being a little refreshed, all were compelled to "wake up" or suffer the penalty of "burnt cork."

On this occasion Company K, organized in December of 1875, with Captain C. I. Wickersham in command, made its first appearance with the regiment and was accorded the honor of an escort to its position in line, with Companies B and E specially designated for the duty.

Early in the year (1875), confronted by the problem as to how to best finance the schemes conjectured for the proper celebration of the nation's approaching centenary, in which the military must necessarily prominently figure, the Board of Officers appointed a committee, with a view to its solution. The committee reported, recommending meanwhile retrenchment and economy in expenditures, the avoidance of all entertainments, excursions, displays, necessarily attended with expense, that might be reasonably dispensed with, and the creation in each company of a fund, to be known as a "Company Centennial Fund," in amounts proportioned \$1,000 to each company, making an aggregate of \$10,000, that amount being estimated as a minimum of the necessarily attendant Centennial expenses. The fund to be kept separate and apart from the general current expense account, its principal to be applied to Centennial expenditures only.

This was followed by a circular from Colonel Benson, addressed to the officers and men, calling attention to the fact that the corps, as one of the representative organizations of the National Guard of the State and of American soldiery, would be placed in review before military critics of this and other nations. In its duty to maintain, and to excel, if possible, its recognized reputation, he urged constant attention to weekly drills, watchfulness as to the cleanliness and completeness of arms, uniform and equipment, and a cheerful submission to that military discipline so essential to assure that measure of excellence every soldier should seek to attain. There was a manifest need for an increase in the strength of the rank and file. He urged its recruitment, to the extent at least of twenty-five new members to each company, with the caution that the recruit should be from a class

that would not impair the standard for efficiency or disturb the character of the personnel which had heretofore been so successfully maintained. He specially designated the particular events in view in the coming celebration likely to call for a larger surrender of the time of the soldier than had previously been demanded, and plainly demonstrated that, as they were all more or less of a holiday character to be observed by the whole people, the soldier would not be called upon to surrender any more of his time than would any public-spirited private citizen be expected to give of his.

There were numerous changes, notably in the command of the division and brigades. Maj.-Gen. Charles M. Prevost resigned April 19, 1875, and Maj.-Gen. John P. Bankson was, on August 30, 1875, appointed to succeed him, Brig.-Gen. Louis Wagner, as the ranking brigadier, having held command in the interval until his resignation, August 25, 1875. General Bankson died December 27, 1876, and Maj.-Gen. Robert M. Brinton, promoted from his brigadier-generalcy, was appointed to succeed him. General Brinton retained command until May 24, 1878, when he resigned.

Brig.-Gen. Henry P. Muirheid was appointed to the First Brigade, to which the First Regiment was attached, November 5, 1875. He died April 28, 1876, and was succeeded, until his promotion, by Brig.-Gen. Robert M. Brinton. The appointment of Brig.-Gen. E. Wallace Matthews followed, June 1, 1877, of special interest to the First Regiment, as he named for his major and assistant adjutant-general William W. Allen, so long faithful, efficient, energetic, from the very beginning in the ranks, April 19, 1861, to the end in the captaincy of its ever-continuous, well-appointed, and highly reputed Company C, until he resigned, November 18, 1876, making fifteen years and six months, with interruptions, scarce appreciable, of service in the line. Major Allen retained his staff position until he resigned with his chief, December 20, 1877.

The following entry, made coincident with the resignation of Captain Allen, is taken from the journal of Company C:

Captain William W. Allen having tendered his resignation on November 18th, 1876, the following is a copy of the approval as forwarded by the

Colonel Commanding to "Headquarters of the National Guard" and which fully expressed the sentiments entertained by the members of the ("C") Company.

Respectfully forwarded.

approved.

Cognizant of the grounds upon which this officer withdraws from the National Guard service, he having remained in commission during the "Centennial year" at the urgent solicitation of the undersigned, the approval is reluctantly affixed.

Captain Allen's faithful and honorable record as a soldier, his dignified bearing, wisdom in council, high standing as a citizen, tend to make his loss felt in this Regiment.

The National Guard service can ill afford to lose officers who bring honor to the Commonwealth through the commissions she confers.

(Signed) R. DALE BENSON,
Col. 1st Infantry.

The Company naturally feels the loss of an officer and a gentleman of the character and standing of Captain Allen, together with his long association and strong friendship among its members. His loss, however, is only reparable, because the next in command, 1st Lieut. D. A. MacCarroll, is thoroughly capable to assume the responsibility, and who has the entire support of the members of the Company.

The retirement of Captain Allen naturally makes "C" Company the junior company of the Regiment, and under the circumstances of the provision of the "Tactics" the "Colors" that for more than thirteen (13) years have been carried by "C" (they having been placed with us while in active service, in camp near Hagerstown, June 20, 1863) revert to "B" Company, Captain T. J. Dunn commanding.

The brigade commanders of the Second Brigade were Brig.-Gen. Russell Thayer, November 8, 1875, to May 27, 1877; and Brig.-Gen. Edw. D. C. Loud, June 15, 1877, to May 24, 1878.

An interesting incident is associated with the appointment of General Thayer. Governor Hartranft, during his first term as governor, visited the West Point Academy as a guest of Gen. Emory Upton, then Commandant of Cadets. Thayer was at the time a first classman and a cadet captain. Hartranft happened to have him in view on one occasion as he marched the battalion from the parade-ground to the mess-hall. He gave his commands with such a vim, zest and action that the Governor was prompted to inquire who he was and whence he came. When told he was Cadet Captain Russell Thayer, of Philadelphia, a son of the eminent jurist, the Hon. M. Russell Thayer, he ventured the prediction that if, after his graduation, Thayer should be of a notion

to resign from the army and locate in his native city, he would be made a brigadier-general of the National Guard if he was still in office as Governor of Pennsylvania. Within a couple of years Thayer resigned, returned to Philadelphia, and Hartranft was enabled to fulfil his own prediction, which he did.

There were many changes in the staff and line in the regiment. Stephen K. Philbin resigned as first lieutenant and quartermaster, and on August 14, 1875, Albert Haverstick was appointed to succeed him. L. K. Tappey, Jr., was appointed quartermaster vice Haverstick, promoted. Caspar H. Duhring resigned as commissary July 19, 1876, and on August 1, 1876, Henry L. Elder was named as his successor. Captain Thos. E. Huffington was made captain of Company F, May 31, 1875. Captain Theo. E. Wiedersheim was elected captain of Company D, February 7, 1876, to succeed Captain William J. Barr, who had resigned August 28, 1875. Captain Isidor Cromlein was elected captain of Company K on May 22, 1876, vice Captain C. I. Wickersham, resigned, March 13, 1876. Captain David A. MacCarroll was elected captain of Company C, December 30, 1876, vice Captain William W. Allen, resigned.

The heavy pressure on time and means incident to the many demands of the Centennial was to be no deterrent to a proper recognition of the regiment's fifteenth anniversary, as was demonstrated by the publication of a general order from regimental headquarters announcing a full-dress parade and review by Maj.-Gen. John P. Bankson, the division commander, and the Hon. Willam S. Stokley, Mayor of the city, at four o'clock, in the afternoon on Wednesday, the 19th of April, 1876, as commemorative of the occasion.

The first duty allotted the regiment was a preliminary, incident to the opening ceremonies of the exhibition, when Major Ide with a battalion was assigned as an escort to conduct the Governor of Massachusetts, his staff, and escort, the Independent Corps of Cadets, Lieutenant-Colonel Edmonds commanding, on their arrival in the city at noon on the 9th of May, to their quarters at the Continental Hotel. The duty satisfactorily performed, the details were dismissed, to report to their several companies for the more onerous requirements of the following day.

The centennial anniversary of American independence, a

national event akin in importance as a commemoration as the event itself was as a creation, was at the same time an experience, a disappointment, a success. As an experience, the initiative of its own projectors. A disappointment, not alone in the financial failure it proved itself to be, but as well in the losses that followed the many individual ventures which its presence prompted. A further disappointment, too, when later on its experience proved but a profitless referendum to other enterprises of a like character, which, otherwise of advantage, mostly closed with a money deficit. A success, which all creators, exhibitors, participants, the nation at large, might view with eminent satisfaction, as the first significant opportunity to exploit the wonderful development, the character, the strength, the manhood of the great American race.

Its opening ceremonies brought together a vast gathering—distinctive, representative, observant, an emperor, princess, potentates, rulers, diplomats, ministers, statesmen, scholars, men of science, business, the professions, commerce, finance, from all quarters, all zones, across continent and over sea. The day, though marred by a sultry, oppressive humidity and burdensome heat, was a great success, greater than attended the exhibition for many weeks afterward, seriously impaired as the attendance was by the unbroken continuance of a lengthy season of unusually high temperature. Indeed, it was not until the early days of the fall the greater and always increasing crowds removed all anxiety and restored to a substantial daily average the roll of visitors, before so seriously depleted.

The military demonstration was in charge of Maj.-Gen. John P. Bankson, commanding the First Division of the National Guard. The regiment, after its formation at Broad and Cherry Streets at an early morning hour, promptly joining the division, the column from Broad Street moved out Walnut, where at Twenty-second, the residence of Mr. George W. Childs, it was reviewed by the President of the United States, Ulysses S. Grant, and thence continued the march via Twenty-second, Market Street, Lancaster and Elm Avenues, to the site selected for the ceremonies on the grounds of the Exposition. There at noon diplomats, military and other dignitaries of high rank, rulers, and statesmen, notably the Emperor and Empress of Brazil, passed through the

two lines of troops drawn up to receive them, to their places on the platform. The exercises were not concluded until toward five o'clock, when the wearied soldiers were dismissed and the commands separately sought the readiest route to their quarters. The demonstration in all its features, civic as well as military, was a pronounced success; the masses in attendance, restive even to outbreak at times, under the pressure of the crush, nevertheless repeatedly testified their appreciation by demonstrative applause. The regiment, in strength, personnel, deportment, and discipline, met every demand of so significant an occasion.

The following notice is from the *Sunday Republic* of May 14, 1876:

FIRST REGIMENT.—This organization, under command of Col. R. Dale Benson, made a remarkably fine display on Wednesday. Their marching and battalion movements were up to the usual high standing, while their turnout was numerically stronger than that of any other organization in line. The field return is as follows:

Field Return May 10, 1876.

	Officers	Men	Aggregate
Field and Staff	7	5	12
A	3	35	38
B	2	48	50
C	3	38	41
D	3	69	72
E	3	60	63
F	2	39	41
G	1	38	39
H	2	33	35
I	2	43	45
K	2	40	42
Band .....	.	40	40
Total	30	488	518

The military event of national moment was the parade of the Centennial Fourth of July. Long in preparation, its details had been well thought out and their execution thoroughly provided for. The event as it happened was convincing testimony of a purpose well matured. The intolerable heat, that had so zealously maintained its ascendancy since the opening ceremonies, was the only bar to the otherwise almost perfect day. Troops were in attendance from many States from New England to Texas. So decidedly was the event thought to be of imperishable historic

value and its participants entitled to a record well worth preserving that the general order from regimental headquarters announcing it provided among other things that: "As this parade and review will be one of great import in the history of this Corps, and in order that the record of the same may be accurately preserved among the archives of the organization, commandants of companies and the bandmaster are hereby ordered to forward to these headquarters on or before July 10, 1876, muster rolls in duplicate of the active and honorary members of their commands that participated in the review. Blanks especially prepared for the purpose, with the necessary instructions printed on them, will be issued from these headquarters. These rolls must be prepared with accuracy and neatness; one copy after examination will be returned to the company commanders for preservation among the company records, and one copy, with the roll of the field and staff and that of the 'Veteran Corps,' will be carefully preserved in the adjutant's office as part of the history of the regiment."

There were a number of preliminaries yet to be disposed of before everything was in readiness for the all-important day. The annual inspection and muster by the adjutant-general of the State had been in progress throughout the division during the week, and Friday afternoon, the 23d of June, was set apart for the First Regiment. A newspaper item states: "The condition of the arms, etc., of every company in line was faultless. Captains Muldoon, Wiedersheim and Dunn carried off the palm in point of numbers and perfection of drill, and the few movements incident to the dress parade which followed the inspection were exceedingly well executed and universally applauded by the large crowd of visitors in front of the Union League." This public estimate of worthiness was fully confirmed by the highly creditable official announcement made of the inspection as it appeared in the annual report of the adjutant-general for the year 1876 as follows: "Always recorded as Pennsylvania's best, and as such its unequalled standard being still maintained, further comment seems unnecessary, save to refer to it as an example, which right in their own midst it would serve her Philadelphia associates well to emulate. The attendance, though fair, should be improved. In an aggregate of 565, the average absent was 12, or 21¼ per cent."

Other duties preliminary, incidental, and subsequent to the principal event were assigned the regiment. A battalion of 150 men, under command of Lieut.-Col. J. Ross Clark, was detailed to escort a battalion of the Twenty-second Regiment, National Guard of the State of New York, under the command of Lieut.-Col. John F. Camp, Monday, July 3, from the point of arrival to the quarters set apart for them during their stay over the parade. A battalion of the First Virginia Regiment of Volunteers, Major Albert Ordway commanding, were escorted by a battalion of the regiment under command of Captain A. H. Walters from the regimental armory to the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore depot on the 8th of July, the day of their departure after their participation in the ceremonies of the Fourth. The Albany Zouave Cadets, Company A, Tenth Regiment, National Guard, State of New York, Captain John H. Reynolds, were in special charge of Company D. Together they attended divine service at the Church of the Holy Trinity on Sunday, July 2. The sermon was preached by the Right Rev. Bishop Thomas A. Jaggars, a former chaplain of the regiment, then the Episcopal Bishop of the State of Ohio. An excursion on the Delaware and a promenade concert at Harrison Park followed on Monday, the Cadet Corps participating in the parade of Tuesday, the Fourth. Fitting acknowledgments of these courtesies were made by these organizations after they had returned to their homes, and the newspapers of their localities were profuse in recognition of the many attentions of which they had been the recipients. Philadelphia, through her military at least, had preserved and enlarged her hitherto well-earned reputation for hospitality.

The Twenty-second Regiment, National Guard, State of New York, made special acknowledgments of the courtesies shown and escort furnished by the First Regiment, and said among other things, in relating their experiences for the New York newspapers, as follows: "On the arrival of the battalion at the foot of Market Street in Philadelphia it was received with military honors by the First Pennsylvania National Guard, and by that regiment escorted to its armory, where a very acceptable collation was spread. The hospitality was as unbounded as the supplies were in profusion, and the 'two-two's' left the armory of the First with a high opinion of all three."

And the New York Seventh, in its General Order No. 16, Par. IV, a copy of which was furnished Colonel Benson, expressed its appreciation and acknowledgment of its Philadelphia reception by the First Regiment as follows: "IV.—The commandant desires to express to the members of this Regiment his high appreciation of their soldierly and gentlemanly deportment during the recent encampment at Philadelphia." . . . "This Regiment and its officers are indebted and grateful acknowledgment is hereby made." . . . "To Colonel Benson, First Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, for the tender of his fine command as an escort to this Regiment to the Union League of Philadelphia for the courtesies of the League House."¹

Also concerning the Seventh New York, the following circular was published from National Guard Headquarters:

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL GUARD OF PA.

Philadelphia, July 4th, 1876.

CIRCULAR

The sad and sudden death of General Marshall Lefferts commanding Veteran National Guard of 7th New York Regiment *en route* to join in the Grand Centennial Military Pageant casts an unfortunate gloom over the New York troops who are to-day the representatives of their Commonwealth in the nation's celebration of our liberty's birthday.

In view of the long services and distinguished record of this gallant officer it is but a fitting recognition of his soldier comrades that their appreciation thereof be thus announced in this publication.

The Commander-in-Chief directs that the circular be read to-day to all regiments, battalions, and independent companies joining in the procession.

By Command of JOHN F. HARTRANFT,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

JAMES W. LATTA,

Adj.-General.

The Albany press devoted columns to a detailed story of the participation of that city's highly respected military organization, "The favorites of Albany," the Zouave Cadets, in the Independence centenary. Their homecoming was referred to in *The Argus* as their return "from the City of Brotherly Love, where your [their] presence graced the only national celebration of the centenary of American independence." And its account concluded with this commendatory acknowledgment of appreciation and remembrance: "We cannot conclude without stating that the

¹ See Appendix Seventh's encampment, Col. Clark's history.

members of this command are unanimous in their expressions of praise for the hospitable manner in which they were entertained by Company D, First Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and to Philadelphians generally they feel under great obligation." And the *Albany Press* in a similar vein concluded what it had to say of the "Cadets Campaign of Pleasure," as its headlines styled it: "It will be seen [it said] that they were constantly occupied, and they feel that they cannot extol too highly the hospitable kindness, the courtesy, and the untiring attentions extended to them by Captain Wiedersheim, the officers and members of Company D." . . . "Philadelphia bricks are not hotter under a warm sun than are Philadelphia hearts."

The "First Virginia Regiment of Volunteers," in a neatly engrossed and handsomely framed set of resolutions dated Richmond, Va., July 19, 1876, among other laudatory expressions of appreciation, "Resolved, That we, the members of Companies A, B, and C, of the First Virginia Regiment of Volunteers, do hereby express to you, our fellow-soldiers of the First Pennsylvania, our sincere appreciation of that unparalleled courtesy, warm hospitality, and, far more enduring still to our memory, that true brotherly affection with which you honored us during our short but delightful sojourn among you." And the resolutions conclude: "Strangers we came among you, but strangers we did not depart; as cheerfully as we surrendered to you on the night of our departure, alike as cheerfully would we have remained forever captives in such welcome bonds." The guests had been entertained at the regimental armory by a banquet of fairly pretentious proportions, accompanied by that ever-important presence, speech, song, and story, so universally in attendance on all such occasions. The resolutions, by direction of the Board of Officers, reduced in size, were photographed on cardboards and copies supplied the several companies of the regiment.

The Military Academy at West Point had an unbending rule, rarely relaxed: When a cadet entered the Academy, he was there to stay, save for his two months' mid-term furlough. Ulysses S. Grant was the first West Point graduate who had ever attained the honors of the White House. The corps was in attendance at Washington on the occasion of his second inauguration as President of the United States, on March 4, 1873. Popular senti-

ment, the nation's pride in its two academies, military and naval, has induced the authorities to be less exacting in a steadfast enforcement of their hitherto inflexible rule. A conspicuous instance of this yielding was when, in response to the patriotic sentiment everywhere awakened by the commemorative ceremonies attendant on the national centenary, the Cadet Corps, under command of its commandant, Gen. Thomas H. Neill, Lieutenant-Colonel Sixth United States Cavalry, on June 27, 1876, transferred its encampment for a week from the grounds of the military academy at West Point to the grounds of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. On the right of the infantry column, eight subdivisions of twelve files each, with its celebrated band and drum corps, it was everywhere recognized—and appreciative applause so testified—as a distinctive feature of the parade and review of the Fourth of July.

The troops were astir as early as five o'clock. The regiment, which had formed on Broad Street, right resting north of Arch facing east, moved at 6.55 o'clock to its place with the First Brigade, which had been directed to form on Locust Street, right resting on Broad Street, facing north. The privilege had been extended the visiting troops, if they so desired, to parade with the special home command that had them in charge. The head of the column, which had rested at Broad and Chestnut, delayed somewhat by unavoidable hindrances, took up its line of march down Chestnut to Fourth, to Pine, to Broad. Moving into Broad, the First Division troops formed on each side of the street, and, the visiting soldiers passing through, the parade was dismissed. A grand arch covered Broad Street from Walnut to Chestnut, and another, constructed by John Wanamaker & Co., covered Chestnut Street between Juniper and Thirteenth. At Independence Hall the column was reviewed by Gen. William T. Sherman, commanding the Army of the United States. Besides his staff there were with him Prince Oscar of Norway and Sweden, Hon. J. Donald Cameron, Secretary of War, Governor Conner, of Maine, Governor Lippitt, of Rhode Island, General Hawley, President of the Centennial Commission, foreign legations, and others of prominence and position, military and civic, of our own and distant lands.

It is fortunate that an event of such national import, after all these years of rest and obscurity in the neglected, forgotten, and not readily attainable files of a public newspaper, has now an opportunity for readier reference and more secure preservation. Adjutant Joseph B. Godwin comes to the rescue, and from his well-selected clippings in his all-important scrapbook permits a republication of the story, in the text of this volume, as follows:

MUSKETRY

THE PARADE AND REVIEW ON TUESDAY

The military demonstration in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of American independence on Tuesday last was by far the largest and handsomest display of the militia forces of the United States that has ever taken place in this country. Although the number in line was not up to what had been expected, the best corps, North and South, were represented. In the multitude of corps there was not a single bad company to destroy the harmony of the march. The day was favorable, and the arrangements, under the direction of Governor Hartranft, Adjutant-General Latta, and Major-General John P. Bankson, were perfect in every detail. The latter officer had charge of the formation of the line, and his experience as inspector-general in the army during the war came well into play. The line was formed on Broad Street, the right resting on Chestnut, in the following order:

Governor John F. Hartranft and staff.

Major General John P. Bankson, commanding First Division, N. G. of Pa., and staff.

First City Troop, Captain Rogers, 45 men	45
Black Hussars, Captain Kleinz, 30 men, and mounted band	30
Keystone Battery, Captain Poulterer, 48 men with 6 pieces of artillery ..	48
Brigadier-General Thayer, commanding 2nd Brigade, and staff.	
West Point Cadets, Gen. Thomas H. Neill, commandant; 8 commands of 12 files, with West Point band and drum corps	242
Marines from League Island and seamen from United States steamer <i>Congress</i> ; in all, about 125 men, with band	125
3rd Regiment, Colonel J. F. Ballier, 225 men, with band	225
6th Regiment, Colonel John Maxwell, 340 men, with band and drum corps	340
Gray Invincibles (colored), Captain A. Oscar Jones, 50 men, with band	50
Veteran Guards (colored), of New York, 60 men	60
Brigadier-General Robert M. Brinton, commanding First Brigade and staff.	
2d Regiment, Colonel Peter Lyle, 330 men, with full band and fife and drum corps	330
United Train of Artillery, of Providence, R. I., Colonel Clark, 60 men, with band	60
Detroit National Guard, Captain O'Keefe, 55 men, with band	55
1st Regiment, Colonel R. Dale Benson, 440 men, with full band and drum corps	440

Battalion of 22d Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., Lieut.-Col. Camp, 170 men, accompanied by Gilmore's 22d Regiment band	170
City Grays, of Harrisburg, Captain Maloney, 50 men	50
Albany Zouave Cadets, of Albany, N. Y., Captain Reynolds, 55 men, with band	55
The Centennial Legion, composed of troops of the thirteen original States, under command of General Henry Heth, of Richmond, Va., in the absence of General Burnside, came next, as follows:	
First Light Infantry Regiment, of Providence, R. I., Colonel Goddard, 225 men, with band	225
Clinch Rifles, of Augusta, Ga., Captain Ford, 70 men	70
Phil Kearney Guards, of Elizabeth, N. J., Captain De Hart, 75 men, with band	75
American Rifles, Wilmington, Del., Captain Wood, 60 men, with drum Corps	60
Battalion of 5th Maryland Regiment, Colonel H. D. Loney, 100 men, with band of regiment	100
Boston Light Infantry, of Boston, Mass., Captain Noyes, 60 men, with band	60
Washington Light Infantry, of Charleston, S. C., Major Gilchrist, 65 men, with band	65
Old Guard, of New York, Major McLean, 45 men, with band	45
Light Infantry, of Fayetteville, N. C., Major Haigh, 50 men	50
Amoskeag Veterans, of Manchester, N. H., Major Edgerly, 80 men, with band	80
New Haven Grays, Captain Gessner, 45 men, with band	45
State Fencibles, of Philadelphia, Captain John W. Ryan, 80 men, with band	80
Light Artillery Blues, of Norfolk, Va., Captain Hodges, 75 men, with 6 pieces of rifled cannon, and band	75
The above was the thirteenth and last Company in the Legion, following which came the:	
Weccacoe Legion, Captain John P. Denny, 55 men, with band	55
Battalion of First Regiment N. G. of Washington, D. C., 100 men with band	100
Washington Grays, Lieutenant Lazarus, 45 men, McClurg's Liberty Cornet Band	45
Pierce Light Guard, of Boston (Boston Tigers), Captain Clapp, 60 men, with band	60
Battalion of First Virginia Regiment of Vol., N. G., Major Ordway, 120 men, with band. (The Augusta Guards, of Staunton, Va., were attached to this command)	120
23d Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., Colonel Rodney C. Ward, 510 men, with full band and drum corps	510
7th Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., Colonel Emmons Clark, 470 men, with full band and drum corps of 80 pieces	470
Battalion of First Regiment Vermont N. G., Major Newton, 110 men, with band	110
Pelouze Cadet Corps, of Detroit, Mich., Major Rogers, 150 men, with drum and bugle corps	150
Company B 6th Regiment N. G. N. J., Captain Austin, 72 men	72
Corps of Spanish Engineers.	

The Texas Division numbered about 300 men, and included a battery of eight pieces from Galveston, the Fannin Light Guards, the Lamar Rifles, the Lavacca Grays, the Texas Old Guard, of Houston, and the Smith County Guard, of Tyler	300
The Girard College Cadets, 125 men, with band	125
Soldiers' Orphans from the Northern Home for Friendless Children, 70, with band	70
Total	5542

From the Sunday Republic, July 9, 1876:

FIRST REGIMENT.—This command has passed through another memorable era in its history. From yesterday a week ago until Friday night last the Regiment has been on the *qui vive*, parading, entertaining, etc. The display of the First on the Fourth was most commendable; in fact, one of the best ever made by the command. Company D has been especially busy looking after the A. Z. C., and it is unnecessary to say that the hosts did their duty in a most satisfactory and acceptable manner.

An after-happening of moment, confirmatory, as it is, from the highest of military sources of favorable comment often heretofore made by those of lesser authority, rating the militia as well up to the regular army standard, must not be overlooked. Such favorable comment has not infrequently been made of the standing of the First Regiment. General Osborne, it will be remembered, in one of his official reports, referred to the regiment as a perfect military organization and added that there were "regiments in the regular service less efficient and not so reliable." This opinion was viewed by some as rather overstated. Now comes a confirmation, indirect, of course, but inclusive, in a measure, of the entire service. The opinion is embodied in a letter from Gen. Wm. T. Sherman to Maj.-Gen. John P. Banks. The letter speaks for itself:

PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1876.

GEN. J. P. BANKSON

1st Div. Pa. Vols.

My Dear General: One of the morning papers states that at the time your horse fell yesterday morning, I made the ungracious remark that you were of the "Volunteers," not "Regulars." I cannot imagine how any person near me could have reported such a thing; for, on the contrary, I said your horse fell by reason of the slippery pavement, expressed sympathy, and openly applauded as you mounted your horse and rode on at the head of your Division. The street pavement was so slippery that three horses fell in front of the reviewing stand, and one of the officers of artillery was so disabled that he could not mount his horse again.

The remark concerning volunteers and regulars was in a totally different connection. Prince Oscar frequently inquired of me the names of the regiments and companies as they passed us. I was unable, always, to answer his inquiry and explained that all the troops that were passing us, the United States Corps of Cadets alone excepted, were volunteers, and that their presence was purely voluntary. Their uniforms were so various that I could not distinguish them except as their titles were enrolled on their flags. Every officer and gentleman on the reviewing stand was outspoken in his praise of the troops. I have no hesitation in saying that in dress equipment, get-up, and march they equalled the corps of United States Cadets that we hold as models.

I regret extremely that some careless correspondent should have used my name in this connection, for I bear willing witness that no officer was thrown from his horse during the review. Your horse fell with you, and I congratulate you that you escaped without a broken leg or crushed foot. With great respect, your friend,

WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, *General*.

It was a pretty busy season, these Fourth of July Centennial days, yet there was still left opportunity for anecdote and reminiscence. There was an incident told of the old war times, by a young fellow, a waiter in a French restaurant in New York or Philadelphia, told of himself and on himself, and repeated by one who had it at first hand. He had fled from his native France in the early summer of 1863 to avoid a threatened conscription—fled from a country at peace with all the world to another, if indeed at peace with all the world, most decidedly at war with itself. He landed in New York friendless and alone, with no other speech than his native tongue, a callow youth ready for any of the many pitfalls set by the wicked for the unwary. Lured by the substitute broker, purchased, persuaded, or enticed, through the villainous traffic of the time, that placed the innocent victim on the shambles and sold him to the highest bidder, or cajoled by the recruiting sergeant, who may have had acquaintance with his speech, the emigrant of yesterday was the soldier of to-day, the man who had shrunk from the colors in his native land, then at peace, was now on the color line of a country then at war. His lot was cast with the regulars; with a heavy detachment of recruits, he was sent to the army in the West, then fairly launched upon the campaign that culminated with beleaguered Chattanooga. He had left the sunny vales of his native France, swathed as they were in a peaceful, prosperous

plenty, for the battle-scarred hills and blood-stained fields of fateful Chickamauga. Within three months, instead of the French conscript on garrison duty, he was the American soldier in battle. In avoiding his Scylla he had certainly confronted the dangers of his Charybdis. It was certainly for him, in the beginning at least, a pitiful contemplation, but he had won a reputation with his fellows, had the confidence of officers, served his time, and was honorably discharged, and though he might not, as said a soldier in a later war, be willing "to invest another d——n nickel in the enterprise," no wealth could purchase his experience.

Another significant military feature of the Centennial was the encampment of the National Guard of the State in Fairmount Park. The encampment, known as Camp Anthony Wayne, included the entire force, exclusive of the First Division, and, one regiment from another, numbered some seven thousand men, and covered a period from August 3 to 14. The regiment, though not participating in the encampment, took part with the division in the memorable parade of the whole force on Thursday, August 10. The First Division acted as escort to the visiting troops and had the right of the line. The route of the procession was down Broad from Columbia Avenue to Chestnut Street, thence to Third, to Market, to the eastern front of the Public Buildings, where the escort halted, saluting the remainder of the column as it passed their front, and proceeded thence by the nearest practicable railway route to the encampment.

The regiment, under command of Col. R. Dale Benson, accompanied by Beck's regimental band of forty pieces and a fine drum corps, paraded 375 men, officered as follows: Lieut.-Col. J. Ross Clark, Major Charles K. Ide, Adjutant Joseph B. Godwin, and the regimental staff; Companies A, Captain Washington H. Gilpin; B, Captain Thomas J. Dunn; C, Captain William W. Allen; D, Captain Theo. E. Wiedersheim; E, Captain James Muldoon; F, Captain T. E. Huffington; G, Captain C. H. Kretschmar; H, Captain Albert H. Walters; I, Captain Rudolph Klauder; K, Captain Isidor Cronelein.

Of this parade the *Public Ledger*, in its leader of August 11, 1876, spoke editorially, in part, as follows:

THE NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNSYLVANIA

Visitors to Philadelphia from foreign countries who were on the street yesterday afternoon had an opportunity to observe one class of American products that are not on display at the Centennial International Exhibition. They had a chance to see a fine body of that citizen soldiery out of which those gigantic American armies grew which, but a few years ago, were fighting through a stupendous and fiercely contested war for four years. . . . In the column which marched along Chestnut, Market and Broad Streets, yesterday, there were about seven thousand five hundred men. . . .

Perhaps our observing visitors noticed the personnel of the troops composing the column. If they did, they saw its varied character. The men are from the agricultural country, and from the mining and manufacturing districts—from the cities and counties bordering on tide-water, and from the mountains and valleys of interior Pennsylvania. They are farmers and mechanics, miners and factory men, merchants and professional men, clerks and shopkeepers, the men who occupy the places of industrial and useful civic life—who keep the wheels of civilized society in motion. There were sun-bronzed and athletic men, whose vocations keep them in the open air, from both city and country—and there were equally lithe and active men, whose trades and occupations keep them indoors, and these also were from both country and city. But they were all, or nearly all, hale and hardy men, as our visitors could see, worthy representatives of their State, and, if need be, champions for their country. . . .

That body of about seven thousand five hundred men is the nucleus of a powerful army. . . . They are the reserve for the civic force in seasons of commotion and turbulence, which we experience occasionally, as other communities. . . . The squads, and companies, and regiments, and brigades, and skeleton divisions, of which it is composed, are just so many battalions of soldier-teachers, ready to organize and train and command the larger force.

The parade was a fine display of our citizen soldiery, and officers and men are entitled to warm acknowledgment. They keep up their organizations under a good deal of discouragement, and a higher degree of credit is due to them on that account.

On October 12, 1876, the regiment participated with the other military organizations of the division in the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the monument erected to the memory of Christopher Columbus on the grounds of the International Exhibition in Fairmount Park, commemorating, as the ceremonies did, not alone the dedication of the monument, but as well the anniversary day of the discovery of the continent.

The life of the soldier, like the life of the citizen, when reviewed in the future is largely a life of repetitions. Neither can either be said to be a changeless life. A life of daily activities is by no means a life of monotony, its passing incidents, of lively interest to the participants as they happen, cease to be of moment when they lose their place as sequences in their immediate sur-



FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY, NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNA.

RIOT SERVICE, 1874-1877

SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT,	MARCH, 1874
LUZERNE COUNTY,	APRIL, 1875
PITTSBURGH,	JULY, 1877

roundings, or are absorbed by others of equal or greater importance later on. Essentially local, too, they scarcely ever more than survive their time or reach beyond their own environment.

Until the next summer, the eventful summer of 1877, was well along, the regiment continued to repeat itself, by its unremitting attention to its well-devised methods for drill, discipline, display, and instruction. Its commemorative anniversary celebrations, heretofore so well preserved in annual sequences, was on the occasion of the sixteenth anniversary, April 19, 1877, interrupted by a storm that forced a postponement. In countermanding his order, Colonel Benson announced "that he anticipated an occasion in the near future when the regiment would have opportunity to demonstrate that the increasing years in its history had but served to increase its efficiency." The anticipation was soon realized. On Saturday, May 12, 1877, besides a parade of the regiment, there was a formal review by Governor Hartranft and staff, Maj.-Gen. Robert M. Brinton, commanding the First Division, the officers from a Russian man-of-war, then in the harbor, and the Hon. William S. Stokley, mayor of the city. Though a postponed anniversary parade for the organization of the regiment, it was in fact a real anniversary occasion, for on this same day in 1864, its earliest offspring, the 119th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Gray Reserves, fought long and lost heavily. The battle of Spottsylvania Courthouse, where Major Truefitt and Captain Warner and many others were killed, was fought on May 12, 1864. Five hundred disappointed men, it was estimated, were ready to respond to the order for April 19, five hundred and eleven well-satisfied men, by actual count, did respond to the order for the parade of May 12.

There was nothing premonitory that disclosed the likelihood of an industrial disturbance. Rather was the season one of unusual quiet; there was a general belief that there was satisfaction everywhere, no friction, no public utterance, no irritation, indicated otherwise. Contrasted with the few years, including and previous to 1875, for the past two years Pennsylvania had been in the apparent enjoyment of an all-pervading peace, not a truce only, as it afterward proved to be. So satisfied was the governor that he could safely be away, that he had left the State capital for the Pacific coast, contemplating an extended absence.

Indeed, what did happen had its initiative in an industry touching every interest, involving the economics of the whole people—an industry which, when its wheels cease to revolve, all other industries first waver, then hesitate, linger for the moment, and finally stop altogether. The railways of the country had heretofore been exceptionally free from serious disturbance. And yet, in spite of prospects so fair and an industrial atmosphere so clear, without suggestion, warning or admonition from superiors Colonel Benson, with perception, quickened possibly because outbreaks usually come when least expected, or perhaps the better to observe the injunction the organization had adopted for its cardinal creed, to be always ready, in his General Order No. 11, of June 1, 1877, in which, congratulating the command on the stimulus recently given to recruiting while he suspended through the summer all drills and military exercises until further orders, he specifically provided that “commandants of companies will be held to the strictest accountability that this regiment may be assembled for any duty at any time upon short notice. To accomplish the speedy promulgation of an order to assemble this command, the roll of non-commissioned officers will be apportioned to the commissioned officers, and the roll of privates to the non-commissioned officers in the several companies. Company commanders are charged with the immediate execution of this order.” What on the surface appeared unlikely to provoke more than a demonstration—“double-headers,” fewer crews and heavier trains—on the western division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, had, ere midsummer had gone, plunged the country into an “industrial disturbance” of nation-wide proportions more stupendous than it had ever before been called upon to confront, and Colonel Benson’s prevision, so far as his own responsibilities were concerned, had thus early borne substantial fruit.

The literature—book, pamphlet, magazine, periodical—that has told of the nation-wide industrial disturbances of 1877, better known and recalled as the railroad riots of 1877, would fill volumes; but little, if any, of it, however, has come from the rank and file. There is here opportunity rarely presented for a regimental history to utilize the story, never before published, of Edward S. Sayres, then a corporal, afterward a first lieutenant of Company D, First Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, entitled, “With the Active Command in 1877; by a

Non-Com. who was there." The story opens with a copy of the original summons that commanded Sayres to report, illustrative of how effectively the forethought of the colonel, as developed in his General Order No. 11, was made practical in the actual happening. With this story from the ranks, supplemented, as it is to be, by the official report of Colonel Benson, the narrative will be so complete as to need neither authentication from other sources nor enlargement at other hands. The magazine article, a further supplement, from an authorship of the best authority adding the future's confirmation to a contemporaneous authenticity, assures it honored perpetuity.

From "With the Active Command in 1877. By a Non-Com. Who Was There."
Edward S. Sayres:

8 P.M., July 20, '77.

REPORT AT ARMORY AT ONCE—REGIMENT ORDERED AWAY—FATIGUE UNIFORM

Theo. E. Wiedersheim, Captain "D" Co.
J. E. H.

These were the words written on a piece of bathroom-paper—improvised for the occasion as note-paper—that sounded the alarm for the members of "D" Company, in the great railroad riots of 1877, which have passed down to history as the greatest riots the Republic has ever seen.

Little did the writer dream on the evening of a warm July day, the twentieth of that month in the year 1877, as he walked calmly down Spruce Street to the armory on Lardner Street, which was a favorite rendezvous in those days, that he would not see his home again for three weeks or more and be subjected in that time to the real feeling of hearing the whiz! whiz! whiz! of bullets and see perhaps the stern reality of a National Guardsman's life.

"I wish the officers and men of this command to understand that when we leave this armory we leave it under the strictest military discipline," were the words of Colonel Benson, when he gave his first command. "Right forward! Fours right! March!" Going out over Market Street Bridge, we took a train at 32d and Market Streets about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 21st. Our first thought when we left the Company's armory was that we would never go farther than the regimental armory; our next belief was that we would go to West Philadelphia and be held in readiness. Before we could hardly realize it, however, we were eating some sandwiches and coffee at Altoona, and at 1:30 of July 21st we were in the Union Depot at Pittsburgh, where we stacked arms and had some more coffee and sandwiches. I recollect well passing the stock-yards some miles out of Pittsburgh. Although no real rioting was attempted, the brows of the lookers-on were clouded and did not betoken a kind welcome for us in Pittsburgh.

We moved out of the Union Station in columns of fours and walked down a long line of tracks upon which the sun was beating unmercifully; and accompanied on either side by a motley crowd. On various tracks were standing rows and rows of freight cars, and walking on top of a line of these, I recollect well seeing the tall form of Mr. A. J. Cassatt, at that time, I think, vice-president or general manager of the road. He had a tall white

hat on and seemed perfectly oblivious to the fact, which seemed apparent to me, that he was a delightful target for a cobble-stone; I suppose he was interested in the thought of getting his trains moved, irrespective of personal discomfiture.

Arriving at 28th Street we were met by an immense mob. On one side of us were several rows of cars and back of them the round-house; and on the other was an immense bluff; at the base of the bluff was some artillery pieces and artillerymen, but the citizens seemed to have as much to do with the pieces as the artillerymen, as they seemed to move in and out amongst them at will. Below the artillery were troops seemingly intermingled with the crowd. Our front rank faced the bluff and the rear rank faced the cars and round-house. Firing and stone-throwing were constantly heard on the right. I never knew and I don't know that any one else in our immediate vicinity ever knew what started the firing, excepting I knew it started on our extreme right by other troops than the First Regiment. We had already been given the order to load, and in some way firing by files seemed to commence in our right wing. The writer withheld his fire because he had heard no order to fire, and before he had time to think much one way or the other about it, the order to cease firing was heard, and he then called to the men the order as heard—the men promptly obeyed. The mob in the meantime had scattered or thrown themselves on the ground flat and shots went over them.

I recollect well one member who had been in the doctor's hands before he left the city becoming nearly frantic with the heat and excitement, and being ordered by my superior officer to take away his gun for fear he would damage himself or others.

After the firing and the smoke had cleared away, several persons could be seen lying on the side of the bluff, being either killed or wounded by the firing. There was quiet for some time and then parties came and removed the bodies. At times there seemed a desire in the mob to take vengeance on us for the shooting, but the men making the motion of "ready" soon quieted them. The heat was intense, and before sundown we were moved into an adjacent round-house, the approaches to which were strongly guarded, the main approach by the gatling gun. "D" Company was assigned to duty on one side of the round-house facing the mob, and where they eventually brought up a cannon to discharge at us, but which was never fired owing to the fire of our men from the round-house windows. I recollect being detailed Corporal of the Guard, and desiring to show my men that there was no danger passing the windows without stooping; but having at one time a whole volley of small shot and bullets break out the upper sash, it is unnecessary to state that the writer stooped and was glad he did. The Guard at that window at the time was a man from another regiment, and immediately after the firing I inquired for him and only heard a confused murmur from the ash-pit where the engine stands. I thought he had been hit, but was reassured by his voice saying that he had fallen into this at the time of the bombardment and had dropped some of his cartridges. I found on inquiry, however, he had plenty left, but it required great argument and some little military discipline to get him out of that ash-pit and at the window again. The night was a perfect bedlam; the rioters got possession of all the locomotives, and putting the steam on made the most unearthly whistles all night long—one moment low and the next shrieking. By getting on to a window of the round-house facing the bluff we could see the mob carrying away immense masses of merchandise—furniture, etc., which they had obtained by

breaking into the freight trains,—barrels of flour, provisions, furniture, pianos, etc., etc., etc. Repeated attacks were made on the round-house during the night, but amounted to nothing. In the meantime, during the night, various lines of freight cars had been set on fire, illuminating the heavens for miles around; at about daybreak it was found that the mob had fired a building adjacent to the round-house stored with wood—this fire, after several futile attempts to extinguish it with hose, communicated with the round-house, and soon the troops were formed in columns of fours ready to march out. I was sent by the officer of the guard to take a last look where our guard had been stationed to see that no one was left behind. It was a terrible sight—fire on almost all sides, except one, and lighted fagots falling around in all directions. We marched out in good order and on Penn Avenue the streets were lined with infuriated men, women and children—in some cases merely looking at us and in others reviling us with violent language. Marching, on the right of a four, the writer had good opportunity to see what was going on, and recollected well a man from one of the other regiments getting a fit of some kind and his friends having great efforts to control him, which was probably induced by heat, fatigue and hunger and excitement combined. I recollect passing a church on this Sunday morning further down Penn Avenue, where the worshippers were going into early church quietly, and children were all in their nice Sunday clothes—it seemed almost a mockery, for in a few moments after passing this church I heard shots and shooting from the left and we were soon run into and almost trampled down by soldiers of other commands.

I recollect one big fellow who nearly trampled all over the writer, and when I asked him with considerable warmth, and some adjectives interlarded, "what he was running from?" he said, "Don't you see them?" and fired, nearly blowing off the writer's ear, but never hitting anybody else, except the man in the moon, as in that direction his piece was pointed.

I recollect seeing two men of the Sixth Regiment fall almost simultaneously, and seeing poor Captain Dorsey Ash, of the Battery, lying on his gun carriage with blood all over one side of his face; I thought he had been shot in the head, but no doubt he had placed his hand to his leg where the shot had entered, and from which he died, poor fellow, a few days afterward.

I recollect halting at the U. S. Arsenal and not getting in. And I recollect soon after the firing, seeing Colonel Benson, our Commandant, coming through our ranks. Our Regiment had stood still when the rush commenced, and I recollect well how cool Colonel Benson looked, and how Slemmer, drummer of "D" Company, beat the long roll, and how quickly our men found their positions. I think, after that, Captain Wiedersheim took command of the left wing and protected the gatling gun, which was said to have been fired at a horse-car which passed us and from which we were shot at. A long, all-day march then ensued. I recollect stopping at farm-houses for milk, and resting at a stream where we bathed our feet and arose weak and dizzy from long marching and want of food. Reaching Allegheny County poorhouse, where the inmates yelled at us from the windows, and where we went into encampment on the side of a hill and slept all night on the ground, eating a few ginger cakes, which had to suffice for breakfast, dinner and supper.

Next morning we took cars to Blairsville, where we encamped in the fields for two weeks without tents, and afterward returned to Pittsburg hills, where we encamped for a week or more. I recollect trying to make a tent

on the Pittsburg hills, out of a small piece of gum; Comrades H. O. Hastings and R. Wilson McCready being my messmates, and how they said I knew nothing about tents, and how awful hot it was under that tent in midday. It had no sides, and one night it rained frightfully hard and we three slept very close together, but McCready thought he was a civil engineer, and he said the great thing in a tent is to have a gutter on the outside to carry the water away—so he sat down and made this gutter, and then we all calmly went to sleep with the idea that Civil Engineer McCready had settled the difficulty. I was awakened in the middle of the night by a sense of profanity in the air and found it was McCready. Asking him what was the matter, he replied: "The damned gutter had filled up and the water had been running down his back." I recollect getting up about 4 o'clock as the storm cleared away, and changing my flannels to some dry ones, I luckily had in my knapsack, and my overcoat was so wet that it weighed about a hundred pounds.

Moving from Pittsburg to home, I recollect the boys all singing "Home, Sweet Home," until we got to Harrisburg and were switched off to Scranton, when they changed their tunes, and regretted their fate. On the way from Harrisburg to Scranton we were turned out of the cars, as an advance guard to patrol the tracks in front of the troop trains. We found some cars on the track to wreck our train and captured some men who were all going fishing (?) with guns in their hands. It was a tiresome night's march and the writer recollects a sense of relief when we were ordered into the cars again sharing with Corporal Giller a last drop of the "water" I had in my canteen.

At Scranton we were quartered in the Valley Hotel, and I recollect we all slept on the floor and Big Dick Diamond coming in one evening late, put his foot on Comrade Burroughs face. I recollect, also, "D" Company getting a real good supper, hot cakes, etc., one night in the private dining-room of the hotel, and the other companies wondering how we did it.

Quartermaster Sergeant Hogan was a good quartermaster—and I recollect being appointed assistant quartermaster-sergeant and going over to see a pretty girl who boiled our coffee for us, and who asked Hogan what I did when I was home, and Hogan saying "I was an instructor of Judges"—referring to my legal occupation, and the girl saying, "well, he does not look like one anyhow," and I don't believe I did—but I think Comrade Hogan had really been saying something to my detriment—he was an old bird, as I told you before.

I recollect also going up to the Wyoming House with Captain Hastings, who was then a corporal, like myself, for breakfast, and after getting a good one, standing chatting in the hall of the hotel with some of our friends in the First Troop, who were Headquarter's Guard—and suddenly seeing the red sash of the officer of the day—Captain Wiedersheim—and that officer himself emerge from a side door and ask Hastings and myself what we were doing away from quarters. And I saying I was assistant quartermaster-sergeant and out foraging, and Hastings saying he was helping me; with which we were admonished to get back to quarters as quick as we could—which I did, shortly after, and which Hastings did not, and I recollect well his coming in an hour after with a lot of other captives in the hands of the Guard, and being guyed unmercifully by us all.

And then our homecoming—and being received by the veterans of the Grand Army Post at 31st and Chestnut Streets, and being met by the regimental band, and a good luncheon, and a street parade—all these things, comrades, are memories of the past.¹

¹ See Appendix for muster-roll.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COL. R. DALE BENSON

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. G. P.

Philadelphia, August 24, 1877.

MAJOR W. W. ALLEN, A. A. G.

1st Brigade, 1st Division, N. G. P.

Sir: In compliance with the verbal instructions of the Brigadier-General commanding Brigade, I have the honor to report that verbal instructions were given the 1st Regiment Infantry to be placed under arms, the evening of July 20th. Being absent from the city, the communication of the acting Assistant Adj.-General of Division, advising that the troops of this Division were ordered to be held in readiness to proceed to Pittsburg, Pa., did not reach me until 10:27 P. M. that date. I immediately repaired to the armory of my command, and found that Lieut.-Col. Clark and the officers of the regimental staff had, with commendable promptness, placed the command in marching order. By verbal orders of the Brigadier-General commanding Brigade, the regiment marched from its armory at about 12:45 A. M., fully equipped, numbering 268 total, with 1500 rounds ammunition, and proceeded to depot of the Pennsylvania R. R., 32d and Market Streets; embarked in train there in waiting, leaving depot about 2 o'clock A. M., July 21st. By order of Major-General commanding, about one-half my ammunition was distributed to other commands. At Harrisburg ammunition was distributed to my regiment, allowing an average of about 20 rounds per man. At Altoona sandwiches of bread and ham, also coffee, were issued to my regiment. Arrived at Pittsburg about 1:30 P. M., July 21st, when the same rations were issued. Stacked arms in Union Depot until about 3 o'clock P. M.; when ordered under arms, proceeded upon right of Brigade, in column of fours, along the line of Penna. R. R. tracks. The column was constantly halted, owing, I am informed, to difficulty in moving battery of Gatling guns. While on march, a party of thirty or forty citizens moved directly in my front, preventing me from observing what should take place; I ordered them to disperse; a citizen, much agitated, since ascertained to be Sheriff Fife, Allegheny County, approached me, stating the body of citizens referred to was a sheriff's posse, the troops were to support them in making arrests, and inquiring "would my men do their duty." I informed him I had received no such orders, my front must be cleared, and it was not his business to inquire whether my command would perform its duty, and he was referred to General Matthews, commanding Brigade. The order to clear my front was obeyed, and General Matthews afterward, coming to the right, stated that the sheriff's posse were ordered to march in front of the troops, and they were allowed to do so. Proceeding along the line of the railroad, amid the jeers and insults of the mob, that covered the roofs of the cars standing upon the tracks on both flanks, the column was halted at 28th Street crossing, in the midst of an immense crowd. My command, being still in column of fours, was, when halted, entirely surrounded by the mob, those composing it standing shoulder to shoulder and breast to breast with my troops. The sheriff's posse being upon my right, I was unable to observe what took place in my immediate front. Upon receipt of the order of General commanding Brigade to clear the railroad tracks the length of my battalion, I informed the mob on my left flank of the order, that I proposed to execute it, and that there was no necessity for violence, placed my battalion in line of battle, facing railroad shops, gave the order

"forward," the battalion at "carry arms"; the mob moved slowly and sullenly, addressing vile epithets to the officers; having cleared the tracks to line of cars, battalion was halted and order was given to post a double line of sentinels, two from each company, to hold the line, before moving to the rear to clear the other tracks, when I received the order of Brigadier-General commanding, through a staff officer, directing "my front rank to stand where it was, and with rear rank to clear the other track," to which order I replied that "I must protest; is it not a mistake?" Staff officer replied, "Those are General Matthews's instructions." I replied, "They will then have to be executed." It seemed in my judgment extremely hazardous to expose a single line to the crowd bearing against it in such compact masses, and having but one officer to a company, except in two instances, it left my rear rank without officers to command it, and to remove the crowd from the other tracks, exposed it in the same manner as front rank, and more so, all the files not being filled, to be broken by the pressure of the mob, if not by attack. The order was executed; the crowd not being as heavy on that flank, now my rear, gave way, and the tracks were cleared and held open by my command until relieved; the distance between my two ranks was about 15 or 18 paces. Through my ranks I observed other troops were brought forward and placed upon my right, covering the space between my ranks. A few moments afterward I saw some of the men in those commands open fire; receiving no order, I gave the order to my battalion "to load," as a matter of military precaution, and awaited the order to "fire," which was not communicated to me, and which I did not consider I was authorized to give, superior officers being present. Pistol-shots were frequent from the mob, and stones were thrown in large quantities at the troops, two men in my right company were shot, one disabled by a blow in the head from a stone, and some of the muskets of the men were grasped by the mob, before my battalion fired; then file firing commenced in my right company, and I immediately gave the order to "cease firing." The yelling of the mob and the musketry firing prevented my order from being heard through the entire command at once, but, as soon as heard, it was obeyed. The firing, confined almost entirely to the right wing, had dispersed the crowd. As to the firing of my command without an order from the commandant of battalion, whether the situation of the troops justified it, or self-defence on the part of the men required it, or whether the order to fire should have been given, probably is not my province to decide or express an opinion officially.

My battalion was then, by order of the Brigadier-General commanding Brigade, moved to the right to more fully cover 28th Street, where the mob was still in large numbers; and, upon the mob refusing to keep back to a line indicated, I brought my three right companies to a "ready," when they scattered. By order, a company was thrown across the entrance to the grounds of West Penn Hospital to protect the rear, and my battalion remained in the position last indicated, until about 7 o'clock P. M., several men fainting and others made sick by the extreme heat and want of water.

The battalion, about that hour, was relieved, and with the Brigade proceeded to the "round-house," farthest from 28th Street, formed line and stacked arms; guards were detailed and posted, and the entrances covered by my battalion, as directed. Lieut.-Col. Clark, of this regiment, was detailed as brigade officer of the day.

During the night I was ordered to send a company to the window of the

round-house, facing Liberty Street, to support the two companies of the 3d Regiment, as the mob had placed a piece of artillery in position. Company D, Captain Wiedersheim, was detailed for that duty, performing the same in an admirable manner, and remaining on duty until the troops left the building. Later in the morning, being ordered to relieve the detachment of 3d Regiment, I ordered Companies F, Captain Huffington, and K, Captain Cromelien, to relieve that command, which was promptly done, they remaining on duty until the brigade moved out of the building. Considerable exchange of shots took place between the troops and the mob during the night, but the mob was unable to fire the piece of artillery, or remove it, owing to the skilful and effective manner in which the men on duty kept it covered, and a number of the mob lost their lives in attempting to gain the piece. Rifle-firing, from the cover of a board yard opposite the round-house, which was accurate and constant, was trying to the men, but was ineffective, as they were instructed to keep themselves covered, and my command lost no men in that building. During the night, hearing volleys of musketry, my command was placed under arms, as a precautionary measure, and perfect discipline was maintained.

About 8 o'clock A. M., July 22d, the order was received to move, and the regiment proceeded on the right of the Division, through the carpenter shop to Liberty Street, by direction of the Brigadier-General commanding brigade; before leaving building, I detailed twelve men and one sergeant from my right (E) Company, as skirmishers, and upon reaching the street, ordered Lieutenant Filley, E Company, to assume command of same. Column marched, without opposition, on the right, out Penn Avenue, and, when near Arsenal Building, firing that had been heard in the rear, increased rapidly, and, being dismounted, before I was aware of it, most of the other corps of the division came rushing through my column, firing indiscriminately, knocking some of my men down, and for a moment disorganizing my regiment, though there was ample space on both flanks, still being in column of fours. Lieut.-Col. Clark and myself endeavored to drive them from our ranks, threatening to run them through with our swords. The right company and skirmish line, hearing my order to halt, quickly did so, a drummer, beating the long roll, greatly assisted; the battalion was halted, formed to the left, to allow the other troops in full retreat to pass, when the Major-General commanding the division, in person ordered me to take my battalion to the rear of the division, stating it was a military necessity. I requested permission to march my battalion as my judgment dictated, which was granted. I then formed my right wing in column of fours on one sidewalk, and left wing on the other, leaving the Gatling battery in centre of avenue, between the two wings, and followed the division; my object being, by that formation the men could see what was occurring in the rear and I should be enabled to enfilade the streets or buildings on either side; my battalion was not attacked after taking the rear. One officer and several men were missing, but have since reported, and will be ordered before a Board of Inquiry, except in cases where exhaustion or sickness had been fully established. Crossing the Sharpsburg bridge, the command proceeded to grounds of the Allegheny County Poor-house, about ten miles, over which entire distance my command assisted in hauling the Gatling guns, owing to which fact the details constantly being compelled to relieve each other, and the necessity that the men should obtain food that they could purchase or obtain from the houses *en route*, the

march being an exceedingly trying one and fatiguing, regular halts were not made and the column was not kept closed up.

Reached Allegheny County Poorhouse late in the afternoon; toward night coffee and bread were issued, the first ration since 1:30 P. M. on the day previous; encamped for night; took cars at Claremont station early following morning, proceeded to Blairsville Junction, and were joined there by detachments of 127 officers and men. Encamped there, performing regular camp duty until July 27th; embarked on cars that evening and proceeded to Pittsburg; encamped on grounds of West Penn Hospital, remaining until August 1st. Broke camp at midnight, and proceeded to entrance to grounds of West Penn Hospital, and awaited transportation until daylight; proceeded to Harrisburg and returned to Sunbury, there taking the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg R. R., proceeded to Scranton; during the night I was ordered to detail two companies to form an advance and march in front of train; Company E, Captain Muldoon, and Company D, Captain Wiedersheim, were detailed for that duty, and they marched about eight miles, between Nanticoke and Plymouth, in that position, taking five or six prisoners.

Upon arriving near Scranton, I was ordered to disembark my battalion and advance into the town, which was done without interference. The regiment was quartered in the Valley Hotel, a vacant building; guards were posted, all the duties of a post carried out, including battalion and company drills, dress parades and guard mount. The regiment took train at 10 o'clock P. M., August 4th; reached Philadelphia about 8 o'clock A. M., August 5th, and after a short march was relieved from duty, and proceeding to its armory, was dismissed.

Throughout the tour of duty the details from my command were very heavy, and the men much taxed; the rations, a large portion of the time, inadequate for the needs of the men, they frequently being compelled to purchase actual necessary rations; limited means of preparing these rations were received, but no tents, yet their duty was faithfully and uncomplainingly performed, with great credit to themselves comparatively.

There was but little sickness in my command. I have no hesitation in saying that both officers and men are deserving of the highest commendation for the discipline maintained throughout the tour of duty, and for the manner in which every duty assigned them was performed, often under trying circumstances.

The casualties in this battalion all occurred at 28th Street, Pittsburg, July 21st, were four: One man shot in calf of leg, one in head, and two wounded by stones, all of E Company.

Private E. M. Baker, E Company, shot in head and wounded with stone, remained on duty the entire time, and the ball was extracted upon return to Philadelphia, and he is deserving of special mention for gallantry. Four hundred and fifty-four officers and men of this regiment were actually on duty, not including those who failed to reach the regiment by loss of transportation, and who started from Philadelphia and failed to join from various causes.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

R. DALE BENSON,

Colonel 1st Regiment Inf., N. G. P.

From Mr. James Ford Rhodes's Article in Scribner's for July, 1911, on "The Railroad Riots of 1877":

By 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, July 21st, 650 Philadelphia soldiers under the Command of Brinton, a Civil War veteran, arrived at the Union Station. They were a brave body of men; many had seen service in the Civil War and some of the companies were composed of the élite of the city. But they had little relish for the fight before them, for they were hungry. Owing to bad management, they had been on short rations, although their journey lay within the prosperous and fertile State of Pennsylvania. Leaving Philadelphia at about two in the morning, they had once had coffee and sandwiches on the way and the same again on their arrival at the Union Station, but nothing else. . . .

. . . About dusk Brinton withdrew his troops for rest and food to the lower round-house at Twenty-sixth Street, supposing that the upper round-house at Twenty-eighth Street would be occupied by the Pittsburgh Militia. But this was not to be. . . . So the affair simmered down to a contest between the mob and the Philadelphia soldiers. The exasperation of the bloodshed of the afternoon was increased by the report, which may have been true, that some of the killed were innocent spectators: for the neighboring hill had been covered with people and the firing had been high. A report that women and children were among the killed aggravated the wrath of the people and when the mob reassembled at Twenty-eighth Street crossing on the tracks in the railroad yard, they were bent on revenge, took the offensive, and laid siege to the Philadelphia troops in the round-house. These were without food. Provisions were sent to them from the Union Station, a mile away, in express wagons, which, being unguarded, were intercepted by the rioters. Possessed of fire-arms from having broken into a number of gun-shops, the rioters with some attempt at military order, marched to the round-house and poured volley after volley into the windows, eliciting no response from the Philadelphia soldiers who were under orders not to fire unless absolutely necessary for self-protection. But after a proper warning they did fire at men attempting to use a field piece captured from a Pittsburgh Battery and killed perhaps two or three. Failing to overpower their enemy by assault the rioters tried fire. They applied the torch to the upper round-house and neighboring buildings. Breaking in the heads of barrels of oil, taken from the detained freight, they saturated cars of coke with it, ignited them and pushed the cars toward the lower round-house in the attempt to roast out the beleaguered soldiers, who by means of the fire apparatus managed for a while to stay the fire. It was a terrible ordeal they were passing through: "Tired, hungry, and worn out, surrounded by a mob of infuriated men, yelling like demons, fire on nearly all sides of them, suffocated and blinded by smoke, with no chance to rest and with little knowledge of what efforts were being made for their relief, with orders not to fire on the mob unless in necessary self-defence, the wonder is that they were not totally demoralized, but the evidence of all the officers is that the men behaved like veterans." (Quotation from report of Pennsylvania Legislature appointed to investigate railroad riots of 1877.)

At last the lower round-house took fire, and the Philadelphia troops were forced to abandon it and retreat. Unable as they were to cope with the mob, their only thought was self-preservation. At about 8 o'clock on Sunday

morning they marched out in good order. Their progress was not opposed, but after passing they were fired upon from street-corners, alleyways, windows, and housetops. Shots were fired from a city street-car and from the sidewalk in front of a police station, where a number of police were standing. The troops turned and used, with some effect, their rifles and a Gatling gun, which they had brought with them in their retreat. Finally they reached the United States arsenal and asked for shelter and protection, which the commandant, fearing that he could not defend the place against an attack of the mob, refused. Leaving their wounded, the Philadelphia troops, no longer hindered by the mob, marched on, crossed the Allegheny River to Sharpsburg and encamped near the work-house, where they were given bread and coffee, the first food since the snacks of the previous afternoon. . . . On Sunday the 22d, the rioting with arson and pillage went on, and in the afternoon the Union Station and Railroad Hotel and an elevator nearby were burned. Then as the mob was satiated and too drunk to be longer dangerous, the riot died out: it was not checked. The following incident illustrates the general alarm of that day. The State authorities driven from the Union Depot Hotel took refuge in the Monongahela House, the leading hotel in Pittsburgh, where they wrote their names in the usual manner on the hotel register: but these were scratched out by the hotel people and fictitious names put in their place. On Monday through the action of the authorities, supported by armed bands of law-abiding citizens and some faithful companies of the Pittsburgh Militia, order was restored. . . .

Moral support should have been forthcoming for these brave militiamen who had been precipitately ordered forward to attempt an impossible task, but the Pittsburgh public generally regarded their act as murderous.

In the graphic account of the operations of the First Division from its departure to its arrival at Blairsville Intersection, given by Major Silas W. Pettit, Judge Advocate, in his semi-official communication to Major A. D. Fell, acting assistant adjutant-general, there is an incident so concisely and comprehensively told (confirming and emphasizing, as it does, Colonel Benson's report of the same incident) of one of the many assaults made on the round-house, that it is of value as a typical illustration of the desperation, daring, and violence of the mob everywhere manifested so long as the rioters were able to maintain their sway:

The individual courage [said Major Pettit] of some of the rioters was remarkable, and there were many exhibitions of reckless daring that we could not refrain from admiring. On one side of the round-house, where there was but little danger of an assault, no order to fire was given, and the mob, after pelting it with stones and pistol-shots, probably thinking from our silence that we were not guarding the point, deliberately hauled up one of their cannon and trained it to make a breach in the walls of the office building, covering the movement by surrounding it with a large crowd.

Our watch was too strict, however, to allow such a movement to escape us. When they were about ready to fire it off, we drove them away by a

volley of musketry (which they probably mistook for a Gatling gun and gave rise to the ridiculous story that we had had occasion to use it during the night), but after that, and while several of their number lay dead around the piece, no less than five men deliberately advanced from behind a pile of boards to fire it off, and in utter disregard of three distinct warnings, persisted in their attempts until shot down. Indeed, so determined were they to fire the cannon into us, that having asked permission to take off their dead which lay around it, they endeavored to again to pull the lanyard, and would have succeeded but for the rapidity and accuracy of our fire.

The regiment, it will be recalled, had the advance in the delicate manœuvre of the withdrawal from the round-house, and later on, at a critical moment on the march, relieved the troops on the left, already heavily punished and still sorely pressed. Both those incidents received conspicuous mention in the official report of Maj.-Gen. Robert M. Brinton, commanding the First Division, in the adjutant-general's report of 1877 (pp. 87, 89):

I observed [said General Brinton] the following formation marching out of the round-house: First Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Matthews commanding, with the First Regiment, Col. R. Dale Benson, commanding, in advance. Col. Benson had a skirmish line in front, and the coolness and steadiness of this regiment as they marched out was the admiration even of our enemies. I never saw them on parade, even in their own city, preserve better formation. . . . The remainder of the division came out in the most perfect order, Gen. Loud's Brigade following the Gatling gun with the Sixth Regiment in the rear. . . .

Notwithstanding the coolness and courage displayed by Col. Maxwell of the Sixth Regiment, the heavy losses, his regiment in the rear of the column, was telling on his discipline, and I concluded to change the formation and place the First Brigade in the rear.

The First Regiment was selected as the rear guard; the manner of its formation was so excellent that it fully justified the implicit confidence I placed in the regiment, and the clear judgment and cool courage of Col. Benson.

I desire to say that after years of experience with regular and volunteer troops, I never saw a regiment composed of better material or with more perfect discipline.

A noteworthy incident, in touch with the command, as the majority concerned in it, were of the detachments on their way to join the regiment, and important because, aside from its heroics, it was of such material moment to the Pennsylvania Railroad as to call for specific action on the part of the Board of Directors, deserves to be historically recorded.

The complete stoppage of railway traffic throughout the country had caught a large body of National Guardsmen at Altoona

on their way to join their commands at Pittsburgh. Colonel Peter Lyle, of the Second Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, the ranking officer present, gathered them together and assumed command. The round-house and railroad shops seized by an organized body of disaffected men were held against all in authority and all efforts to recover possession were forcibly resisted. The engineers, too, had refused to man their engines, but no trains arriving and none departing, it was deemed advisable to await further developments before taking a more determined stand to force out the intruders.

A week went by, when, on the 27th of July, there arrived a troop train from Philadelphia, the rear car occupied by Governor Hartranft and his staff. The train passed through with its same locomotive, and when a few miles west of Altoona, in its attempt to climb the mountain, it was stalled for want of sufficient motive power. No extra engines were available at Altoona, except those in possession of the force that held the round-house. The military now took hold of the situation, and Colonel Lyle made a call for volunteers to force an engine from the custody of the round-house insurgents, and to man it to help the stalled train up the mountain and send it on to its destination. There were soldiers who knew how to do it, and Sergeant J. Campbell Gilmore, of Company K, First Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, not only volunteered to take command of the detail, but to operate the engine. Others promptly joined him: Corporal J. Rex Allen, D; Privates J. Orne Godwin, K; J. Martin Yardley, D; Thomas C. Rose, E; A. B. Crawford, B; F. S. Altemus, E, all of the First Regiment; Privates Harry D. Ziegler, Eugene Z. Kienzle, and G. Ashton Hand, of the Artillery Corps of Washington Grays; and Private John Harper, Company B, of the Eleventh Regiment.

Private G. Ashton Hand, an experienced machinist, was selected as the engineer and Private Harper as fireman. Gilmore marched his detail to the round-house. It was a noon hour, but few were there, and an engine already fired, to move a United States mail car, was seized after but slight resistance. However, when the full purpose of the soldiers dawned upon the obstructionists, whistles were blown and bells sounded, and that they might carry out their oft-repeated threat that no soldier who

entered the round-house should get out alive, should he attempt to move an engine, they hastened back much excited and in great numbers. Awed by the determined stand taken by the guardsmen, the threat vanished and the locomotive was started on its movement out of the building. The first obstruction met was a switch set to throw the engine off the track. Sergeant Gilmore with Private Godwin jumped from the engine, unlocked the switch, and amid shouts, jeers, and threats the engine was again put in motion toward the main track. As it proceeded the mob, still more determined and threatening, made a movement for its seizure, but Gilmore's "Load at will," and "Ready," caused it first to hesitate, then to halt, and finally to disperse. The engine was attached, the air-brake coupling made secure, and the train with this help proceeded on its way to Pittsburgh, escaping the ditching that awaited others that followed.

Encouraged by this movement, other attempts followed with like success, organized opposition gradually disappeared, and with the general restoration of good order the company was in full possession of all its property. This initiative of Sergeant Gilmore and his men the railway officials deemed of such material moment toward a speedier solution of the situation that the Board of Directors, in recognition of the heroic and valuable services of the eleven men of the detail, made acknowledgment of their appreciation and directed the presentation to each of a medal in bronze of special design and inscription.

The communciation, addressed to Sergeant Gilmore, and also sent separately to each of the soldiers, read, and the medal, each with the individual name inscribed, was as follows:

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY

Office 233 South Fourth Street,

Philadelphia, April 22nd, 1878.

Dear Sir:

The attention of the Board of Directors of this Company having been called by the President to the special circumstances attending the movement of the troop train that carried Governor Hartranft and party, in July last, when organized bodies of men were preventing the public from using the Company's railway, and were endeavoring at various points on the line, to hinder the proper authorities of the Commonwealth in their efforts to restore order, and to the fact that, through the volunteer service of yourself and companions, this train was taken safely and promptly from Altoona to Pittsburgh, the Board directed the President to communicate to you an ex-

pression of their appreciation of the services rendered by you, on that occasion, and to request your acceptance of the accompanying medal, which they have caused to be prepared to commemorate the same.

Yours respectfully,

JOS. LESLEY,
Secretary.

SERGT. J. CAMPBELL GILMORE.

"Presented by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to Sergeant J. Campbell Gilmore, Co. K, 1st Regiment, N. G. P., as a mark of their appreciation of his bravery and fidelity in the movement of Governor Hartranft's train from Altoona to Pittsburg, July 27th, 1877." On the obverse was an engraving of locomotive No. 505.

With Colonel Benson's congratulatory order the connection of the regiment with this trying and eventful campaign was severed. The National Guard service had faced a situation of unusual complications, that involved it in not a little criticism, much comment, and some reflection. In the end it lost none of its prestige and resumed after the blows it had given and the blows it had received its instruction, drill, and exercises, strengthened rather than weakened by the teaching and experience of its few weeks of activity.

Throughout all these turbulent scenes, the regiment had not only escaped all calumny, but had won as well special commendation from its superior officers, as it had appreciably increased its hitherto well-recognized proficiency. That this increased proficiency was in large measure due to the efficiency of its commanding officer was a proposition that had been thoroughly demonstrated and was fully conceded. If naught else had demonstrated it, his official report would have done so conclusively. Colonel Benson's official report is a model—accurate, clear, exhaustive, deliberate when precision is necessary, brief when matters of lesser moment require disposition. He saves his regiment from the rush of excited men, unnerved by fatigue, and famished with hunger, by a rally to the colors that promptly brings order out of confusion; continuing his march thereafter free from further molestation of mob, populace, or the hungry, unnerved soldier, by the execution of a well-conceived manœuvre that of itself forbade assault and prevented intrusion. This decisive action at a moment so critical clearly demonstrated how the well-trained soldier fully comprehends and readily responds to the

keen perceptions of the officer equal to the emergency. The significant paragraphs in Colonel Benson's congratulatory order, General Order No. 14, August 10, 1877, are as follows:

SOLDIERS OF THE FIRST INFANTRY—*Congratulatory orders from the Commander-in-Chief, and the General Commanding Division and Brigade:* Your alacrity in responding to the first order, when your numerical strength was more than one-half that of the entire division, the proud consciousness of the faithful discharge of a public duty, under trying circumstances, amid hardships and privations, without a murmur, or the relaxing of your discipline, the recognition of that service by your fellow-citizens through the press, and other demonstrations, combine to assure the Commonwealth that the motto of your corps was not meaninglessly adopted, but that the "First Infantry" is "*ready*" to stand between the unprotected citizen, law and order, and mob violence, destruction, pillage and disorder. You never faltered, your duty was well done.

The Colonel Commanding desires to make acknowledgment of the services of First Lieutenant A. Haverstick, of the Regimental Staff, who in the absence of the Field Officers, and the illness of the Adjutant, personally promulgated the order to place the Regiment under Arms, and also of the valued services of Lieut.-Col. J. Ross Clark, in placing the Regiment in marching order, and to Asst. Surg. Charles F. Turnbull, for the faithful and untiring service throughout the tour of duty, especially on the march of July 22d.

The Companies were commanded in this campaign, respectively: A, Captain Washington H. Gilpin; B, Captain Thomas J. Dunn; C, Captain David A. MacCarroll; D, Captain Theodore E. Wiedersheim; E, Captain James Muldoon; F, Captain T. E. Huffington; G, Captain C. H. Kretschmar; H, the captaincy vacant, Lieutenant H. R. Schultz was in command; I, First Lieutenant George K. Snyder, Jr.; and K, Captain Isidore Cromelein.

This campaign, memorable for its magnitude, loss of life, destruction of property, wide scope, the many interests involved, practically closed about mid-August. Danger of future outbreak, however, was not altogether removed; friction and irritation were still abroad in disaffected localities. The railways had resumed their schedules, but the mining industries, usually the first involved when disturbances threaten and the last to yield when the end approaches, needed still to be cared for by the forces of law and order. The regular troops—some had been summoned from the distant and remote frontier—were retained for a time, and the Twentieth Regiment of Pennsylvania National Guard, specially organized for the emergency, with Col. Sylvester Bon-

naffon, Jr., as its commander, was on duty for another month. The product of the energies and influence of the Veteran Corps, organized under its patronage, the story to be told of it very properly belongs to what is intended to be said of the Corps itself.

An incident that happened in one of the camps of the troops of the regular army, that an officer then quite young is now quite willing to repeat of himself, has about it that flavor of preservative humor that entitles it to other appropriation than the mere gossip of the hour.

The proverbial humor of the Irishman never loses its opportunity. His native wit is ever ready when needed to relieve him from dilemma or to be used on others when his keen perceptions detect a ready susceptibility. He cares little for the consequences, and, good soldier as he is, he would rather take his chances with discipline than lose the opportunity his racial instincts forbid him to miss. One such, long in the service, with a thorough acquaintance with its every detail, was on duty with his detachment encamped on the outskirts of one of our larger cities. With the same detachment was a young second lieutenant, just out of the Academy. The Irishman was on post, big, strapping fellow that he was, patrolling his beat in all the fine proportions of his well-developed manhood. The lieutenant, abroad on some duty connected with the camp, several times approached his post close enough for the salute, and each time the Irishman gave no sign of recognition. He had caught the notion that the lieutenant, a bit self-important, had taken him for a novice, and was disposed to assume something of a manner that would tend to encourage rather than allay his supposed convictions. "My man," said the lieutenant, getting still closer to his beat, "haven't you made a mistake?" "Sure and I did, sir, when I joined this army." "No, no! haven't you made a mistake in not recognizing a commissioned officer with the salute proper for his rank when he approaches your post? Do you know the insignia on the shoulder-strap that indicates the rank of the officer? If you do not, I will give them to you." "Sure and I do." "Well, then, suppose you give them to me." "Well," continued the Irishman, "there's a major-general, he has two silver stars, one at each end of the strap; and the brigadier, he has

one silver star in the middle. The colonel he has a silver eagle, the lieutenant-colonel has a silver leaf at each end and the major has a gold one, the captain has two bars and the first lieutenant one, and the second lieutenant—well, well! he wears a brigadier-general's shoulder-straps without the star."

A general order in early September directed the resumption on September 17 of "the regular routine of duty throughout the command," and also announced that on that date the colonel commanding would inspect the right wing, and on the 21st the left wing. A battalion under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Clark was detailed as an escort to the Twentieth Regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania, Col. Sylvester Bonnaffon, Jr., commanding, on Thursday, the 20th of September, on its return from emergency duty in the Wyoming coal fields, and on September 24 there was the annual muster and inspection by the adjutant-general of the State in east Fairmount Park.

Captain Albert H. Walters, who to the prestige he had brought from the field as an officer of the 118th Pennsylvania Volunteers, had added the faithful and well-performed service he had rendered the First Regiment, resigned his commission as captain of Company H on June 25, 1877. The vacancy thereby created continued until June 12, 1878, when it was filled by the election of Captain Wendell P. Bowman. Captain Isidor Cromelien resigned the captaincy of Company K April 16, 1878, and October 14, 1878, Captain Horace See was elected to succeed him.

On November 5, 1877, the colonel commanding, in general orders, officially announced the death on the 4th instant of Captain Rudolph Klauder, of Company I, after a lingering illness. Originally entering the service in 1865, in the ranks of that company, he had risen by merit through selection as a non-commissioned officer and by election as a commissioned officer until by a unanimous vote he was chosen for the captaincy on November 4, 1872. His death was coincident with the expiration of his commission, after he had efficiently and worthily discharged the duties of his office for the full five years of its allotted term. The colors of the regiment were ordered draped and the badge of mourning was directed to be worn for the period of thirty days. His first lieutenant, George K. Snyder, Jr., was elected to succeed him, January 12, 1878.

An unlooked-for happening confronted the regiment, a grievous disappointment was awaiting disclosure. Of the nine years of Colonel Benson's service, beginning as adjutant, passing through the grades of major and lieutenant-colonel, four and a half years had been given to the colonelcy. No thought had been entertained that the end was aught else but the mere legal formality for a new beginning, nor was there conception that before the time for its occurrence had come the regiment, instead of facing this mere formality, was to confront a stern reality. Indeed, it had rather been assumed that this renewal of his commission was to go on indefinitely until he willed it otherwise.

Colonel Benson never framed a judgment except after close scrutiny, searching investigation, and thoughtful deliberation. His judgments were the conscionable conclusions of a mind that never wavered after it had struck the balance on the side of right. What he said of these conclusions he said better for himself than others can say for him, so feelingly does his parting address sum up his convictions.

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY, NATIONAL
GUARD OF PENNSYLVANIA:

I am this day officially advised of the acceptance of my resignation as Colonel of the First Regiment Infantry, and of my honorable discharge from the National Guard of this State.

Called to the command of this Regiment by your unanimous voice, June 4, 1873, with positive convictions of the importance and necessity in this State of a well-disciplined National Guard, it has ever been my aim, with your coöperation, to maintain it at a standard that would reflect credit upon your city and State, prove worthy of the support of your fellow-citizens, and cause it to be a reliance behind the civil power of the State, for the supremacy of the law, and the maintenance of peace and order.

This has caused a sacrifice of time that could be ill afforded, but which has been fully compensated for by the devotion, confidence, and respect ever extended to me, and the cordial and hearty support invariably received. Your corps, to-day, is the only Regiment in the State service fully equipped in every detail for active duty; for which your thanks are due to appreciative and law-upholding fellow-citizens, who have thus recognized the services you have endeavored to render the Commonwealth.

Your corps has stood in critical comparison, as to its military bearing, drill, discipline, and equipment, with the first volunteer organizations of this country—in the city of Boston in 1875, and in your own city in 1876—and it did not suffer by such comparison.

The services of your corps, honorable in the past, have been demanded in every emergency in this State, since I have had the honor to be associated with the organization. It challenges a parallel for the promptness and

numerical strength with which it has responded to every call; and as to its efficiency, and the manner in which it has performed every duty, these I leave to the judgment of the authorities of the State and your fellow-citizens. Its gallantry and discipline have been tested under fire, and its standard has been upheld when those of other corps were lowered.

In the recent emergency in this State, through its Active Corps, its "Veteran Corps," and the "20th Regiment Infantry," raised by its "Veteran Corps," it actually had on duty, or offered to the authorities, nearly fifteen hundred men.

In relinquishing the honor of commanding the "best Regiment in the State," as it is designated in the Official Report of the Adjutant-General, which I do from a high sense of duty, largely influenced by the extraordinary circumstances existing in the National Guard, which history and future investigation will develop; I desire to bear testimony to the valuable aid and cordial support of the "Field," "Staff," and "Line," and the faithful coöperation of the "Rank and File," and to make grateful acknowledgment for the same.

Trusting your corps is destined to greater honors, I beg to say that it has been a struggle to sever these official ties, but more difficult still, after nine years' association, to say to my comrades of the First Infantry—*Farewell*.

Faithfully yours,

R. DALE BENSON,

Brevet Major U. S. Vols.,

Late Colonel First Infantry, N. G. P.

Philadelphia, December 4, 1877.

With his keen sense of good order, decorum, and business; his cool courage in emergency; his wisdom in purpose and skill in performance; his constancy in friendship; his acute military instincts; his wide influence with the men of finance and the respect he commanded from the public at large; his unremitting attention to his every duty,—his confidence in his men and their confidence in him made his loss not irreparable, as no less ever is, but one indeed of much concern.

By operation of law the commission of the regimental staff expired with that of their chief. Adjutant Joseph B. Godwin, specially adapted for his office in make-up, habit, and method, was a faithful, painstaking, and zealous executive. Assistant Surgeon Charles T. Turnbull, who subsequently returned with the full rank of surgeon, besides the generous encomiums that came to him otherwise had received special mention for meritorious conduct at Pittsburgh, and Captain William A. Rolin, methodical earnest, and resourceful, had been a business executive in the paymaster's and quartermaster's department from very early

times. Lieutenant-Colonel Clark and Major Ide tendered their resignations respectively, and as their commissions bear date coincident with the colonel's, June 4, 1873, so, too, does the acceptance of their resignations with his retirement, December 4, 1877.

Lieut.-Col. J. Ross Clark came from the Artillery Corps of Washington Grays with that group of men who laid the foundation of the structure that has now grown to its fifty years of military usefulness. He began with it as a first lieutenant for a single night only; the next day he was a captain, then a major, retiring as a lieutenant-colonel as he neared the completion of his eighteen years of faithful service. Of that group, all forceful and worthy of exceptional value as military men, notable for their standing and character, many had passed away, all had long before retired, Colonel Clark alone remained.

Aside from his constant attention to his every duty, his record is supplemented by his conspicuous presence in every campaign in war or peace, battle, skirmish, riot, outbreak—Antietam, Carlisle, Gettysburg, Susquehanna Depot, Hazleton, Round-House, Pittsburgh, Scranton—that called his regiment to the field, during his well-nigh two decades of service.

Colonel Clark had many significant characteristics that made for faithfulness. He had a conscionable conviction of an ever-continuing responsibility, not permitted to slumber and await the recurrence of each requirement that demanded its exercise, but a responsibility that was never forgotten and was always awake. He did not need to be severe—he never was; his soldiers preferred to anticipate what was to be done rather than to be told to do it. As thoroughly a tactician as he was thorough in all things, gifted with a distinctive adaptability to impart instruction, he was a tactical officer of rare acquirements. He had a true sense of camaraderie; he sought the companionship of others and others sought his. The record he made for himself, the record he made for his company while a captain, and the record he helped to make for the regiment while a field officer, deserves to be indelibly impressed upon the archives of both.

Major Charles K. Ide, disciplined and schooled in a highly responsible position in a leading railway corporation of the country, brought with him to his soldiers' life a training that fitted



James Muldoon

him for a better understanding of how to discipline others and how to be disciplined himself. He was a conspicuous figure in the military circles of the day. A company officer of value, a field officer of merit, quick in perception, ready in execution, of a distinctive personality, he left an imprint upon the history of the regiment that preserves his memory beyond his generation.

By virtue of his seniority and in compliance with orders from brigade headquarters, in his General Order No. 1, of December 8, 1877, Captain James Muldoon announced that he assumed command of the regiment. He named as of the regimental staff First Lieutenant F. Du Pont Marston, of Company D, as acting adjutant, and Second Lieutenant James A. Filley, of Company E, as acting quartermaster.

There was neither alteration nor interruption in the regular routine; and drills, company and battalion, and all other military exercises were continued at the usual intervals as heretofore. There were a number of incidents of local prominence.

On February 22, 1878, the regiment was paraded in honor of the day and to participate in the ceremonies attendant upon the transfer of colors of the Twentieth Regiment (Emergency), National Guard of Pennsylvania, to the future care and custody of the Veteran Corps.

On March 8 the officers and men who were on duty during the active operations of July and August were mustered for pay at the armory, Broad and Race Streets, and on Sunday, March 10, the regiment attended divine service at the Church of the Holy Trinity, the Rev. W. N. McVickar officiating.

The seventeenth anniversary had its proper recognition. On April 19 the regimental line was formed at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon on Broad Street, right resting on Arch Street facing east, with Captain James Muldoon in command, and the usual anniversary parade, with the customary evening remembrances, followed.

On April 30 First Lieutenant F. Du Pont Marston, granted a leave of absence for six months, was relieved from duty as acting adjutant. First Lieutenant William B. Smith, of Company A, was named in his stead.

The centennial anniversary, on June 19, 1878, of the with-

drawal of Washington's army from its Valley Forge encampment, had a nation-wide significance. The regiment, with Captain James Muldoon in command, leaving the armory at seven o'clock in the morning was on the ground at Valley Forge at the prescribed hour to participate in, as it did, the all-day ceremonies incident to that occasion.

On July 4, 1878, the Veteran Corps, accompanied by the officers of the regiment, participated at Wilkes-Barre in the ceremonies attendant upon the centennial anniversary of the "Massacre of Wyoming," and on their return on the fifth the regiment was paraded as an-escort, with this unique feature—that, the commissioned officers being of the column that was to be escorted, it was directed that each company should be in command of the ranking non-commissioned officer.

In the "History of the First Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania," by Edwin N. Benson, R. Dale Benson, and Theo. E. Wiedersheim, Committee of Veteran Corps (1880), the administration of Captain Muldoon is thus creditably spoken of:

From December, 1877, until September, 1878, the First Regiment was without field officers, but was ably commanded by Captain James Muldoon, of E Company, whose thorough knowledge of the duties of a soldier enabled him to maintain the regiment up to the standard in drill and discipline. The following resolution, offered by Col. R. Dale Benson at the regular meeting of the Veteran Corps, October, 1878, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the service rendered the First Regiment Infantry by Comrade James Muldoon during the year that he was called to its temporary command, amidst the embarrassment incident to the year, in the National Guard service of the State, this corps recognizes the soldierly ability and qualifications exhibited by Comrade Muldoon, and desires to place upon record its recognition of that service to the active command, and congratulates him upon the successful issue of his temporary administration.



Theo. E. Wiedersheim.

CHAPTER VII

COLONEL WIEDERSHEIM, 1878-1887—STATE UNIFORM ADOPTED—WASHINGTON GRAYS BECOME COMPANY G—ENCAMPMENTS, DIVISION, BRIGADE, REGIMENTAL, 1878-1887—REGIMENTAL ANNIVERSARIES—GENERAL GRANT'S RECEPTION—HIS WORLD TOUR COMPLETED—NEW YORK MEMORIAL DAY, 1880—REGIMENTAL FAIR, 1880—GARFIELD INAUGURATION, 1881—YORK-TOWN CENTENNIAL, 1881—CORNER-STONE NEW ARMORY, 1882—OCCUPATION, 1884—REGIMENTAL FAIR, 1884—CLEVELAND'S INAUGURATION, 1885—GENERAL GRANT'S FUNERAL—COLONEL WIEDERSHEIM RESIGNS

However strong may be its component parts, however sturdy its leadership, organization without the leader weakens with time. A vice-president succeeds a president and becomes the president; a captain follows a colonel, but remains the "captain commanding" still. Its integrity thus impaired, organization ceases to be of cohesive force, fails in definite purpose, and ultimately dissolves. Weakened within itself, its influence abroad is diminished. No subordinate, however strong his personality, can make himself felt, as can the officer clothed with the rank which the authority he exercises entitles him to hold. If favors are to be sought, selections to be made, or precedence to be claimed, or should hostile criticism assail rights fairly won in competitive contests, the captain's powers to interpose in his own behalf are seriously impaired when those of higher authority are his competitors or adversaries. *Nulla vestigia retrorsum* (take no step backward)—a phrase eminently well applied—was once the motto of a regiment of our State troops. If there is to be no step backward, there must be some steps forward. Nothing can stand still and maintain itself. No step forward is in itself a step backward. The colonel only is the man wholly qualified to take this step, direct a forward movement, define its purpose, see to its fulfillment. The organization that fails to save itself, to strengthen itself by naming the man of its choice, must face the inevitable; it comes to all men and all things; when progression stops, when expansion ceases, shrinkage begins, extinction follows.

These conditions, not at all new, well understood, recognized everywhere, had not escaped the consideration of the line officers on whom rested the responsibility and in whom alone was the power to permit their continuance or cause their removal. The administration of Captain Muldoon had proved satisfactory; he had repeatedly declined advancement. Two conditions—one a necessity and the other a tradition—confronted the situation. Both needed to be well considered. Then it would be better if in the end all minds could be made to meet. It was all-essential that strength be given to component parts, the better to assure the security of the whole. The company units must be maintained in all their efficiency, and no officer be separated from his command while his presence was essential for its preservation. To this extent all minds had met; no thought was given to promotion; every energy was bent to the single end of unswerving company allegiance. Then, too, there was the tradition that no field officer had ever been selected for expediency only. The war supply was well-nigh exhausted, and as for experience and capacity, it was as available from within as it was from without. There was also the lingering hope that Colonel Benson might be persuaded to return. This, however, had but a brief sojourn. In the end all minds met again and the choice was made from among those whose province it was to do the choosing.

As if it were by spontaneous concurrence, the choice for the coloneley fell upon Captain Theodore E. Wiedersheim, of Company D, and for the lieutenant-coloneley upon Captain Washington H. Gilpin, of Company A; duly nominated and elected, they were respectively commissioned colonel and lieutenant-colonel on September 26, 1878. The majority was permitted to remain vacant for a time. With the brief announcement in General Orders No. 18, of October 1, 1878, "By virtue of election by the line officers as prescribed by law, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the First Regiment Infantry, N. G. of Pa.," Colonel Wiedersheim took upon himself the duties of his office.

Of this election General Snowden, in his official report for the year of the operations of his brigade, says: "Shortly after I assumed command the officers of the First Regiment Infantry elected to the positions of colonel and lieutenant-colonel, respect-

ively, Theo. E. Wiedersheim and Washington H. Gilpin, gentlemen who are qualified by experience and a knowledge of their duty and have my entire confidence."

The staff appointments were as follows: Adjutant, Wm. S. Poulterer; quartermaster, L. C. Tappey, Jr.; commissary, Henry L. Elder; paymaster, Wm. H. Taber; surgeon, Alonzo L. Leach; assistant surgeons, J. Wilkes O'Neill and William W. Van Valzah; sergeant-major, H. Harrison Groff; quartermaster-sergeant, Henry Avery, Jr.; commissary-sergeant, James A. Wallace; hospital steward, Charles Ouram; drum major, William D. Baker. The Rev. Robert A. Edwards was afterward named as chaplain.

The vacancy in Company A was speedily filled by the election of Captain William B. Smith on October 18, 1878, but in Company D, Captain Joseph H. Burroughs was not elected until March 31, 1879. Meanwhile, through most of the interval, the command devolved on First Lieutenant F. Du Pont Marston. When Captain Burroughs was in March, 1880, made major and judge-advocate of the First Brigade, First Lieutenant Edward S. Sayres having resigned, the command of the company devolved upon Second Lieut. Harry O. Hastings, who on June 21, 1880, was elected to the captaincy.

A circular from the Adjutant-General's office of September 24, 1878, prescribed the first "state uniform" adopted for the National Guard, and in compliance with the terms of that circular the regiment proceeded to equip itself to meet its requirement. The uniform was of the fatigue pattern, the coat for officers a plain sack, of dark blue cloth, and for the men a blouse of dark blue flannel, single-breasted, falling collar. Except in material, they differed from each other only in the insignia and chevrons of officers and non-commissioned officers. The trousers were of light blue kersey with dark blue stripe for officers and none for the men. The cap and accoutrements were the same as had been theretofore in use. The state provided the material—it had previously passed a rigorous Government inspection at the Schuylkill Arsenal—on requisition, sixty uniforms to a company, and charged its cost proportionately against the allowance of each

company for the then present year. The trimmings were to be supplied and cost of manufacture was to be paid for by the companies themselves.

The regiment made its first appearance in the state uniform at the annual muster and inspection by the Adjutant-General at East Fairmount Park on November 7, and again at the review of the First Brigade by John F. Hartranft, governor and commander-in-chief, on November 28. Brigadier-General George R. Snowden, who had been appointed a brigadier-general August 28, 1878, was in command of the brigade, and Colonel Wiedersheim of the regiment.

Of this inspection of November 7 the following report appears in the annual report of the Adjutant-General for the year 1878:

Colonel and staff well selected, soldierly in appearance, well disciplined and attentive, and, with their knowledge of their duties, well calculated to maintain the previous superior standing of the Regiment. The entire command was equipped in the new fatigue uniform, together with knapsack, haversack, and canteen. The condition of the arms was excellent. The ability of its officers and fine *personnel* enabled it to present a fine appearance at all times. With its great advantage in this respect it should be placed in a position to defy competition. The regiment is complete in all equipment and thorough in all detail and appointments.

With the inauguration of Colonel Wiedersheim's administration a vigorous course of instruction, so essential at all times to the maintenance of a military efficiency, was auspiciously begun and diligently pursued. All details were critically observed. Circulars explanatory and instructive were issued at intervals to settle differences in interpretation and bring to a readier comprehension sections and paragraphs of tactics and regulations that were the more continuously in use. Instructions in the school of the battalion—two of three companies each and one of four, under Colonels Wiedersheim and Gilpin and Captain Muldoon, respectively—were a regular routine. General Snowden introduced something of an innovation in providing for a monthly series of battalion drills, each to be followed by the ceremony of a guard mount, which he supervised himself. The spring inspections by the brigade inspector, usually at the Rink Building, were still a feature. There were frequent changes in the regimental formation as the rank of the captains varied. Com-

pany E, with Captain Muldoon, however, never lost its place on the right, and once for a time the colors went back to Company C, Captain MacCarroll, until Captain Huffington's rank took them off again to Company F. But about this time so often was the shifting that after a little the colors came back to C, and Captain Huffington, as the second ranking captain, had the left.

The military pageant, which, despite the usually unpropitious weather, is the universal attendant on all inaugurations, was once more in evidence when Governor Henry M. Hoyt, the first of the four-year governors under the Constitution of 1874, was inaugurated, January 21, 1879, and the regiment, under the command of Colonel Wiedersheim, was again a participant. Its full winter equipment—overcoat, knapsack, blanket—was supplemented with one day's cooked rations, which wisely provided against the no food or poor food always the result when the overcrowded town had been depended upon for supplies. The military eye, with the closer observation it gave the new commander, conceded his every capacity to certainly maintain if not increase the prestige the regiment had earned of yore.

A newspaper comment in the special correspondence of the *Philadelphia Times* reads as follows: "The military, considering the state of the streets and the fatigued condition of the troops, did admirably, and gave evidence that the reorganization of the State Militia was bearing good fruit. The battalion of State Fencibles of Philadelphia bore off the palm in every respect, while the First Regiment gave proof of better discipline than any of the regimental commands, the Duquesne Grays (Eighteenth Regiment), of Pittsburg, however, presenting a soldierly appearance."

Pursuant to an order from Brigade Headquarters on February 6, 1879, the regiment participated in the ceremonies incident to the funeral of Maj.-Gen. George Cadwalader, of eminent family lineage, and for rank, reputation, and service in war and experience in peace among the distinguished of Philadelphia's soldiery.

The military observances of Washington's Birthday had lately—winter weather and outdoor military displays never being in the best accord—fallen into disuse. In 1879, February 22 fell upon a Saturday, and, that there might be something

recorded suggestive of its commemoration, the colonel ordered that on Sunday, the 23d, the regiment, in full-dress uniform, parade to attend divine service at the Church of St. Matthias. The regiment was paraded accordingly, and the Rev. Robert A. Edwards, the newly-appointed chaplain, preached his first sermon to the command.

The approaching eighteenth anniversary was heralded by the opening paragraph of Circular No. 3, Regimental Headquarters, of March 8, 1879, as follows:

In accordance with a time-honored custom, the regiment will be paraded in full-dress uniform on April 19, in celebration of the eighteenth anniversary of the organization of the command, and, with the Veteran Corps, it is intended to make a grand demonstration on that day. It is hoped that every officer and man will consider it his duty to lend every effort to make the occasion one worthy of the organization, and it is expected that each company will parade with full ranks.

Accompanied by the Veteran Corps, the regiment made its usual anniversary parade on the afternoon of Saturday, April 19, 1879. That the preliminary circular had not been ineffective, was made manifest by the very pronounced commendations made by the three distinguished officials, all of high military repute, before whom the regiment passed in review—Henry M. Hoyt, Governor and Commander-in-Chief; Maj.-Gen. John F. Hart-ranft, commanding the Division of the National Guard, and Brig.-Gen. George R. Snowden, commanding the First Brigade.

On Monday, July 21, 1879, a well-remembered anniversary day—the Battle of Bull Run and the Pittsburgh riots—in the military life of the deceased officer, the officers of the regiment, in full-dress uniform, with side arms, attended the funeral of Gen. Peter Lyle, formerly of the Nineteenth and Ninetieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and late commander of the Second Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania.

The concluding paragraph of the order that summoned the officers was as follows:

The brilliant record of General Lyle during the late war and his valuable service in the National Guard of the State are all well known to every member of the regiment, and it is hoped that all the officers will be present.

On Monday, September 29, the regiment was paraded in state uniform, with knapsacks, haversacks and canteens, for the annual muster and inspection by the Adjutant-General, "in ac-

cordance with the military code of the state." Of this muster and inspection General Order No. 26, Regimental Headquarters, September 30, 1879, directed to be printed for general distribution, spoke as follows:

The Colonel commanding takes the earliest opportunity of complimenting the officers and men of the command for their satisfactory inspection and the handsome appearance made on the 29th inst., upon the occasion of the Annual Inspection and Muster at Fairmount Park. His Excellency Governor Hoyt, Major-General Hartranft, Adjutant-General Latta, and Brigadier-General Snowden passed the highest encomiums upon the drill, marching, and discipline of the regiment. The standard of excellence can only be maintained by constant work and the closest attention to all the details, and especially recruiting the companies to the full number required by law, which is absolutely necessary if we expect always to occupy our present honorable position.

On November 13, 1879, the line officers concluded wisely when they selected Captain Wendell P. Bowman, of Company H, to fill the vacant majority that sent him on his course of well-deserved advancement.

The Artillery Corps of Washington Grays, first organized into a battalion, with Col. Sylvester Bonnaffon, Jr., as its major, and subsequently disbanded as a battalion, was disposed of by the transfer of two of its companies, A and D (the original corps), to the Third Regiment Infantry. The subsequent consolidation of these two companies followed, and as consolidated they were on December 11, 1879, transferred from the Third Regiment to the First Regiment Infantry, to be thereafter known as Company G of that regiment. The day for the independent military company had passed, and ancestor and progeny were thus happily united. The transfer included Captain Eugene Z. Kienzle, with his rank from October 26, 1878, and Second Lieutenant Gustavus K. Morehead. At the same time, Company G, of the First Regiment, as it had previously existed, was transferred to and consolidated with Company B of the same regiment. Captain C. H. Kretschmar, of Company G, an officer of merit and distinction, had retired with the expiration of his commission, and Captain Alfred Pleasonton, elected to succeed him, had resigned October 16, 1879.

Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, when he retired from the presidency and made his historic journey around the world, took his departure from the city of Philadelphia. After an extended absence, greeted and honored on his return everywhere throughout this

country as he had been abroad, he was made specially welcome in this, the city that had been permitted to bid him on his departure his last farewell. Among the many of the memorable and impressive incidents of this home-coming, as it were, was the military parade, and of this feature, on Tuesday, December 16, 1879, the regiment played so conspicuous a part that Colonel Wiedersheim took occasion, in a subsequent general order, to afterward say:

The Colonel commanding congratulates the command upon the display made on the 16th inst., participating in the reception to Gen. U. S. Grant.

The number of men in the regimental line was greater on this occasion than the command has paraded for a period of nearly sixteen years, and the appearance and soldierly bearing never better.

While all are entitled to creditable mention, special notice is due to those companies that paraded a number of men far in excess of the general average, thus adding material strength to the command. It is hoped that the spirit of friendly competition among the several companies will be continued.

The United States Ordnance Corps from Frankford appeared with the United States Artillery Band from Fort Hamilton; United States Marines from the Philadelphia Navy Yard; First, Second and Third Brigades, National Guards of Pennsylvania; Second Brigade, National Guards of State of New Jersey, all under command of Maj.-Gen. John F. Hartranft, made up the military escort. The regiment, its full field and staff, "620 men, band of thirty-one pieces, and drum corps of thirty," is thus reported in the *Times* as it passed in review:

The First Regiment marched admirably, its band playing, and the music, when it had gone past, tapering off in a roll by the drum corps. Even the colored water carriers had a sense of the great importance of the occasion, and stepped out with conspicuous dignity.

"Rifle practice in this state properly dates from 1878, when the Scranton City Guards, now part of the Thirteenth Regiment, equipped and started practice on their own responsibility." Slowly finding its way to a better recognition, it ultimately took on a stimulating impetus. From time to time the zest and energy the First Regiment developed was rewarded not only with the satisfaction it took to itself for its own successes, but with the high encomiums it secured from all sources. In many of its competitive contests and in making its own record it came out with scores above all its competitors and beyond all its fellows.

The small beginnings as they first appeared in the Adjutant-General's Report of 1879, grew each year in the skill which the practice evolved and the large numbers it included in the several stages of qualification. The following are the few who appear in that report, the first of the First Regiment's "qualified marksmen." They deserve mention as illustrative of how few there were to start with, as contrasted with the many there are to-day:

Corporal E. C. Zehner, 37.
Captain Joseph H. Burroughs, 36.
Corporal A. C. Hexamer, 32.
Private Coulston, 30.
Lieutenant Conrad, 26.

The better organization of the National Guard progressively accomplished with the gradual reduction in the number of military divisions, finally completed, was assured early in 1879, when all others disbanded, the one division formation was announced, and Ex-Governor John F. Hartranft, who had striven so long to this end and been most instrumental toward its attainment, was on March 12 of that year commissioned as the one major-general and assigned to the one division as its commander. Of the five brigades that made up the division, Brig-Gen. George R. Snowden, Philadelphia, was assigned to the First; Brig-Gen. Frank Reeder, Easton, the Second; Brig-Gen. Joshua K. Sigfried, Pottsville, the Third; Brig-Gen. James A. Beaver, Bellefonte, the Fourth, and Brig-Gen. Henry S. Huidekoper, Meadville, the Fifth.

There had been changes in the company commanders and in the staff, and others followed.

Captain William B. Smith, of Company A, afterwards colonel of the Third Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and after that mayor of the city, who had resigned November 13, 1879, was succeeded February 27, 1880, by Captain Charles A. Rose. Captain David A. MacCarroll, of long service, painstaking and efficient, resigned his captaincy of Company C December 2, 1879. Lieutenant William S. Poulterer, when he was made adjutant, was reluctantly surrendered by his company, and at this, the first opportunity, was brought back again to fill the vacancy, February 8, 1880. The vacant adjutancy was filled March 11, 1880, by the promotion of Sergeant-Major

H. Harrison Groff; his place was supplied by the advancement of Quartermaster-Sergeant Henry Avery, Jr., to be sergeant-major, with J. Dallett Roberts named as quartermaster-sergeant, vice Avery, promoted. Private Frank Davis, of Company A, was announced as commissary-sergeant, vice James A. Wallace, honorably discharged. Captain F. Amedée Bregy succeeded Captain Bowman as captain of Company H, and he in turn, after his resignation, September 28, 1880, with a vacancy of some months intervening, was succeeded February 9, 1881, by Captain Samuel B. Collins.

The captains in February, 1880, with the colors transferred to I, ranked as follows: Captains Muldoon, E, 1; Huffington, F, 2; Snyder, I, 3; See, K, 4; Kienzle, G, 5; Good, B, 6; Burroughs, D, 7; Rose, A, 8; Bregy, H, 9; Poulterer, C, 10.

Washington's Birthday in the year 1880 was a Sunday happening, and as a commemorative opportunity for attending divine worship, the regiment was paraded with band and field music, marching from the armory to Nineteenth and Wallace Streets, where the rector, Rev. Robert A. Edwards, chaplain, officiated at an afternoon service.

Early in March specific preliminary announcement was made of the celebration of the coming nineteenth anniversary, concluding with the injunction "That the parade on this special day is always strictly and solely one of our regiment and the Veteran Corps, attracting much attention from military men and the general public, and, as much is expected from us, let the turnout be a great success in every particular." The regiment started from the armory a few minutes after four o'clock and marched down Broad to Chestnut, to Sixth, to Walnut, to Eighteenth, to Chestnut, to Broad, to the front of the Union League House, where the column was reviewed by Major-General Hartranft, General Snowden, General Robert Patterson, and His Honor, Mayor William S. Stokley. Crowds gathered along the sidewalks, and at some points the streets were almost impassable. The throng was greatest in front of the League. Colonel Wiedersheim, Lieutenant-Colonel Gilpin, and Adjutant Groff, with the entire staff, were present. The companies were commanded as follows: A, Captain Charles A. Rose; B, Captain J. Lewis Good; C, Cap-

tain William S. Poulterer; D, First Lieutenant Harry O. Hastings; E, Captain James Muldoon; F, Captain Thomas E. Huffington; G, Captain Eugene Z. Kienzle; H, Captain F. Amedée Bregy; I, Captain George K. Snyder; K, First Lieutenant J. Campbell Gilmore. The Veteran Corps, under command of General Latta, accompanied the regiment.

Colonel Wiedersheim, in his circular of the next day, took occasion to include delinquencies with his commendations. He gives "all possible credit to those officers and men who by their presence and attention endeavored to make the demonstration a success," but directs attention to certain points, which he says "must be carefully observed in the future." He had kept the column under close observation, critically noting defects to be corrected and deficiencies to be supplied, commenting with some severity on the 40 per cent. who were absent from business, sickness, or other reasons "as a poor exhibit." "It is believed," however (so reads the final paragraph), "that all that is necessary is to call attention to the above, and the officers and men of the command will unite in having the instructions followed in every particular."

On March 16, 1880, in view of a resolution of the Board of Officers providing for a visit to New York on Memorial Day (May 30) passed in response to a request from a number of the enlisted men of the regiment and in acceptance of an invitation extended by the Twenty-second Regiment National Guard State of New York, "there was issued a precautionary circular prescribing certain details for the more rigorous enforcement of all present requirements for drill, discipline, and instruction. This, it was urged, was a preliminary essential to so maintain the acknowledged military proficiency of the command, that it may not be outclassed by comparison with the troops with which it would likely come in contact—"especially those organizations which have a national reputation."

This preliminary caution had its full fruition when, on the evening of Saturday, July 29, at eight o'clock, the regiment, under the command of Colonel Wiedersheim, in most creditable strength, equipped for the march with full-dress uniform, white duck trousers packed in knapsack, left the armory for the West

Philadelphia depot, proceeding thence by train to New York, where, upon its arrival, it was quartered and subsisted on one of the capacious Albany Hudson River steamers (the *Drew*), docked for the purpose and chartered for the occasion. On the 30th, in charge of their hospitable host, the Twenty-second Regiment, National Guard, State of New York, with Lieut.-Col. John T. Camp in command, besides an entertainment for the whole body at their regimental armory, the individual members of the several companies were shown most generous and courteous attention.

The following extract gives an account of the steamboat-hotel experience of the regiment:

A STEAMBOAT AS A HOTEL: PHILADELPHIA'S FIRST REGIMENT, FORBIDDEN TO MARCH ON SUNDAY, SPEND THE DAY AFLOAT

The New York *Sun* of this morning [May 31, 1880] says: It is seldom that the large steamboats of the Albany line have all their gas jets ablaze, even in the height of Saratoga travel in summer. Last evening the *Drew* was brilliantly lighted in the cabin, on the main deck, and in the saloons, though she was lying quietly at her wharf with no steam up. She makes no Sunday night trip, and her owners had temporarily converted her into a hotel. Promenading and smoking on the main deck and lounging in the saloons were about 600 members of the First Regiment of the Pennsylvania National Guard and many of their New York friends, particularly of the Twenty-second Regiment, at whose invitation the First Regiment had come from Philadelphia to participate in to-day's parade. They had intended to leave Philadelphia on Sunday and stay at the Grand Central Hotel, but a society of Sabbatarians in Philadelphia protested against their marching through the streets of that city on Sunday, and other Sabbatarians in New York insisted that the police here should prevent them from violating the Sunday law by marching through the streets. Their next misfortune was that the manager of the Grand Central Hotel found it impossible to accommodate all of them in addition to its other guests. Col. Theodore E. Wiedersheim therefore changed the entire programme. The *Drew* was chartered for twenty-four hours, and the regiment marched from its armory on Saturday night and took a midnight train. They were met in the Jersey City Depot at 4 o'clock yesterday morning by a committee of the Twenty-second Regiment. They breakfasted at the Hotel Hudson at 5 o'clock. At 9 they crossed the Desbrosses street ferry, whence they went at once on board the *Drew* at the neighboring Albany line pier. The men were delighted with their quarters. Colonel Wiedersheim made the bridal chamber the regimental headquarters.

Last evening the regimental band gave a fine sacred concert. The well-behaved Philadelphians glistened in bright uniforms. They wear a French cutaway blue coat, double-breasted and trimmed with red, gold, and white. Their trousers are of light blue, with a white stripe and red piping. The veteran corps of the regiment came with them, but secured quarters at the



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St. Nicholas Hotel. Among the veterans were Col. George H. North, in command, Col. Hassinger and Majors Wray and Field. Lieut.-Col. John T. Camp, who is now in command of the Twenty-second Regiment, and many others of its officers were present on the *Drew* last evening.

Memorial Day, the thirtieth, falling upon Sunday, the next day, Monday, was set apart for its observance. In New York it is made a distinctive military feature. The entire First Division of the National Guard parades as an escort to the posts of the Grand Army of the Republic. Upon the conclusion of the parade the posts distribute themselves to the various cemeteries for decoration, oration, and memorial services. The regiment acquitted itself with that military propriety the cautionary circular had enjoined. Leading some, abreast with others, not behind any, it had its full distribution of the honors and commendations incident to the occasion.

The following excerpts from the special correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, dated New York, May 31, are details of historic value:

The Twenty-second Regiment was followed by the band of the First Regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania, 31 men, with red coats and white trousers, under the leadership of J. G. Stevenson Beck, and a drum corps of 46, W. T. Baker, drum-major. The First Regiment had 505 men in the ranks, and they had on their dress uniform of dark blue coats faced with white, white trousers, knapsacks and blankets. The regiment was officered as follows:

Colonel, Theodore E. Wiedersheim; Lieutenant-Colonel, Washington H. Gilpin; Major, Wendell P. Bowman; Adjutant, H. Harrison Groff; Quartermaster, L. C. Tappey, Jr.; Commissary, Henry L. Elder; Paymaster, Captain William H. Taber; Assistant Surgeons, J. Wilkes O'Neill, M.D., W. W. Van Valzah, M.D.; Sergeant-Major, Henry Avery, Jr.; Quartermaster-Sergeant, J. Dallett Roberts; Commissary-Sergeant, Frank Davis; Hospital Steward, Charles Ouram.

Company A, 41 men—Captain Charles A. Rose, First Lieutenant George E. Deacon, Second Lieutenant John F. Smith.

Company B, 66 men—Captain J. Lewis Good, First Lieutenant William Ewing, Second Lieutenant Louis K. Opdyke.

Company C, 50 men—Captain W. S. Poulterer, First Lieutenant Henry L. Townsend, Second Lieutenant Pearson S. Conrad.

Company D, 44 men—First Lieutenant Harry O. Hastings.

Company E, 55 men—Captain James Muldoon, First Lieutenant William H. Dole, Second Lieutenant James A. Filley.

Company F, 55 men—Captain Thomas E. Huffington, First Lieutenant Frederick P. Koons, Second Lieutenant A. L. Beck.

Company G (Washington Grays), 60 men—Captain Eugene Z. Kienzle, First Lieutenant, Gustavus K. Morehead, Second Lieutenant A. L. Williams.

Company H, 50 men—Captain F. Amedée Bregy, First Lieutenant Clarence T. Kensil, Second Lieutenant John L. Smith, Jr.

Company I, 45 men—Captain George K. Snyder, Jr., First Lieutenant H. P. Duncan.

Company K, 39 men—First Lieutenant J. Campbell Gilmore, Second Lieutenant Edward S. Barnes.

Although there were several well-drilled regiments in the parade, the First Pennsylvania was excelled by none. Their splendid marching, and the unbroken front they presented as they marched down Fifth Avenue, were noticed by every one.

Their reception all along the route was a perfect ovation, the regiment being welcomed by continued applause and waving of handkerchiefs by the fair sex. The First Regiment was followed by the Fifth New York Regiment, 300 men, under Col. Chas. Spencer. The Twelfth had 320 men, Colonel S. V. R. Cruger in command. Next came Battery B, four pieces, Captain Augustus Hoelsie. . . .

The First Pennsylvania Regiment, escorted by the Twenty-second New York, returned twenty minutes before three o'clock to the armory of the latter, Fourteenth Street, near Sixth Avenue, which was beautifully decorated with flags and evergreens. Here a right royal welcome awaited the First, and they partook of a fine collation which had been provided for them. At five o'clock the officers of the First Regiment were entertained by the officers of the Twenty-second at Pinard's, on Fifteenth Street, near Fifth Avenue, where a sumptuous banquet was spread. . . .

The First Regiment, at eight o'clock this evening, started from the armory on Fourteenth Street, escorted by the Twenty-second Regiment and a detachment of the Seventh and Seventy-first. They marched out Fifteenth Street to Fifth Avenue, up the Avenue to Twenty-third Street, and along Twenty-third Street to the North River. All along the route there was one continued display of fireworks. At 9:20 P. M. the regiment took a special train for Philadelphia.

A patriotic demonstration, not designed as a military celebration, but in commemoration of the day, and for which the presence of the soldier was sought to give zest to the occasion, was projected for the permanent exhibition building on the Centennial grounds for Monday, July 5—the fifth stood for Sunday, the fourth. In response to the request for its presence the regiment left the armory at nine in the morning, took the train at 9:30 on the Reading for West Park station, where, having satisfactorily fulfilled its full measure of patriotic duty, it returned in the late afternoon.

The most conspicuous military event of the year 1880 was the appearance for the first time of the military encampment, as authorized by law and directed from Harrisburg. For the first time, too, was the United States army officer in attendance by invitation and request. His then but supervisory and sug-

gestive authority is now by concurrent provision of the States and recent congressional legislation wisely enlarged to guidance, control, and direction. He then appeared at the request of the governor to his superiors; he now reports by orders from the War Department. The First, Second, and Third Brigades were encamped at Fairmount Park in Philadelphia from August 6 to 12, their camp known as Camp George G. Meade, with Brig.-Gen. G. A. De Russey, U. S. A., as the inspecting officer, and the Fourth and Fifth Brigades the week following, at Thomson's Station on the Pittsburg, Virginia, and Charleston Railroad, their camp known as Camp "Alexander Hays," with Major Horatio G. Gibson, U. S. A., Third United States Artillery, as the inspecting officer. Maj.-Gen. John F. Hartranft was in command of each encampment.

The journals of the day foreshadowed the event with encouraging comment and a generous recognition of the soldier of the State as an indispensable public servant. In its issue of August 3, 1880, the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* spoke thus:

The National Guard is called upon this week for pleasanter service than they were required to do in the summer-time of three years ago, and although they may feel when they go to the Park that they are playing soldier, they should do their full duty with as much earnestness and desire to excel as though in actual service. Camp life is a part of their soldierly training, without which they will be unprepared for real service. Not only the Philadelphia soldiery but two brigades of the troops from near-by towns of the State will be quartered in the Park for a week, and there will doubtless be plenty of music and pageantry and novelty for all who choose to visit the camp.

The camp was located in the West Park beyond and between Belmont Mansion and Chamounix, with the First Brigade in the vicinity of Mount Prospect. The General Order of July 28, 1880, No. 24 of the current series, directed that in compliance with orders from division and brigade headquarters the regiment would assemble at the armory at 9 o'clock A. M. on Friday, August 6, 1880, fully equipped, to proceed thence by rail to West Fairmount Park, where it would remain in camp until and including the twelfth. Specific details were prescribed for a complete equipment and it "was expected that the men of the command will [would] make every effort to participate in large numbers and be ready at all times to perform faithfully the vari-

ous duties required of them." Captain E. Z. Kienzle, Company G, Lieutenant F. P. Koons, Company F, and Quartermaster L. C. Tappey, Jr., with a detail of five men from each company, were instructed to report at regimental headquarters on Wednesday, August 4, thence to proceed to the camping-ground as a fatigue party to erect tents and prepare the camp for occupancy. The field and staff were to report dismounted, but horses and equipment were to be on the camp-ground ready for use when required.

A re-announcement of the regimental formation in operation during the encampment had previously been published:

1 Muldoon	6 Rose	4 Kienzle	9 Hastings	3 Snyder	8 Bregy
E	A	G	D	I	H
1	2	3	4	5	6
5 Good	10 Gilmore	7 Poulterer	2 Huffington		
B	K	C	F		
7	8	9	10		

The routine of camp duty as generally prescribed and at the hours usually fixed was announced, save that the hour of nine was named for tattoo and ten for taps. For Friday, August 6, Captain Rose, A, was detailed as officer of the day and Second Lieutenant Conrad, C, as officer of the guard; for Saturday, August 7, Captain Poulterer, C, and Second Lieutenant J. F. Smith, of A; for Sunday, August 8, Captain Snyder, of I, and Second Lieutenant A. L. Beck, F; for Monday, August 9, Captain Bregy, H, and First Lieutenant W. H. Dole, E; for Tuesday, August 10, Captain Hastings, D, and First Lieutenant F. P. Koons, F; for Wednesday, August 11, Captain Kienzle, G, and Second Lieutenant John L. Smith, H; for Thursday, August 12, Captain Huffington, F, and Lieutenant E. S. Barnes, K.

The aggregate daily detail for guard duty, two sergeants, three corporals, and twenty privates, was apportioned among the several companies according to their strength.

Breakfast call was sounded at an earlier hour, company streets well policed, company quarters put in order, arms and accoutrements thoroughly cleansed, and the regiment paraded in State uniform, knapsack with blanket rolled, haversacks, and canteens at 7.30 o'clock on the morning of Monday, August 9,

preparatory to the annual muster and inspection by the adjutant-general. The inspection beginning at that hour, closely followed by Major-General Hartranft and Brigadier-General Snowden, their respective staffs, and the staff of the Governor, was continued throughout the major portion of the day. From unofficial sources it was reported that the companies were commanded by and appeared in aggregate strength as follows: A, Captain Chas. A. Rose, 36; B, Captain J. Lewis Good, 57; C, Captain William S. Poulterer, 43; D, Captain Harry O. Hastings, 21; E, Captain James Muldoon, 49; F, Captain Thomas E. Huffington, 57; G, Captain Eugene Z. Kienzle, 52; H, Captain F. Amedée Bregy, 37; I, Captain George K. Snyder, 53; K, First Lieutenant J. Campbell Gilmore, 34. Total, 439; total absent, 180.

Company commanders were urged "to send word to their absentees and use every exertion available to have every man possible report" on the occasion of the review by His Excellency, Governor Henry M. Hoyt, on Wednesday, August 11.

This review, as well as the camp generally, had been the subject of considerable free newspaper comment, commendatory and reflective, not a little of which deserves preservation among the annals. An article in the *Philadelphia Times*, entitled "Camp Meade Reviewed," opens its subdivision on "Officers' Salutes" with the phrase, "There is nothing more graceful than an officer's salute with the hand, if it is done properly," and after a brief reference to many exhibitions of awkwardness that came under his notice, the writer continues with this allusion to the salute with the sword:

We have never before seen the salute with the sword to the reviewing officer so well done by so many officers as it was at the review on Wednesday. It is not only the sword-arm that is to be looked after, but so much depends upon the carriage of the body, the pose of the head, the direction of the eyes; the ceremony is so easily marred by being performed a moment too soon or a moment too late, and it is so thoroughly spoiled by the slightest nervousness or uncertainty on the part of the officer, that to see it done properly is a treat. Without making any invidious comparisons, we can say that the salute of Colonel Wiedersheim, of the First Regiment, was well up to every requisite. At that moment he looked what he is—an ideal soldier. In the matter of salutes Colonel Wiedersheim may be taken as a model for the National Guard, and indeed young officers would do well to follow his soldierly example in other respects. And this reminds us that so good an adjutant of so good a regiment as the First should not permit

his sergeant-major, in camp and on duty, to address him as "Harry," no matter what their social relations are nor how good friends they may be in private life.

And this "Review" concludes as follows:

WHAT THE CAMP PROVED.

To sum up: In spite of some things to be regretted, the encampment in its results was an unequivocal success. The review on Wednesday was as handsome a ceremony of the kind as was ever seen anywhere. It could not have been done at the beginning of the camp. It was only after a week of hard work that the troops were able to make such a display. The necessity of the camp and its benefits have been demonstrated beyond question, and we hope that when the Legislature meets next winter there will be no difficulty in passing a bill to provide for such an encampment each year, though it would be better if it could last two weeks instead of one.

This comment of the journals, sustained as it is by official judgment, may be well supplemented by the following extracts from the report of Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Gustavus A. De Russey, U. S. A., the regular officer assigned by the War Department to supervise the inspection:

More care should be taken to enforce the attendance of the men during the few days the camp continues. It is but once a year that opportunities for serving by regiment, drilling in bodies, offer. These should be improved by every soldier who desires to become conversant with the routine duties of camp life, and expert in the use of his arms. . . .

The marching of the troops to and from the parade grounds to the dress parade of the First Brigade on Sunday, the 8th of August, and in review before the Commander-in-Chief on Wednesday, was very good. The review itself was a perfect success. All arms were represented and all did well.

And in his letter of transmittal enclosing this report to Governor Hoyt, the adjutant-general of the army, Brig.-Gen. R. C. Drum, said:

I have read with sincere pleasure this minute report, so highly creditable to Pennsylvania troops, and beg you to accept my congratulations. Deeply interested in the militia of the States, I may be pardoned a little pride when the National Guard of my native State is in question.

So far as the First Regiment was concerned, its commandant did not hesitate to recount its failures and summon it to answer for its delinquencies. The regiment had fallen under the same adverse public criticism for non-attendance as had all the Philadelphia troops, as clearly evidenced in the following additional extract from "Camp Meade Reviewed":

The officers of the First Regiment were in camp almost to a man, but the men in the infantry organizations were sadly deficient. It does not seem to answer the point that the men could not get away from their work. We do not see why they could not have got away as well as the men who work in the mines and mills of the coal and iron regions at a dollar a day, if they had tried as hard. The truth is, many men were not in camp who would have been there if it had been farther away from home.

This criticism Colonel Wiedersheim brings home more specifically to his own command in his circular of August 16th, in which he not only commends the deserving but censures the negligent:

CIRCULAR

The Colonel commanding desires to express his thanks to those officers and men who by their presence and attention to duty while in Camp, at Fairmount Park, enabled him in a manner to carry out the orders of the General commanding, but he also regrets that so many members of the command were unable to present themselves, while others showed so little interest and regard for the Regiment as to absent themselves altogether. The *esprit-de-corps* which has been heretofore foremost in this Regiment appears upon this occasion to have been entirely forgotten. A tour of camp duty without sufficient men remaining in camp to have company or battalion drills renders the object of the encampment entirely lost.

The strength of the command on the Division Review was a farce; being able to parade only as six companies, the smallest number for many years; this is particularly to be commented upon when so many members of the command found time and inclination to *witness the Review in citizen's attire or semi-uniform*, while a little effort and a small sacrifice on their part would have swelled our ranks to what they should have been.

In the event of an encampment next year it is hoped that the First Regiment may be able to reflect upon itself that credit which it certainly failed to do upon the one just ended.

The time had come when this absenteeism had both a preservative and reflective effect. It did not stop with the archives of the regiment, but passed on higher up, to the annual reports of the adjutant-general of the State, where its non-existence preserved a prestige previously earned and as well reflected a well-deserved credit upon those who had earned it. In 1879 the new system was adopted for measuring with a maximum of 100 the value of merits and deficiencies by a numerical standard. Included in this rating there was introduced a value for percentage present which, if large when added to the other figures, materially increased the general average, and if small measurably impaired it.

In 1879, with an aggregate of 578 and a percentage present

of 82.9, the regiment secured a general average of 95. In 1880, at Camp George G. Meade, with an aggregate of 650, present for duty 466, absent 184, its percentage present fell off to 71.7, and its general average was reduced to 94.3.

It is interesting to note, not only as illustrative of how sensitive the general average is to the percentage present, but how, too, the First Regiment, though its ranks were filled for the inspection far beyond its daily attendance, was compelled to let other regiments from neighboring counties, who kept theirs filled continuously through the entire encampment, surpass it in the general result.

In the Eighth Regiment, with an aggregate of 549, present for duty 474, absent 75, percentage present 86.3, its general average was 95.2. In the Fourth Regiment, with an aggregate of 344, present for duty 309, absent 35, percentage present 86.9, its general average was 95. In the Thirteenth Regiment, with an aggregate of 526, present for duty 424, absent 102, percentage present 80.6, its general average was 95.1. In the Twelfth Regiment, with an aggregate of 501, present for duty 465, absent 36, percentage present 92.8, its general average was 94.2.

On August 30, 1880, the colonel issued his General Order No. 34, current series, for the resumption on September 3 of the customary routine of duty suspended during the summer, in which he again demanded that to retain the best possible conditions and a closer attention to minor details "it will be necessary to insist upon a full attendance at all company and battalion drills, as the large percentage of absenteeism as heretofore will not be allowed, unless commandants can give good and satisfactory reasons for the cause of such absence from duty on the part of their men." "A wholesome spirit of enthusiasm" was urged to recruit the companies to the maximum required by law. Special attention was directed to be given to the loading and firing, skirmish drill, and instruction of sentinels. A thorough inspection was directed to be made by company commanders of arms, clothing, accoutrements, etc., and with the united efforts of officers and men it was hoped that the First Regiment at the end of the coming year would be in every way up to and beyond the standard it had heretofore maintained.

The new armory project, shaping itself from time to time

through many years, was speeded toward its culmination by the successful outcome of a "regimental fair," which after many weeks of preparation was finally opened on Monday, December 6, 1880, at Industrial Hall, Broad Street above Vine, by an address of dedication by Governor Henry M. Hoyt. Governor Hoyt, among other things, said: "You cannot take chivalry out of history, and you cannot take these soldier boys out of chivalry." . . . "The sword is the power of the law to enforce the law according to the spirit of the law. You are entitled to the support of the State and the sympathy of this community, and it is my wish and hope that you may reap the full fruition of your hopes. Now I turn over this occasion to the abundant patronage that you deserve and will receive." His Honor, Mayor William S. Stokley, followed, and a large gathering of goodly women and leading men of business and the professions lent their encouraging presence and helpful aid, giving to these opening exercises that assurance of support that savored of the best results.

The regiment was in attendance in full-dress uniform. Drills were suspended for the week, that all individual attention might be given to the enterprise, and guard details were supplied daily from the respective companies. The fair was a great success, and after deducting expenses yielded the handsome balance of \$31,700. The following "circular" gives a detailed statement of the receipts:

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY, FIRST BRIGADE, N. G. P.

Philadelphia, June 13, 1881.

CIRCULAR No. 12.

The following is published for the information of the officers and men of the command:

The net receipts of the fair recently held in aid of the Armory Fund were \$31,700, and the amounts received from the tables, including tickets, as follows: Company E, \$6,395.53; Field and Staff, \$4,136.63; Company D, \$3,626.00; Company F, \$3,623.30; Company G, \$2,585.65; Veteran Corps, \$2,472.50; Company A, \$2,283.76; Company C, \$2,279.67; Company B, \$1,732.63; Company K, \$1,478.42; Colonel Taylor and Guardsman, \$1,424.90; Company I, \$1,054.48; Company H, \$181.50.

By order of COL. THEO. E. WIEDERSHEIM,

H. H. GROFF, *Adjutant*.

Tuesday, February 22, 1881, was Washington's Birthday, and on the nearest Sunday, February 20, a commemorative religious

service was held at the Church of St. Matthias, with the regimental chaplain, Rev. Robert A. Edwards, occupying the pulpit. The regiment attended in full-dress uniform, accompanied by the band without instruments and the drum corps without drums.

A military manœuvre never before attempted was to assemble in Washington overnight an entire division of the National Guard, the companies and regiments gathered from their several rendezvous at distances varying from a hundred to four hundred miles. This was accomplished when the Pennsylvania Division of the National Guard, under Maj.-Gen. John F. Hartranft, reported itself in line on the ground of its formation in the vicinity of the capital ready to break into column and march over the route prescribed for the procession at the inaugural ceremonies of Gen. James A. Garfield as President of the United States on March 4, 1881.

A resolution of the Board of Officers and a preliminary order had prepared the command for this event, and on March 3 the regiment, fully equipped in winter uniform, with three days' cooked rations, was moved by rail over the Pennsylvania Railroad to the city of Washington, where upon its arrival its headquarters were established at the Washington Market Building, corner of Seventh Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. It was in line, the colonel in command, with the brigade on the ground designated for its formation, on the morning of the 4th, and moved with the column over the prescribed route; on the same night returning, after many harassing delays, to Philadelphia. The night of the third presented most inauspicious weather indications, but the clouds broke, the light snowfall disappeared before a generous sunlight, and the day stands significant as one of the few good days that March can boast of supplying for a Washington inauguration pageant.

It was a day of all days for Pennsylvania and her soldiers, and what credit and commendation comes to the regiment must come reflected through a body, of which she is by no means an inconspicuous unit, that gained for themselves and their State a high and enduring renown.

General Snowden, in his annual report of the operations of his brigade, referring to its presence at Washington on inauguration day, said: "The order and attention to duty of the com-

mand were commendable and the delay of seven hours in the streets at night waiting for trains they bore with great cheerfulness."

The *Philadelphia Times*, in a lengthy article entitled, "The Procession and Review," said under its subdivision:

PENNSYLVANIA ARMY.

The Second Division comprised eighteen regiments of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, composed of young and well-made men, and commanded by officers of experience in the Civil War. It was really in a strictly military sense a division, numbering about seven thousand men, armed with the Springfield breech-loading muskets, clad in the uniform of the United States Army, equipped with knapsacks, blankets, haversacks and canteens of uniform pattern and provided with three days' rations. In short, it was a body of soldiers ready for real service in any direction. It took three-quarters of an hour to pass the reviewing stand, and the monotony of its appearance, there being no variety save in the color of the blankets and the numbers on the flags and knapsacks, was a disappointment to the ladies and those who were looking for a bright spectacle; but to a military eye it had that very quality in which militia are usually deficient—viz., an air of reality. It was not so much of a show, but it was very much like business. The railroad riots of 1877 made a strong impression in Pennsylvania, and this division is the outcome of it. The National Guard of Pennsylvania has been entirely reorganized, or more properly organized, since that date, and has had its uniforms only a year. They were obtained from the United States on payment by the State of the cost price. Curiously enough, it is reported that the Pennsylvania Railroad, which suffered so heavily in 1877, transports the whole division here and back without expense. The corporation appears to have had its eyes opened as to the value of a really efficient force in an emergency which may occur again at any moment, and it cultivates a good understanding with the protectors of order.

And concludes with this:

SOLUTION OF THE MILITIA PROBLEM.

If the present organization of the National Guard in Pennsylvania can be kept up for a few years longer and constantly increase its efficiency in points of detail, as it naturally will if the organization is undisturbed, it bids fair to at last solve the militia problem in a satisfactory manner—i.e., to provide a body of soldiery really efficient in case of emergency, either for State or National purposes, and yet not wholly to abstract its members from the productive energies of peaceful occupations. From a population of about four and a quarter millions, Pennsylvania sent here to-day seven thousand well-equipped and organized soldiers, or about one in six hundred of the population. Could the great States of New York, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Virginia, and Kentucky, with their population of fifteen to sixteen millions, have an equally well-organized force in proportion to their numbers we should then have in reality a National Guard as well as a State guard in each State, greater in size than our regular army. Is it not worth while

for the larger and more thickly settled States to soberly consider whether such a force organized on a uniform basis would not more than repay its cost?

And the following from the general commanding the army, from the highest source, conclusive and exhaustive, is of pronounced value:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

Washington, D. C., Mar. 14, 1881.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN F. HARTRANFT

National Guard of Pennsylvania,

Philadelphia.

General: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the consolidated report of the Division of the National Guard which bore so conspicuous a part under your command in the inauguration ceremonies of March 4 in this, the city of Washington, and to compliment you both on the organization and strength of that division and the perfect order they displayed throughout.

That the State of Pennsylvania could put into Washington a full division of five well-organized and well-commanded brigades, aggregating 7,506 well-armed, well-clothed, and well-instructed officers and men, in a single day without accident or confusion was to me a matter of surprise and of infinite satisfaction.

I congratulate your State and you, the commanding general, for the skill which produced this result and I beg to add my own professional admiration of the bearing and soldierly behavior of your entire command on inauguration day. *I watched them closely as they passed me in review on Massachusetts Avenue and I have no hesitation in saying that a finer body of men was never seen by me.* [Italics the author's.]

I have no doubt that the knowledge of the existence of such a body of men, subject to the call of your Governor and under your orders, will add largely to a sense of security for life and property in the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

With sentiments of great respect,

Your friend and servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,

General.

And General Hartranft voiced the consensus of military opinion when in his annual report of the operations of his division for the year 1881, referring to its participation in the inaugural ceremonies at Washington, he said: "The encomiums paid to our troops by the most distinguished military critics are a proper subject for pride and congratulation for all Pennsylvanians."

The observance of the twentieth anniversary followed the usual course, and in its commemoration the regiment was paraded

in full-dress uniform, field and staff mounted, band and drum corps, on Tuesday, April 19, 1881, at four o'clock in the afternoon.

To the spring inspections, always so rigorously conducted by the brigade inspector, usually held at the Rink Building, there were added, as General Snowden had first prescribed, others by battalions for special instruction in guard mount and skirmish drill.

In mid-June a cautionary regimental circular was issued to the effect that, as it had been determined that the brigade would go into camp during July or August, officers and men should recognize the importance of making their arrangements to report for duty at that time. "The men," so read the circular, "will receive pay for five days, and the adjutant-general will base his report upon the strength, appearance, and discipline of the different commands during the encampment, and, as there is a probability of reducing the number of men in the Guard, companies not meeting the requirements of the law will be disbanded."

The State encampment this year (1881) was by brigades. The camp of the First Brigade, from Saturday to Saturday, July 30 to August 6, was located at Mill Creek Farm, near Pottstown, Montgomery County. In honor and memory of Maj.-Gen. Jesse L. Reno, an officer of the regular army, a distinguished soldier of Pennsylvania, it was named "Camp Reno."

The regiment, preceded on the 28th by its fatigue detail under Lieutenant H. C. Roberts, of Company D, left the armory at eight o'clock on the morning of July 30, and by noon—the journey is a short one—was in camp. The routine of camp duties—roll-calls, drills, police duty—varied but little in hours or requirements from the usual practice. The afternoons were reserved for brigade manœuvres, ceremonies, and reviews, and tattoo and taps were carried a little farther into the night. The heavy duties imposed were rigorously exacted, with but little leisure, and but few complaints. Though at a season to expect a liberal allotment, the heat was intense and protracted. Whatever could be done without materially disturbing the schedules was thrown into the early morning, and when it came the regiment's turn to be inspected, it was summoned for a very early hour. The ranks bore up well under the strain, and but few were

overcome. With an aggregate of 584, 443 present, 141 absent, a percentage present of 75.9, the regiment made a general average of 91.2. The Thirteenth Regiment led all in the State with a general average of 96.4. Out of an aggregate of 505, there were but 48 absentees, and the percentage present average was 90.5.

On Wednesday, the sixth, Colonel Wiedersheim, as the senior colonel, was placed in command of the brigade to conduct a practice review preparatory to the formal review which was held by the governor as commander-in-chief and Maj.-Gen. Hartranft, the division commander, on the following day.

For Saturday, July 30, Captain Huffington, of F, was detailed as officer of the day, and Lieutenant Deacon, of A, as officer of the guard; for Sunday, July 31, Captain Good, of B, and Lieutenant Kensil, of H, Lieutenant Thomas, of D, relieving him after 10 o'clock; for Monday, August 1, Captain Collins, of H, and Lieutenant Beck, of F; for Tuesday, August 2, Captain Rose, of A, and Lieutenant Filley, of E; for Wednesday, August 3, Captain Gilmore, of K, and Lieutenant Kensil, of H; for Thursday, August 4, Captain Kienzle, of G, and the Guard reported to the adjutant; for Friday, August 5, Captain Hastings, of D, and Lieutenant Ewing, of B.

The camp was broken on Saturday morning, the sixth; tents were dropped all at the same time, as signalled from regimental headquarters, and packed in accordance with instructions previously given the men. The command was promptly marched to the station, and thence proceeded by rail to its city destination.

In his report on the operations of his brigade for the year 1881, General Snowden sums up his references to Camp Reno as follows: "Of the beneficial results of this encampment too much can scarcely be said. The improvement shown at the close in drill, discipline, including military courtesy, *morale*, and efficiency, was very marked and proves beyond all question the propriety of establishing the yearly series of encampments."

On September 21, 1881, a General Order No. 20, of the current series, was issued directing the regiment to assemble at the regimental armory, Broad and Race Streets, at seven o'clock p. m. on Thursday, September 22, 1881, in state uniform, fully equipped, and provided with one day's cooked rations, to pro-

ceed to Washington "to participate in the funeral ceremonies of our late President, General James A. Garfield." To this order, why issued and how suspended, General Snowden makes this reference in his annual report: "The services of the brigade had been tendered and accepted, transportation procured, and full attendance of troops secured, but at the last moment it was decided that the ceremonies were of a character too modest to allow such a large display, and much to the disappointment of the soldiers the orders were recalled."

But regimental General Order No. 32 announced that "Monday, September 26, 1881, having been set apart by the President of the United States and the Governor of Pennsylvania as a day of humiliation and mourning as a tribute of sorrowful submission to the will of Almighty God, and of reverence and love for the memory and character of our late Chief Magistrate, James A. Garfield, this command will attend divine service in full-dress uniform, with arms, at the Church of St. Matthias, Rev. R. A. Edwards, chaplain, officiating."

In obedience thereto the regimental line was formed on Broad Street north of Cherry Street at 3 o'clock, and at 3.20 the column, moving left in front, marched directly to the church, Nineteenth and Wallace Streets, arms were stacked on the outside, placed under proper guard, retaken at the conclusion of the services, and the regiment returned to the armory. The colors were properly draped and the usual badge of mourning worn upon the sword belt and left arm.

The Yorktown Centennial, October 19, 1881, of significant import in the series of centenaries, had its patriotic incentive, that summoned to its commemoration representative men of civic, military, and naval affairs from at home and abroad. The President of the United States, foreign diplomats, governors of States, notably of the original thirteen, congressmen, legislators, jurists, soldiers of the army, the militia of the States, sailors, marines, ships of our own navy, officers who commanded and sailors who manned a squadron from the French navy, and a vast concourse of the people generally.

Yorktown had no better accommodations for "strangers and travellers" than it had when Cornwallis, under pressure of his

allied adversaries, had hastened his departure on this same day just one hundred years before. It had, however, a fine water front and splendid harbor, and all who could had come afloat and remained aboard. For others and those who preferred, the general government had erected quite a canvas city.

The National Guard of Pennsylvania was represented by detachments from the several regiments of the State, organized into a three-battalion, twelve-company regiment under the command of Col. Presley N. Guthrie, of the Eighteenth Regiment. Major John W. Ryan, of the Battalion of State Fencibles, was assigned to the command of the first battalion, and to that battalion was also assigned the quota supplied by the First Regiment: Company F, Captain Thomas E. Huffington, with 3 officers, 5 sergeants, 8 corporals, 33 privates—a total enlisted of 46 and an aggregate of 49.

This well-selected regiment, ordered to rendezvous at Philadelphia, was embarked there on board the steamer *Galatea*, chartered specially for the occasion as a transport. Favored with good weather and a fairly smooth sea, without accident or detention, the vessel reached its Yorktown destination in due course. There the troops debarked, going into camp under the canvas already provided for their accommodation. Participating in the various military events incident to the anniversary, the men permitted reasonable liberty, they and their officers satisfied with themselves and their performances, leaving behind them the record of a duty well done, the regiment after three days broke its camp for re-embarkation on the same transport. Again favored with a clear sky, but the sea a bit rougher, after a voyage devoid of incident, the vessel made her Philadelphia moorings, where formally dismissed, with the commendation of the commandant, the companies returned to their several rendezvous.

Of this expedition General Hartranft spoke officially thus: "While the trip was attended by some personal discomfort to the troops, I am happy to say that the reputation of the Guard for good conduct and efficiency was well maintained."

In the abolishing by law (the Act of 1881) of the two offices of paymaster and commissary, the regimental staff was seriously impaired. Two officers whose services had been of especial value

were deprived of their commissions. Captain William H. Taber, "who," as the order of July 11, 1881, announcing his retirement, stated, "always faithful, had been of so much service to the regiment," had at the request of the colonel commanding consented to remain as a volunteer staff officer, "and will be obeyed and respected accordingly." And of the withdrawal of the commissary, the same order spoke as follows: "In the retirement of Captain Henry L. Elder the regiment loses one of its oldest and most respected members. His faithful service of twenty years and his devotion to the interests of the corps have justly merited the confidence of the officers and men of the command."

Advancement and retirement had followed and were to follow in the line. Captain Horace See, of Company K, who had resigned April 3, 1880, was succeeded, February 28, 1881, by Captain J. Campbell Gilmore, who meanwhile had been in command as first lieutenant. Captain George K. Snyder, Jr., of Company I, had resigned June 20, 1881, and the vacancy was not filled, the company meanwhile remaining in command of First Lieutenant F. W. Weightman until February 13, 1882, when Captain Frederick P. Koons was elected to the captaincy. Captain Wm. S. Poulterer, of Company C, resigned October 4, 1881. The election of Captain Pearson Serrill Conrad as his successor followed, November 22, 1881. Captain Poulterer had contributed of his personal worth and soldierly efficiency to the upkeep of the regiment, wherever it had been his lot to serve. Besides he was of that group—Gardner, Allen, O'Callaghan, Ferguson, MacCarroll, Ogden, and others, "diarists," as it were, of Company C—who preserved the records of its old régime as invaluable chronicles for to-day of the doings of the many yesterdays.

The more than ten years' time-honored custom of holding a commemorative religious service at the church where the regimental chaplain was the rector or the minister was again remembered when, as postponed from February 19 on account of the inclemency of the weather, on February 26, 1882, the regiment and Veteran Corps were in joint attendance at the Church of St. Matthias. The Rev. Robert A. Edwards, the regimental chaplain and rector of the parish, with his assistant, Rev. W. M. Harrison, conducted the services, and the rector preached the ser-

mon. He selected a text, suggestive of the occasion, from Luke 1: 15: "He shall be great in the sight of the Lord."

The armory scheme had its beginning in the very early times, when, as has been seen, in 1862 a charter was procured and a company organized authorized to purchase a desirable site and erect a building suitable for the purposes of an armory, to be used and occupied by the First Regiment Infantry, Gray Reserves. The nation, so engrossed in the stupendous struggle for its own existence, had but little time for aught else, and the scheme, despite the manly efforts to sustain it, ultimately failed, and the charter became inoperative for want of use.

The matter does not appear to have been again seriously considered until when, at a meeting of the Board of Officers on June 3, 1874, on motion of Maj. Charles K. Ide, a committee was appointed "to take into consideration the subject of procuring an armory suitable for the regiment." The motion prevailed, and Major Ide and Captains Rolin (quartermaster) and Klauder were named as the committee. There were some negotiations and numerous propositions from owners to and by the committee to owners concerning properties likely to suit. One assumed something of a tangible shape. Mr. Addison Hutton as architect prepared and submitted plans for a building that it was proposed should be erected on an ideal site, the then vacant lot at the southeast corner of Broad and Locust Streets. Messrs. Alexander Whilden & Sons, the owners, had apparently received the proposition with some favor, suggested consultation with an architect, seemed disposed to go further, but the project never passed beyond the preliminary interviews and the preparation of the plans. Then Mr. John Rice, the contractor and builder, submitted a plan for the alteration of the Adams Express building, Sixteenth and Market Streets, into an armory, but a closer investigation proved the scheme impracticable. Another proposition from the same source to erect a temporary structure in West Philadelphia was dismissed "because of the location being so unsuitable."

On February 3, 1875, the committee seem to have submitted, as the records disclose nothing further, what was, in fact, a final report. It was full and in detail of their "exertions and inquiries

in endeavoring to secure accommodations for the command"; acknowledged "the activities displayed by Captain Allen and Lieutenant MacCarroll, of Company C"; "urging like laudable interest on each of the officers and men." There was no action on this report. None appeared to be necessary, as it was rather of progress than of conclusions, and the subject was for the time dismissed.

The substantial revival came when, in the absence of any previous definite action, the subject meanwhile under continuous discussion, a special meeting of the Board of Officers was called for October 23, 1878, where, again fully and freely discussed, the subject of the erection of an armory was referred to a committee of thirteen representatives of the Board, the Trust Funds, and the Veteran Corps, "to report such suggestions as they deemed proper in the matter." Besides the Regiment's Armory Fund, with its accumulations, there was quite a handsome sum returned by the State to the subscribers, citizens of Philadelphia, to a fund raised for the equipment of the Twentieth Regiment during the 1877 industrial disturbances; advanced for that purpose and not needed, it was afterward returned. This sum upon its return the subscribers had unanimously placed to the credit of the First Regiment Armory Fund. It amounted to \$11,902.15; the regimental trust fund had been accredited by accumulations to \$14,559.13. The two together aggregated the sum of \$26,461.28.

The project thus energized by this strong basic foundation, stimulated by the early subscriptions which followed the issuance of the circular of the General Committee—\$5,000 each from Maj. Edwin N. Benson and the Pennsylvania Railroad; \$1,000 each from Messrs. Drexel & Co., Mr. George W. Childs, Philadelphia National Bank, Philadelphia Saving Bank, and Philadelphia Contributionship; \$500 each from Mr. Wm. M. Singerly, First National Bank, Mutual Assurance Company, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, Fidelity Insurance and Trust Company, and Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, was materially strengthened by the forceful character of the committee, with Col. Theodore E. Wiedersheim as its chairman, which had been wisely selected in obedience to the directions providing for its appointment. Its

other members were Lieutenant-Colonel Gilpin, Major Bowman, Captains Muldoon, Snyder, Poulterer, Burroughs, Kienzle, Elder, and Taber, Lieutenants Tappey, Dole, and Conrad, and of the Veteran Corps, Colonel Ellmaker, Majors Kern and Allen, Lieutenants Charles J. Field and Henry S. Field. They were men of wide acquaintance and strong influence, well known and much respected. They were just such men as the chairman himself stood typical of, business man and soldier as he was, and aptly alluded to by Col. Wm. McMichael in his address as the orator at the laying of the corner-stone: "It was," he said, "just and fitting that on that day, so gratifying to all its friends, there should ride at the head of the First Regiment a prominent young business man of Philadelphia, who enlisted in its ranks originally as a private soldier, and through continuous and efficient service won those eagles which he now wears, illustrating the wise belief of these times, that genuine leadership comes from the ranks, and promoted by merit, rests its strength upon the free assent of popular approval."

Public sentiment was awakened and the movement popularized by the generous and hearty endorsement of the united press of the city. The editorial page was always open with words of encouraging comment and the news columns with items of helpful support. Every measure that would be furthered by publicity was given the widest circulation; all others that indicated material progress were speedily noticed. Fairs, functions, benefits, displays, whatever was intended to be productive of a financial result, were given prominent place. The organization from its earliest times was traced through all its perils and exposures, its dangers and vicissitudes, its ventures and successes. Contribution of itself as a unit and of the officers and men it had supplied from its ranks to the country, when it needed soldiers for battle, and to the State when it required them to maintain order and suppress violence, were all made the subject of special mention. The men of that time were ever profuse in their grateful acknowledgment of this needful aid, so freely and graciously supplied.

A charter was procured under the provisions of the Act of Assembly, approved April 29, 1874, through the Court of Com-

mon Pleas No. 1 of the County of Philadelphia, October 29, 1881, of an "organization and association named and known as the First Regiment Infantry of Pennsylvania." And the purposes for which the corporation was the more specifically formed were "for the education, training, and discipline of its members as soldiers for lawful purposes and service and for the erection, owning, and maintenance of an armory for the use and accommodation of its members and for the benefit and purposes of the corporation."

This "association," not to be a stock company, having no shares of stock, bears some of the characteristics of the "holding company" of to-day. Its membership was limited by its by-laws to the officers of the regiment, while they held their commissions; to the officers of the Veteran Corps while they were in office, and the past colonels of both organizations. It took title to the property, made contracts and engagements concerning it, managed its rentals and revenues, and assumed, adopted, and approved all that had been done of and concerning the new armory by the general committee. Col. Theodore E. Wiedersheim was elected president, Col. P. C. Ellmaker secretary, and Henry S. Field treasurer. The fifteen directors chosen for the first year were: Theodore E. Wiedersheim, Washington H. Gilpin, Wendell P. Bowman, James Muldoon, Thomas E. Huffington, Eugene Z. Kienzle, J. Lewis Good, Charles A. Rose, Harry O. Hastings, Samuel B. Collins, J. Campbell Gilmore, Pearson S. Conrad, F. William Weightman, George H. North, and William W. Allen.

Mr. Henry S. Field and Maj. William H. Kern each declining to serve as treasurer, Colonel Wiedersheim, at the unanimous demand of the Board of Directors, agreed to assume the onerous and responsible duties of that office, and to at the same time continue as the presiding officer.

Of the two important transactions the results of which passed from the general committee to the corporation, one was the transfer by a properly executed deed of conveyance of the lot at the southeast corner of Broad and Callowhill Streets, 140 by 220 feet, which the committee had purchased from Mr. John Wanamaker for the sum of \$80,000; and the other was the acceptance and approval of the architect's (Mr. John H. Windrim) plan for

an armory building, which had not only passed the scrutiny and observation of the general committee, but also the more critical military judgment of the regimental Board of Officers.

The following Building Committee was named by the Chair and approved by the Board of Directors: George H. North, P. C. Ellmaker, Washington H. Gilpin, William H. Kern, James Muldoon, William B. Smith, and William W. Allen.

The contract for the excavation, foundation, and cellar walls, stonework, etc., fell to Mr. Hugh Copeland as the lowest bidder, and for the interior, superstructure, and the far more pretentious portions of the building to Mr. George Watson.

The State Legislature had never been disposed to make appropriations for the building of regimental or company armories, though strenuous persuasive efforts and strong executive recommendations had been repeatedly urged in that direction. The First Regiment's armory was built by individual effort and paid for wholly through private sources. Whatever other regimental armory buildings there were that had been erected in Philadelphia, they were upon no such pretentious design, and but one other had been constructed so solely on a military basis. There were other buildings elsewhere, their plans, some of them, before the committee to guide their judgment, in selecting one of their own—some that surpassed, a few that equalled it, constructed with the public funds; but it is doubtful whether, built wholly by the individual, there was at that time any building in the country that met it in all its true military proportions. It was ornate, useful, centrally located, and at the same time sufficiently capacious to meet all the needs of its time.

The Building Committee was ever watchful to see that what was done was done properly, careful to note that what was contracted for was within the means at hand to pay for it, alert to see, too, that the lowest bidder was the best man and keen to keep him up to his bargain. When bids disclosed that designs had been conjectured beyond resources, a necessary pruning brought them back within their proper limits. After the work began disappointments were few; there was no complaint, any failure of the contractor, but little indifference on the part of subordinates, occasionally a real disturbance with the material men, but no serious breach was at any time threatened.

Colonel Ellmaker and Captain Muldoon, employed as solicitors, assisted materially at times by Colonel Wiedersheim and others, had given such satisfaction that on the termination of their first six months of employment it was "*Resolved*, That the steadiness and persistency with which the soliciting of subscriptions and the faithful attention to the various and often unpleasant duties connected with the erection of the armory have been performed by Col. P. C. Ellmaker and Captain James Muldoon merit the recognition and approval of the Board of Directors, and it is hereby ordered that their services be continued for the space of six months under the direction of the President of the Board." And as the work approached completion the Building Committee, "in view of the valuable services rendered by Captain James Muldoon in the past, as a member of the Building Committee, assigned him to the position of superintendent of the work, and requested the Board of Directors to confirm their appointment and continue his services as such superintendent until the completion of the contract with Mr. Watson."

That Colonel Wiedersheim in his highly responsible positions of colonel commanding, president, and treasurer of the Board of Directors, necessarily an ever-moving spirit in the enterprise, earned for himself a reputation for financial ability and business capacity is best attested from the fact that from then on in all public affairs of moment, ceremonial, functional, commemorative remotely or directly in touch with the military, he was always summoned as their executive head to the control and custody of the finances collected for their support.

It would be difficult to discover an enterprise that did so much and spent so little, that paid for everything it had agreed to promptly when it was due, with the single outstanding obligation of a \$40,000 mortgage only, as to in the end have its figures of \$200,000 on each side so nearly meet as to leave but the small balance of but \$279.02, and that balance to the credit and not to the debit of the general fund, as did this enterprise, the construction of an armory building for the First Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania. Its receipts from all sources amounted to \$200,320.19, and its disbursement for all purposes to \$200,041.17, leaving the balance in favor of receipts of \$279.02.

RECAPITULATION AS IT APPEARS IN THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER
MADE TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, JANUARY 1, 1885:

Receipts from all sources from July, 1879, to December 31, 1884..\$200,320.19
Payments 200,041.17

Balance \$279.02

Total amount of subscriptions, including rebates and
discounts \$89,409.53
Interest on balances 1,782.44
Fairs, benefits, and circus 39,637.82
Mortgage 39,900.00
First Regiment Trust Fund 14,559.13
Twentieth Regiment Trust Fund 11,902.15
Sundries as follows: Sale bonds, photographs, rent of
lot, sale of lumber, flag pole, keys, etc. 3,129.12
\$200,320.19

Paid Geo. Watson \$55,807.94
Interest on mortgage to F. Ayer 2,810.16
Salaries 9,650.00
Heating 3,575.00
H. Copeland, Contract 29,263.89
J. H. Windrim, Architect 4,680.39
Piling 800.70
Lot, Broad and Callowhill 80,000.00
Pointing 260.00
Screens, lightning rods, and range 460.00
Chandeliers 500.00
Extra plastering 220.00
Gun racks 865.22
Reflectors and gas lamps 712.50
Ladies' toilet in basement 276.66
Paving 2,267.05
Sundries 7,891.66
200,041.17

Balance \$279.02

There was official comment on the building first from the Adjutant-General's report, 1882, as follows: "The scheme for the erection of armories is still meeting with encouragement. The Third Regiment is fully completed and paid for. The cornerstone of the First was laid on the 19th of April. The walls are up to the first story and it is confidently expected that it will be occupied within another year from the coming spring. In a conspicuous and central locality in the city of Philadelphia, for what

it is intended, it will be a building that has never been equalled in the State and but rarely elsewhere."

And then Gen. Presley N. Guthrie, who had succeeded General Latta as Adjutant-General, in his report of 1883, dated February 14, 1884, said: "The First Regiment will occupy their new armory February 22. The armory is most perfect in its details and the regiment is to be complimented for their energy in overcoming the many details accompanying a work of this kind."

And in his report for the same year, 1883, General Snowden said: "The beautiful and commodious new armory of the First Infantry is nearly completed, into which that regiment proposes soon to move."

The work of construction went on as expeditiously as its business had been managed judiciously. The corner-stone laid April 19, 1882, the building was finished, dedicated and opened for occupancy February 22, 1884.

The ceremonies incident to the laying of the corner-stone made memorable the regiment's twenty-first anniversary. The commemorative demonstration of the 19th of April, 1882, was notable among the year's occurrences. It was an event prominent in military affairs and conspicuous as a civic remembrance. Henry M. Hoyt, Governor of the State, as presiding officer directed the ceremonies. The Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Pennsylvania, with Samuel B. Dick as the Right Worshipful Grand Master, laid the corner-stone. The Twenty-second Regiment National Guard of the State of New York, Col. Josiah Porter commanding, of national repute, its Veteran Corps, Col. G. W. Laird commanding, both in special attendance to honor their host and the occasion, were present as the guests of the First Regiment. The Mayor of the city, Hon. Samuel G. King, was an active participant. The First Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Geo. R. Snowden commanding, with the following organizations, their commandants having promptly accepted the invitation to parade in honor of the occasion: Second Regiment, Col. Robert Porter Dechert; Third Regiment, Col. Sylvester Bonnaffon, Jr.; Battalion State Fencibles, Major John W. Ryan; Gray Invincibles, Captain John T. Kennard; First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, Captain E. Burd Grubb.

The weather was not propitious. There was but a single

harassing feature, and this the weather supplied. The parade was made over the short route as published through a heavy rain-storm, and the column was reviewed in front of the Union League House by Governor Henry M. Hoyt, commander-in-chief, Maj.-Gen. John F. Hartranft, commanding the division, of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, Maj.-Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., and Hon. Samuel G. King, mayor of Philadelphia. General Snowden commanded the column, made up of the troops of his brigade, the Twenty-second New York, the First Regiment, parading with its guest, and the Veteran Corps of each. The First Regiment's field return on this occasion showed an aggregate of 654 in line in full-dress uniform, the largest turnout it had made since the reorganization in 1866 under the Act of 1864. The aggregate of each company was as follows: A, 57; B, 71; C, 55; D, 53; E, 58; F, 61; G, 60; H, 60; I, 55; K, 60; field and staff, 14; bands, 50. The Veteran Corps numbered 82. Upon arriving at Broad and Callowhill Streets, the Twenty-second New York and the First Regiment were massed on the lot and the rest of the column moved on and was dismissed.

There was then the scholarly opening address of Governor Henry Martyn Hoyt, the impressive Masonic ceremonies of the laying of the corner-stone, and the masterly oration of Col. William McMichael. A gem as a literary production, an eloquent historic compendium to be remembered and preserved, it was given a place in the pamphlet which published the proceedings, and must have one here.¹

The services concluded with the benediction pronounced by the chaplain, the Rev. Robert A. Edwards, when both commands were marched to their quarters and dismissed. The officers of the First entertained the officers of the Twenty-second, and, letter for letter, the companies of the home regiment paid proper care and attention to those of the visiting command. A complimentary dinner was given at St. George's Hall by the First's Veteran Corps to the Veteran Corps of the Twenty-second. A military and citizens' reception under the auspices of the First Regiment followed at the Academy of Music in the evening—a representative gathering, a social event of brilliancy, the season's pronounced success, honored by the attendance of officers

¹ See Appendix.

of distinction in both the army and navy, and graced by the best of people from our own and other cities. Gilmore's Band, with the choicest of that great artist's selections, furnished the music.

A writer in a periodical published yearly by the Thirteenth Massachusetts Regiment, says in that for 1910: "The hours passed in camp are, I think, the most pleasant in the soldier's memory, and the scenes of which perhaps, except the battles, are the oftenest referred to."

The annual encampments were effectively instilling the soldierly instincts and the incidents of the one, repeated through the year, passed on to the next, and still on to the following, all intermingled and canvassed for contrast and comparison, improvement and example.

The cook-house, in times of campaign and battle universal disseminator of worthless forecasts, in their absence, had lost much of its former prestige. Yet "cook-house talk" found opportunity in other and concurrent lines of the soldiers' trade that in a way still preserved some of its traditions.

The cook of the olden time was an all-around sort of a genius. At one headquarters, when inquiry was made, he winced on his v's. "Well, George, what are you going to have for dinner to-day?" prone to the one dish, his reply usually was, "Weal and vegetables."

And on another occasion, at Mine Run in the late November of 1863, the lines were established during the night, under cover, as it was thought, with expectation and preparation for an assault in the morning. Over the swale and upon an opposite hilltop was the enemy, heavily entrenched. Our lines were but imperfectly covered, and with the dawn he opened heavily with his big guns. A cook from one of the New England regiments, a little protected by a rise in the ground, intently engaged in the preparation of a breakfast for his brigade headquarters, oblivious to the shelling, keen of perception, discovered a group of English officers, here for close observation of one of our campaigns, rapidly seeking cover. With that long-drawn speech, a part of his very self, forgetful of proprieties, he let out quite effectively: "Is that the way you English fellows come to see a fight? As soon as you get a right good chance, you forget the fight and look after yourselves."

The encampment at Lewistown, Pennsylvania, Camp John Fulton Reynolds, August 5 to 12, 1882, had an air of the real about it in its construction, location, layout, and management, in the spirit, gait, carriage, and snap of the men that preserved a remembrance that they were in closer touch with the soldier of the field than they had been on other like occasions.

These first impressions were fully sustained by the result of the inspections. The First Regiment, with a percentage present of 87.19 out of an aggregate of 603, a total present of 529, an absent list of but 74, attained a general average of 96.1. The Eighth Regiment made the best record in the State, with an aggregate of 585, a total present of 561, absent 24, its percentage present was 95.9, and its general average 98.3. But there was no regiment of the entire division with a general average below 90.

The regiment left the armory, Colonel Wiedersheim in command, fully equipped, groomed, and appointed for the field, at eight o'clock on the evening of the fourth of August, 1882, for the performance of a seven days' tour of camp duty at Camp John Fulton Reynolds, located on the Juniata, near Lewistown, preceded two days before by its camping party under command of Captain James Muldoon, of Company E. The annual encampment prescribed by law was this year composed of the three brigades, the entire division, with Maj.-Gen. John F. Hartranft in command. In a most healthful region, located on gently sloping hillsides, the grounds were well drained, the water supply for all purposes was plentiful, and, the weather proving most favorable, the camp was long remembered as one that made for much improvement and greater usefulness.

In his report as division commander for the year, General Hartranft gives the number in the division present on the fifth of August as 7280 and absent 813, aggregate 8093; and on the 11th, the day before the closing, as 7167 and absent 1004, aggregate 8171. The percentage present was 94.3. Of the number of absentees, 138 were sick and the remaining 866 were absent on account of illness or other substantial reasons. And of the camp itself and its results, the general said: "I was pleased to observe a very general improvement in the condition and discipline of the troops, and am sure the lessons of the encampment will show good results in the future."

The regimental daily routine, published in general orders, did not vary materially from that previously prescribed for like occasions. Saturday, August 5, Captain P. S. Conrad, of Company C, and Lieutenant William Ewing, of Company B; Sunday, August 6, Captain J. Campbell Gilmore, Company K, and Lieutenant George E. Deacon, Company A; Monday, August 7, Captain Samuel B. Collins, Company H, and Lieutenant G. W. Thomas, Company D; Tuesday, August 8, Captain H. O. Hastings, Company D, and Lieutenant E. S. Barnes, Company K; Wednesday, August 9, Captain Charles A. Rose, Company A, and Lieutenant C. T. Kensil, Company H; Thursday, August 10, Captain F. P. Koons, Company I, and Lieutenant James A. Filley, Company E; Friday, August 11, Captain T. E. Huffington, Company F, and T. C. Sherborne, Company C; Saturday, August 12, Captain E. Z. Kienzle, Company G, and Lieutenant Louis K. Opdyke, Company B, were each respectively detailed for officers of the day and officers of the guard.

Lieut.-Col. Washington H. Gilpin was detailed for brigade field officer of the day for August 10, and Major Wendell P. Bowman for August 6.

Religious services in front of regimental headquarters, on Sunday, conducted by the chaplain, largely attended; the annual inspection on Monday by the adjutant-general of the State; company, skirmish, battalion drill, brigade manœuvres, the division review by the governor and commander-in-chief on Friday turned off in a manner to elicit special commendation, the breaking of the camp on Saturday, the 12th, and the same day the regiment's return to Philadelphia, and Camp John Fulton Reynolds was a memory.

In the regimental general order that followed the close of the encampment the following paragraph appears:

I. The colonel commanding desires to express his thanks to those officers and men who by faithful attention to duty at Camp John Fulton Reynolds enabled the regiment to occupy a high position in the Division of the State.

Captain R. H. Hall, Tenth United States Infantry, a keen observer, was the inspecting officer assigned by the War Department. In his thorough, exhaustive, and detailed report he draws this conclusion:

Viewing the entire division of the National Guard, or even considering the brigades, the force appears to be fairly instructed and disciplined. The school of the soldier, although now more than ever before of the highest importance, as so much depends on the individual soldier when bodies of troops fight in dispersed order, seems to be very generally neglected.

The regiment during the year had been making some progress with the rifle. The score of the two regiments competing for the division prize was the Thirteenth, 210; and the Sixteenth, 202. Next followed the First Regiment, leading the rest of the State with a score of 197. The number of marksmen had increased to 51, with Geo. W. Coulston, of Company C, so long a master at the target, making the highest score—48. Their names were published in Regimental General Orders No. 2, of January 16, 1883, announcing that "honorable mention is made of the following officers and men of the command, who, having qualified at the Stockton Rifle Range during the past year, are hereby awarded the marksman badge, to be worn on all occasions when on duty." Of the officers, there were: Adjutant H. Harrison Groff; Captains J. Lewis Good, P. S. Conrad, J. Campbell Gilmore, H. O. Hastings; Lieutenants Geo. E. Deacon, H. De C. Brolasky, N. A. Williams, A. L. Williams, H. C. Roberts, William Ewing, and Louis K. Opdyke.

On October 18, 1882, J. Wilkes O'Neill was promoted to be the surgeon to fill the vacancy that followed the resignation of Alonzo L. Leach, Charles H. Willitts advanced to be senior assistant surgeon, and William W. Van Valzah, having also resigned, H. Augustus Wilson was made the junior assistant surgeon. Henry Avery, Jr., honorably discharged as sergeant-major, Frank Davis was appointed to succeed him September 25, 1882. William D. Bennage was made commissary-sergeant October 2, 1882, vice Davis, advanced. On October 20, Alexander Y. Davidson was announced as quartermaster-sergeant, vice Roberts, honorably discharged.

The centenary day had been effective in the creation and execution of schemes for the commemoration and celebration of centennial events highly creditable to the country. Others were to follow. Meanwhile a bi-centenary was upon us. Philadelphia was to honor the founder and commemorate the founding and settlement of the province of Pennsylvania two hundred

years after that October of 1682 when the good ship *Welcome* had brought William Penn across the stormy seas and landed him safely in the city of his creation on the shores of the Delaware. The occasion was one of novel features, costly displays, pageants, parades, festivities, great gatherings, and much oratory. The military demonstration on the day set apart as "military day," Friday, October 27, is the incident of the celebration that is of special concern here.

In his general order of August 17, 1882, Colonel Wiedersheim had included this announcement: "The Command will at once place itself in condition for the fall campaign, and it must carry off the laurels on the occasion of the parade of the division in this city on October 27, in celebration of the Bi-Centennial of the State of Pennsylvania." And from what was said by the Hon. James Rankin Young, a journalist of high repute, the then well-known "S. M." Washington correspondent of the *Philadelphia Evening Star*, of the First Regiment in its proportionate share of an entire page of that paper devoted to the parade, the regiment profited by the admonition and certainly made good the injunction of its commanding officer. The following is an extract from Mr. Young's story in the issue of that paper of Saturday, October 28:

The Philadelphia Brigade appeared to the best advantage, all the commands being out with full ranks and in first-class condition. But this came from the fact, probably, that they had no railroad travelling to do. It is not doing injustice to the others to say that Colonel Wiedersheim's regiment, the First, carried off the honors of the day. There was a swing and a dash about the men of the First, in their marching, which seemed to indicate that they knew they had the best of the thing, and they intended to hold on to it. There was a style that was captivating in the whole command, from the handsome and soldierly Colonel, the staff and line officers, the splendid band, fife and drum and bugle corps, down and along the line to the rear, where were the non-commissioned staff and the bearers of the water buckets. I suppose the regiment turned out the greatest number of men of any command in the line. Colonel Wiedersheim evidently takes great interest in his command, else it could not have made the splendid appearance it did to-day. The musical department was a great feature, and I have seen nothing like it outside of New York City.

The newspaper count of the "militiamen veterans [Grand Army of the Republic] and cadets in line" was 17,529. Of the National Guard besides the Pennsylvania division, there was the New Jersey brigade, composed of the Third, Sixth, and

Seventh Infantry, Battery A of Elizabeth; the Delaware militia; the colored detachments from Washington and Baltimore; the Capital City Guards, the Washington Cadet Corps, the Baltimore Rifles, and the Monumental City Guards.

The column, under the command of Maj.-Gen. John F. Hartranft, moved promptly at eleven o'clock, and General Snowden's First Brigade, which had been directed to form on Fitzwater Street, west of Broad, swung into the column, as soon as the rear of the Second Brigade, which it had been instructed to follow, had passed the point of junction. "The proficiency," says one report, "shown by the National Guard in its movements and evolutions was far superior to the great parade of July 4, 1876." The improvement since the consolidation of the ten into the one division had made itself as manifest to the observer outside the ranks as an intrinsic betterment had long been known to the workers within them. The route completed, the review held,—the troops made an imposing appearance,—the afternoon was well along before the procession was over and the parade dismissed.

The editorial comment that followed was to the National Guardsmen a most encouraging remembrance of the ceremonies attendant on this Pennsylvania bi-centenary celebration. The following is illustrative of its general tenor:

THE MILITIA AT THE BI-CENTENNIAL: The parade of the organized militia of the State yesterday was one of the most impressive features of the week and made a bright finish to the outdoor festivities of the Bi-Centennial. . . .

Thus the troops that paraded yesterday may trace their military ancestry not quite to the days of Penn, yet to a period equally heroic and down through a most illustrious line. . . .

The men whom Hartranft may be proud to lead are the legitimate descendants of those who followed Armstrong and Bouquet and Wayne and Sullivan, who helped to establish the freedom of the Commonwealth and time and again defended it from armed foes without its borders and within. . . .

It was a distinctly military organization throughout, compact, well-disciplined, well-drilled, and well-equipped, in a uniform meant for service and not for show, and marching with that firm step that belongs to men who are confident of themselves and of one another. It was the first time that the whole military establishment of the State—the division of three brigades and fifteen regiments, with independent battalions, artillery and cavalry, a marching army of nearly seven thousand men—had been brought together for a parade like this, and a better opportunity could not have been had to show how complete is the organization for the public defense in Pennsylvania to-day. . . .

The lights are out, the flags are furled, the crowds are scattered. But the memory of this week will linger long in the heart of every true son of Pennsylvania, making him more than ever proud of the great Commonwealth of which he forms a part.

The New York Twenty-second was not tardy in substantial acknowledgment and generous recognition of hospitalities and courtesies tendered on the occasion of their visit on the 19th of April to participate in the ceremonies incident to the laying of the corner-stone of the new armory. A committee of some thirty officers and men of the Twenty-second, with Col. Josiah Porter as its chairman, on its arrival in Philadelphia on the evening of the 5th of January, 1883, was met at the Colonnade Hotel by a committee of like numbers from the First Regiment and escorted to the Rink Building, Twenty-third and Chestnut Streets. There the First Regiment at eight o'clock in full-dress uniform, 600 strong, Colonel Wiedersheim in command, received Colonel Porter and his committee. Then in an appropriate speech Colonel Porter, in front of the regiment, on behalf of the Twenty-second, "in cordial recognition," as he said, "of the kindness, courtesy, and attention extended to them by the First Regiment during their visit last spring presented this set of national, State, and regimental colors, two right and left guidons and four markers guidons." "It commemorated a notable event in his regiment's history and he had esteemed it a great compliment to have been selected to participate in the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the new armory when so many other regiments would have gladly responded to the call." Colonel Wiedersheim followed, accepting with generous thanks this manifestation of the feeling on the part of the Twenty-second, saying in conclusion: "Now and hereafter we must ever regard this souvenir of your visit as a tie of unalterable friendship." A review of the First followed, the regiment presenting a fine appearance, executing all movements with great precision. A banquet at the Union League to the committee of the Twenty-second by the officers of the First concluded the very pleasurable incident.

What return does the guardsman render the State for these opportunities of brief intervals for festivities, for the precious sentiment of association and companionship, the service engen-

ders, worthily cherished and ever remembered, for the encouraging comment he is permitted to enjoy from an appreciative public, and for the satisfaction he boastfully measures out to himself when he draws his conclusion that he has done the State some service? The trivial sum he has received for pay at the encampments he has not considered in the reckoning. This was all he got from the service; he spent much more for the service.

The year 1883, typical of other years, is a good year to submit for the guardsman, what for that year were his renderings to the State, and let others if they choose estimate their value. There were no conspicuous happenings: the annual encampment, the anniversary celebration, the divine service in recognition of February 22—the rest was routine.

Company drills were held every week in the year except for two months in the summer, and seven days out of those were devoted to the encampment. A fine was imposed for non-attendance. Special drills were frequent and often there were company functions. There was a stated meeting of the company and of the Board of Officers monthly: at the one everybody was required to be present; at the other, officers only. The intervals of leisure were frequently interrupted with a summons for a school of instruction, board of examination, special sessions for one purpose or another, civic or military. The captain, at all times subject to call, frequently delayed his own affairs until his military duties had first been disposed of. Besides he was under bonds to look safely to the care and watch closely to the custody of the public property in his keeping. Proportionately a like responsibility rested upon subaltern and rank and file as well. Then books, accounts, documents, papers, were to be constantly kept and muster rolls, returns, reports repeatedly made.

This was the schedule of events for the year specifically announced from regimental headquarters. The set-up drill (par. 16, Upton's) preparatory to a coming inspection, and induced doubtless by Captain Hall's official reference to the lack of individual instruction, was particularly enjoined. Battalions, two of three and a third of four companies, each respectively under the command of Colonel Wiedersheim, Lieutenant-Colonel Gilpin, and Major Bowman, were to be drilled at the regimental armory on the evenings of February 6, 12, and 28. In com-

pliance with instructions from brigade headquarters, regimental orders fixed the evenings of Monday; March 19, for Companies D, F, I, and K; Tuesday, March 27, Companies A, E, and G; Wednesday, March 28, Companies B, C, and H; for inspection by Major A. L. Wetherill, brigade inspector, when company commandants would "be required to exercise their companies in battalion and company drill, setting up, guard mounting, including relieving and posting sentinels." A company property inspection was published, six companies March 27, and four companies April 2, by Col. P. Lacey Goddard, inspector-general of the State. Regimental inspections, one of four and two of three companies, by Colonel Wiedersheim, Lieutenant-Colonel Gilpin, and Major Bowman, were fixed for the evenings of April 10, 11, and 16. The regular spring inspection made by Major A. L. Wetherill, brigade inspector, was held at the Rink Building Monday evening, May 7. A street parade in full-dress uniform, with a dress parade in front of the Union League, was announced for Saturday evening, June 9; a regimental inspection by battalions, by the three field officers, on October 13, 15, and 17; and battalion drills, also under command of each of the three field officers, respectively on November 17 and 19 and December 5.

The more significant feature in the celebration of the twenty-first anniversary in no way impaired the zest for the commemoration of the twenty-second. Besides the usual street parade, the command was present at the Forepaugh show, where a benefit was given by its proprietor and the entire gross receipts appropriated in aid of the armory fund. There were about five hundred men in line, not including the members of the Veteran Corps, who turned out to the extent of nearly one hundred. The annual banquet of the Veteran Corps followed in the evening at the Union League. The affair was in charge of Comrade Jacob E. Hyneman. The gathering was made the occasion for the presentation to the Corps by Lieutenant John A. Wiedersheim of a handsome pair of silk guidons.

Col. George H. North presided at the dinner, and in his opening remarks called attention to the fact that the oldest colonel of the First Regiment, Charles S. Smith, aged eighty-six years, who carried a musket in 1814, and Col. Peter C. Ellmaker, the

first colonel of the First Regiment Gray Reserves, were present, as were also two of their successors, General Latta and Colonel Wiedersheim. Major-General Hartranft was the chief guest of the evening, and in replying to the toast, "The National Guard of Pennsylvania," said in substance that he had always held a high opinion of the First Regiment and that his ambition during the past ten years had been to bring up the standard of the entire Guard to such as that occupied by the First. He referred to the apathy of the public concerning the National Guard until they were convinced of its efficiency, and said that the reputation given abroad to the militia was probably greater than it was entitled to, because the organization was not perfect. There was much to be learned and much hard work for the militiamen.

To-day the variety in the "problem" makes every manœuvre a new creation; the same system of discipline, drill, and instruction, long in vogue in the past, and still operative, the orders for the encampments but repeated themselves. From Saturday to Saturday, August 11 to 18, was designated as the time, Camp McCall as the name, Phoenixville as the location for the encampment of the First Brigade—this was the alternate year for brigades—for the year 1883. The town, well known as a centre of thriving industries, is on the Schuylkill twenty-seven miles from Philadelphia, and the camp site was about a mile beyond, to the north and west. The camp, it was supposed, was named in honor of Brig.-Gen. George A. McCall, an eminent citizen of Chester County, a graduate of the West Point Military Academy, a soldier of distinction in the Florida and Mexican wars, the well-remembered commander of the celebrated Pennsylvania Reserve Division of the Army of the Potomac. But this was not the fact; it was called for Col. David McCall, "a hero," so said a newspaper report, "whose history is known to those who gave the title to the encampment, but which the rest of mankind, especially those of the younger generation, will never ascertain."

The regiment, with Colonel Wiedersheim in command, fully equipped, assembled at the armory at seven o'clock on the morning of the 11th, and was moved promptly by rail to its camp destination. Company commanders, so it was provided, were to be held responsible for the attendance and continued presence of their men; if employers refused their employees permission to

join the ranks, the facts were to be reported; no leaves of absence or furloughs were to be granted until after the 20th, and then only upon surgeon's certificate, or irresistible domestic or business reasons. Hours of service and duty, drills, parades, guard mounts, were announced in general orders.

Company books, inspection rolls, and property returns, it was enjoined, should be in complete order and ready to be delivered to the inspecting officer on Monday, August 13, at seven o'clock A. M., when the regiment was to be inspected by Brig.-Gen. Presley N. Guthrie, the adjutant-general of the State. As the result of this inspection, out of an aggregate of 586, present 522, absent 64, the regiment attained a percentage present of 89, and a regimental rating of "superior," numerical values having been abandoned and the use of words resumed.

And to the encampment generally General Guthrie, in his annual report for 1883, makes this allusion: "The National Guard went into camp for seven days, commencing August 11, First Brigade at Phoenixville. The First Brigade is most perfect in its organization; General Snowden having the brigade almost entirely in Philadelphia has been able to personally know its deficiencies and correct the same."

Anticipating the arrival of Governor Pattison on the same day, the regiment reached the camp, Colonel Wiedersheim had published his order of August 11, directing the command to assemble at 5.30 P. M. for the ceremony of dress parade in front of brigade headquarters, the parade to be witnessed by Governor Pattison and General Hartranft. The following report, included in his other matters from the camp, was made of the event by a Philadelphia *Press* correspondent:

The commander-in-chief had not been in camp ten minutes before the First Regiment of Philadelphia massed upon the plateau in front of his headquarters. The Governor, previously advised of the colonel's announcement of the morning, had named the hour, and the ceremony was proceeded with. The regiment mustered nearly 400 men and they made a beautiful showing, their white trousers and blue uniform contrasting handsomely with the greensward of the field. After the parade the officers were personally presented to the Governor.

On the conclusion of the Sunday morning inspection, August 12, the regiment, at the invitation of its rector, Rev. Dr. Stock-

ton, tendered through the regimental chaplain, Rev. Robert A. Edwards, attended divine service at St. Peter's Church in Phoenixville. A camp service, conducted by Rev. Dr. Henry C. McCook, chaplain of the Second, was largely attended by both officers and men, with Governor Pattison, Generals Hartranft, Guthrie, and Snowden, as attentive listeners. The preacher's text was from Romans, eighth chapter, thirty-seventh verse: "In all these things we are more than conquerors through Him that hath loved us," and his theme was of the moral victory over wrong convictions.

The afternoon drew an immense crowd from the neighborhood to witness the brigade dress parade. A bit of the gossip of the occasion for what it is worth, is thus transmitted to posterity in a special despatch to the *Press* of the day's doings:

"I want to see the general," said a brown-eyed little beauty to one of the pickets on duty near the outskirts of the camp. "Which one?" asked the sentry, halting and coming to a carry arms. "Why, the handsome one." was the reply; "it's no harm to look at him, is it? I've forgotten his name, but he's awfully nice." "Don't know who you mean," replied the soldier, with a smile. "All of 'em are pretty good lookers. Go down there to the Fencibles' camp and see Major Ryan. Won't cost you anything to look at him." And the picket came to a right shoulder, wheeled, and resumed his tramp.

And here is another, from the same correspondent, the one for amusement, the other in earnest:

An example of soldier-like behavior was shown in the City Troop, when one of the members came 1900 miles to obey Captain Grubb's order to go into camp. The trooper had gone to Dakota, and wrote home for a leave of absence. This was refused and he was ordered back. He came by the first train.

The regiment, through with its inspection at four o'clock on the afternoon of the 13th, joined the brigade for the annual review by the Governor, and the ceremony impressively disposed of, he left with his staff for the encampment of the Second Brigade at Williamsport. The review was said to be one of the most creditable to the troops among the many others that had been specially commended. The step was regular and the alignment and distances generally good. The few errors that drew attention were an occasional awkward salute, now and then a failure to turn the head and eyes at the proper time.

Thursday was a *dies non*. A rain-storm from the northeast set in an hour before reveille and continued throughout the day. Mud was everywhere, dry feet nowhere; the rainfall was incessant; except guard mount, all military exercises were suspended, and the time was devoted to such preparation for breaking camp as the moisture permitted. A clear day followed, then another, sunshine hastened what the rain had delayed, and by noon on the 18th everything in readiness, the camp was broken with due formality, and by the middle afternoon, the seven days' tour of duty over, the troops satisfied that it had ended by no means to their disadvantage, were once more back to their quarters.

A rifle competition between the teams of the First and Sixth Regiments was not specially commendatory to either, but the Sixth had the better of it. With five shots each and a possible individual score of 50, the total of the team of the Sixth was 287 at one hundred yards, and at two hundred 221, while the First's total was at one hundred 275 and at two hundred 217.

The First Regiment score was:

	100 yards	200 yards
G. W. Coulston	21	20
R. C. Ballenger	17	9
S. N. Ware, Jr.	20	20
G. Post	18	7
F. Elms	18	17
W. Cairns	17	12
L. E. French, Jr.	19	16
C. Hathaway, Jr.	21	18
A. Renner	19	14
H. S. Wright	18	18
L. Byron	21	11
W. W. Abbott	21	15
J. J. Mountjoy	22	22
G. R. Walton	23	18
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	275	217

On September 27, 1883, Col. Theodore E. Wiedersheim and Lieut.-Col. Washington H. Gilpin were re-elected to their respective offices for the further term of five years. Colonel Wiedersheim, the eighth colonel of the regiment, was the first to have completed his full five years' term and the first to be re-elected.

In his annual report for the year 1883 General Snowden makes allusion to this re-election as follows: "It is gratifying to mention the re-election of those zealous and capable officers, Colonels Wiedersheim and Gilpin."

On March 5, 1883, Sergeant Milton W. Orme, of Company K, had been made sergeant-major, vice Frank Davis, honorably discharged; and on March 26, 1883, Sergeant T. H. Gallagher, of Company B, had been appointed quartermaster-sergeant, vice Alexander Y. Davidson, honorably discharged. L. C. Tappey, Jr., had resigned as first lieutenant and quartermaster. General Order No. 28, September 27, 1883, announcing the re-election reappointed the staff with intervening substitutions that have already been noticed. Henry O. Roberts was named as first lieutenant and quartermaster, Captain William H. Taber was to continue as volunteer paymaster, as was Sergeant Thomas H. Heath, whose records for accuracy and penmanship have rarely been equalled, as regimental clerks. The reannouncement also included Charles Ouram as hospital steward and William T. Baker as drum major—two faithful, long-continuing, and painstaking men, ever as prompt to execute as they were efficient to perform.

The two assistant surgeons resigned within a few months, and on November 26, 1883, Francis Muhlenberg was appointed assistant surgeon in place of H. Augustus Wilson, and on January 25, 1884, Alexis Dupont Smith in place of Charles H. Wilitts. Captain Eugene Z. Kienzle, Company G, resigned May 12, 1884, and First Lieutenant Albert L. Williams was elected to succeed him, June 17, 1884. On April 10, 1884, Milton W. Orme was elected second lieutenant of Company C, and Granville M. Post, of F Company, was appointed sergeant-major, and on the same day William D. Bennage, Jr., having resigned, Edward L. Barter, of Company H, was named as commissary-sergeant.

On January 24, 1884, General Order No. 3, in its first paragraph announced that "through the exertions of the officers and men of the command, the Veteran Corps, and the liberality of the citizens of Philadelphia, this regiment has succeeded in erecting an armory, which it is hoped will be a credit to the organization, and formal possession of the building will be taken

on February 22." The regiment was ordered to assemble in full-dress uniform at 8.15 o'clock in the evening of that day at the old City Armory, Broad and Race Streets, preparatory to its movement out of that armory and into the new one, at Broad and Callowhill Streets.

The opening ceremonies were designated in the current reports of the event as one of the most elaborate social affairs of the season. "From half-past seven until nearly nine o'clock a constant stream of guests poured into the beautiful building and in an exceedingly short time filled every available seat or passed from room to room, admiring the elegance and beauty of almost everything within." At nine o'clock the regiment, under the command of Colonel Wiedersheim, with the Veteran Corps at its head, left the Broad and Race Streets Armory and marched into the drill-room floor of the new quarters, greeted by the applause of the vast gathering there assembled. The regiment massed in column by divisions in front of the platform temporarily erected for the occasion. The ceremonies were opened with prayer by the chaplain, Rev. Robert A. Edwards. Col. George H. North, chairman of the Building Committee, followed, and after detailing exhaustively the measures, means, and labors then so successfully ended formally handed over the keys of the armory to the commanding officer of the regiment, concluding as follows: "Men of the regiment, for nearly twenty-three years you have been homeless. To-night the ladies, the citizens, the officers of the army and navy, and National Guard unite to welcome you to a home beautiful and commodious. Take it and guard it carefully, and may you have within it peace, happiness, contentment, and prosperity." Colonel Wiedersheim fittingly replied on behalf of the regiment: "The mere acceptance," he said, "was easily done; the responsibility came in holding the trust sacredly for the purposes to which it was dedicated." He recognized how well Colonel North and his co-workers had filled their trust, "impressed as he was with the value of the inheritance that had come from honored names borne upon the rolls of the regiment." He urged the members to guard well their trust as a proof of their appreciation of what the good people of the city had done for them.

Both addresses were frequently interrupted by applause. The exercises over, the companies were marched to their company quarters to dispose of their accoutrements, whence they returned to the main drill room to extend the courtesies, hospitalities, and attentions incident to such an occasion.

Among those present of especial prominence, civic and military, were: Governor Robert Emory Pattison and Adjutant-General Presley N. Guthrie, with the departmental staff officers and aids; Maj.-Gen. John F. Hartranft, of the Pennsylvania Division, and Maj.-Gen. William J. Sewell, of the New Jersey Division of the National Guard; Brig.-Gens. James A. Beaver and George R. Snowden; Col. Robert P. Dechert, of the Second Regiment; Major John W. Ryan, of the State Fencibles Battalion; Captain E. Burd Grubb, of the City Troop; Col. William Ludlow, U. S. Engineers; Commander Higginson, U. S. Navy, and other officers of the U. S. S. *Ossipee*; and, as representing the New York Twenty-second, Captains Milderberger and Priest, Lieutenant Doty and Surgeon Duncan; Messrs. Wharton Barker, George I. McKelway, William C. Allison, Francis Wells, Major Edwin N. Benson. Hon. William B. Smith, mayor-elect, a former highly appreciated captain of Company A, was conspicuous as a recipient of much congratulation.

Colonel Wiedersheim's General Order No. 5, of February 25, 1884, congratulatory of the present, content with the past, expectant of the future, is a well-constructed valedictory of the occasion:

I. The Colonel commanding congratulates the officers and men of the Command upon the successful occupation of the new armory, on the evening of the 22d inst. The appearance and numbers of the Regiment—the cordial support of our Veteran Corps—the encomiums of the Commander-in-Chief, the presence of so many distinguished Army and Navy Officers—the interest manifested by the entire National Guard of the State, as evinced by the large number of officers who honored the occasion, and the flattering remarks of so many of the City's representative business men, all combined to make every member feel proud of his connection with the First Regiment.

II. The Command should now increase in numbers, selecting only the best material, discipline rigidly maintained, prompt and full attendance at Company drills and a ready and cheerful obedience to all the requirements of a National Guardsman—thus showing to those who have taken such an interest in the organization that it will always merit their confidence and support.

The twenty-third anniversary was modestly disposed of by a commemorative street parade in full-dress uniform at four o'clock on the afternoon of April 19, and as the annual church service had lost its place on the calendar, other events intervening, Sunday, April 6, was designated instead of the usual day in February, and the regiment and Veteran Corps in attendance, the chaplain, the Rev. Robert A. Edwards, officiated at divine worship in his own Church of St. Matthias on the afternoon of that day.

General Hartranft had formally recommended, and the Harrisburg authorities had long had in contemplation, the selection of Gettysburg for the division encampment. Its rich historic remembrances, its natural attractions, its advantageous sites had helped, the then wholly inadequate rail facilities for the speedy concentration of troops had hindered the execution of the project.

The project as eventually consummated, as announced in general orders from division headquarters, fixed the location for the annual encampment for 1884 as at Gettysburg, and named the time from Saturday to Saturday, August 2 to 9. It made for the Guard much repute. The most conspicuous event out of the usual course was a visit to the camp and review of the division by Lieut.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, commanding the Army of the United States. A headline to an article in a leading journal that fully and in detail described the encampment and summarized its events read: "A military spectacle not seen since the war." Adjutant-General Guthrie, in his report for the year, said of it: "It was apparent to all who witnessed the inspection that the enlisted men have advanced greatly in drill, discipline, and efficiency." And General Hartranft, in his report as division commander, concluded his specific reference to it as follows: "Our expectations have been realized in the steady improvement of the Guard since it has been sent into annual encampment. It could readily be seen from year to year; its manoeuvres and ceremonies impressed Lieutenant-General Sheridan, commanding the United States Army, with such effect that he has made very kind mention of the command in his annual report to the President of the United States."

General Sheridan and Secretary of War Lincoln were delighted with the camp, and General Sheridan permitted the fol-

lowing to go out as his view of the conditions and the situation as he stated it to "S. M.," the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Evening Star*: "That scattered as our regular army is over so much territory, he sometimes imagines he commands nothing except on paper. But the camp here shows him that if necessity required it he could have an army equal in numbers to the largest in Europe in a very brief time. He said further that his visit here had convinced him that Pennsylvania comes nearer probably than any other State in the Union in appreciating what a national guard should be. It ought to be the duty of every other State, he thought, to emulate her example."

The First Regiment left its armory on the morning of Saturday, the second of August, under the command of Colonel Wiedersheim, with a full complement of officers and men, and reached its camping-ground before nightfall. There was little variance in the usual rigorous routine of drill, discipline, and instruction. The men were held more closely to the camp lines than heretofore, and no absences were permitted after three o'clock in the afternoon, that the ranks might be full for all ceremonies of parades and reviews, and especially so that there might be no mistakes or misunderstanding of a full comprehension of the orders then usually promulgated for the next day's duties. The usual church service, conducted by the chaplain, Rev. Robert A. Edwards, was held on Sunday morning, the 3d inst., at ten o'clock.

The regiment was paraded on its color line in heavy marching order for the annual muster and inspection by Adjutant-General Guthrie at 8 o'clock on Monday morning, August 4. Out of an aggregate of 602, 565 present, and 61 absent, the command attained a percentage present of 89.9, and a regimental rating of "very good."

There was the usual review by the governor and commander-in-chief on Friday, August 8, and the special review by Lieutenant-General Sheridan on Wednesday, August 6. A division rifle range was established under the immediate charge of Lieut.-Col. E. O. Shakespeare, division inspector of rifle practice. Among others of the details from time to time ordered to report to the range were Captain P. S. Conrad, Company C; Lieutenant Chas.

Hathaway, Jr., Company F; Sergeant Geo. W. Coulston, Company F; Corporal George R. Walton, Company F; Corporal J. G. Stanley, Company G; Corporal W. Abbott, Company D; and Private J. J. Mountjoy, Company F. Markers not members of the team, as it was its turn were supplied from the regiment.

The camp was broken on Saturday, the 9th, amid all the dampness and discomfort incident to the proverbial Gettysburg rain-storm, without which no encampment in that vicinity seemed ever to be complete. The First Regiment was the last of the troops of the First Brigade to leave, "and marched into the cars which remained and which it filled to the last seat." Colonel Wiedersheim was the last to board the train, and this squib is told of him by a newspaper correspondent as his parting words:

"We arrived in the rain and we are leaving under a cloud," he laughed, as he boarded the platform of the officers' car.

"But the First isn't under any figurative cloud," was observed.

"No; I am proud to say that not a word of fault can be found with the First; and I believe that the other colonels of the First Brigade can say the same of their regiments. The men have all behaved splendidly in camp, and in my command I have had scarcely a single case of disciplinary punishment, the worst offences having been absence in town without leave, and we have had scarcely enough culprits to keep the camp streets clean."

Company D on its return, with Captain Hastings in command, detached itself by permission for the test of an endurance march. General Snowden in his annual report gives the expedition this commendatory notice, making special mention of the repellent weather, that rather favored the abandonment than the execution of the project:

The soldierly spirit [he said] of this command [First Brigade] is well illustrated by the calmness and indifference with which they endured the storm of the 7th of August on the occasion of the review by the Commander-in-Chief and in the respective marches of the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry and Company D, First Infantry. . . . Captain Hastings by permission left Gettysburg by way of Mount Holly Springs on Saturday evening at 5 o'clock in the midst of a severe rain-storm, halting at nine o'clock at Centre Mills, ten miles out; he reached Carlisle, a distance of 28 miles, on Sunday at half-past one, with his command in fair order. The march, however, was not conducted with as much compactness and attention to the wants of the men as could be wished. It is a pleasure to note such spirited example of the performance of duty under adverse and trying circumstances; they reflect much credit on all concerned.

The following is from a newspaper account:

The Company consisted of Captain Harry O. Hastings, First Lieutenant H. J. Crump, Second Lieutenant Thomas A. Edwards, Sergeants Eugene A. Linnard, Harry Binder, L. F. Smiley and Lewis C. Gratz; Corporals J. V. Ellison, A. W. Deane, Roland L. Goodman, William Shimer, and W. W. Abbott, and Privates C. H. Allen, George Adams, Ormond Rambo, Frederick English, S. S. Shalcross, W. H. Rothermel, W. Barger, Andrew Cattell, Charles Dittrich, W. C. Holbrook and George Newton and Fifer Esquirrell, a volunteer from the drum corps, and the officers, servant and quartermaster. The rest of the company, much against their desire, remained to arrange the camp stores and came by rail. The company and its officers have been warmly praised by the brigade commanders for what they accomplished. No one fagged out, and beyond being footsore in consequence of improper foot-gear, they all returned in excellent condition. The time from the camp to Carlisle was the same as made by the City Troop, though the latter rode horseback.

S. M., in his interesting correspondence from Gettysburg of August 8, 1884, to which the Philadelphia *Evening Star* of the next day gives several columns, writes just as if some one had met him on the street, knowing of his visit, and asked him what he thought of the Guard's Gettysburg encampment, in a sort of diction winning at all times, but especially attractive when read in after-times, as it tells the story as if it were at the very time itself. This is what he says of the First Regiment and the country around about:

We reserved for the last our visit to Colonel Wiedersheim's nobby First Regiment. Here we found a camp that ought to be a model, but we were told it cost the regiment a good deal of extra money to secure the improvements they have over the camps of the other regiments. Colonel Wiedersheim has a fine body of men and he never misses a point to show them off and thus secure for them the encomiums their appearance is bound to bring.

Colonel Wiedersheim's reception of General Sheridan and the Secretary of War, when those gentlemen were making a tour through the camp of each command, was a point that caught Sheridan's eye immediately. Wiedersheim did the thing in true military fashion by having each man in the regiment stationed in front of his quarters, and as the visiting party passed salute them in silence. The other commanders allowed their men to form in groups and to cheer as they suited. That was all wrong, as it is not good military ethics to accompany a salute with noise or boisterousness of any kind.

Then in the review Wiedersheim saw his opportunity to give the First a send-off before the ten thousand people who were present by wheeling his command after having passed the reviewing point into battalion front and sending them down the slope on the double quick, and then suddenly, when a fourth way down the field, wheeling them in another direction by column of fours and running them on the double quick for at least a half a mile

to their quarters. It was a pretty movement, and the novelty instantly attracted the attention of everybody present. As a natural consequence, the question on every one's tongue was, "What regiment is that?" . . .

The country is rich and beautiful the entire distance, and with proper railway facilities it would be a great pleasure to make the trip. The town of Gettysburg has the same sleepy and sluggish look that all country towns have. The people have comfortable houses and look contented, as if they enjoyed life; that is, the life a country town affords one. The camp is located a mile and a half south of the town. It stretches for a mile or more along the west side of the Emmittsburg road. Across this road a few yards back was the battle line of the Union troops who received the celebrated charge of eighteen thousand Confederates under the command of Pickett. The road is on a slight ridge and the tents of the camp are on a gradual slope. Beyond the tents is the field used for the drill and parades. It extends back for about half a mile to another ridge, which was the Confederate line of battle.

The service in after years learned a bitter lesson for its failure properly to enforce wise regulations for a better sanitation in camp and field. The endorsement of a high authority for the First Regiment's careful foresight in this behalf appears through its staff correspondent in the columns of the *Philadelphia Press* of August 9, 1884:

Colonel Black, of the regular army, who was commandant at West Point just before Upton was, inspected the kitchens and sinks of the First Regiment yesterday and was agreeably surprised at the excellent order. To Dr. Muhlenberg is largely due—as executive officer—the splendid sanitary arrangements so heartily approved by Colonel Black.

By a special order of August 6, 1884, issued from regimental headquarters in camp at Gettysburg, Company H, Captain Samuel B. Collins commanding, with one day's cooked rations, was detailed to report for special duty to Lieut.-Col. Alex. Krumbhaar, assistant adjutant-general, at 7.30 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, August 7. And the order concluded with this injunction, that "this company has been selected with the belief that its tour of duty will reflect great credit upon the company and regiment." Though there seems to be no directly connected sequence between this and what followed, Company H, organized for a better perpetuation in the First Regiment of the heroic and patriotic memories of the 118th Regiment (Corn Exchange) Pennsylvania Volunteers, was back to Gettysburg again within a few weeks in compliance with Special Order No. 65, Headquarters First Brigade National Guard of Pennsylvania of August

27, 1884, which read as follows: "Captain Samuel B. Collins, Company H, First Regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania, is hereby granted permission to parade his command for the purpose of accompanying the 118th Regiment P. V. Association as a military escort to Gettysburg upon the occasion of the unveiling of a monument to their dead upon that field, September 6, 1884."

In the absence of Colonel Wiedersheim, temporarily in command of the brigade, the following General Order No. 32, of August 22, 1884, announcing the decease of Col. Charles S. Smith, was published by Lieut.-Col. Washington H. Gilpin:

The Lieutenant-Colonel commanding announces with regret the death of Col. Charles S. Smith, which occurred on the 20th inst.

Colonel Smith entered the military service of the State in 1819 and later became a member of the Artillery Corps of Washington Grays. In April, 1861, one of the founders of the Regiment, he was made captain of Company A, First Regiment Gray Reserves. He was promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment in 1863, and served in the campaign in the Cumberland Valley in the summer of that year. On the formation of the Veteran Corps of the Regiment he was made its colonel, and retired from that position in consequence of his advanced years. His record as a citizen and guardsman is worthy of emulation; his death makes the first gap in the ex-colonels of our regiment.

The national colors will be displayed from the regimental armory at half staff until the day of the funeral. The regimental colors will be draped and the officers wear crape for the period of sixty days in respect to his memory.

The commissions of Major Bowman and Captain Muldoon expired during the year 1884, and Brigadier-General Snowden in his annual report makes this pleasing allusion to their re-election: "The disposition to retain experienced and capable officers is well illustrated in the re-election respectively . . . of Major Bowman and Captain Muldoon, the veterans of two wars. These gentlemen have served long and faithfully and their unanimous re-election is a deserving recognition of their zeal and capacity."

On October 30, 1884, Company G, Captain Albert L. Williams, accompanied by the Old Guard Artillery Corps of Washington Grays, Captain Jacob Loudenslager, commander, paraded as the funeral escort to the remains of Brevt. Brig.-Gen. George Alexander Hamilton Blake, United States Army, who died on



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October 27 at his Washington residence and was buried from this, his home city.

A tradition was abroad that General Blake had secured his first appointment in the Regular Army from the strong impression the Artillery Corps of Washington Grays had made upon President Jackson for drill and discipline on a visit to the White House, as the corps passed through Washington on its way to another locality, the President at that time offering a lieutenantancy in the army to the first sergeant and he declining, it was said Blake was named in his stead.

The tradition doubtless had its origin and no doubt some effect on Blake's subsequent appointment from a happening when the corps visited the White House on the 21st of February, 1832, on the occasion of its pilgrimage to the tomb of Washington in commemoration of the centenary of his birth,¹ and graphically told of by Col. William Houston Patterson in his manuscript history of the Artillery Corps of Washington Grays, vol. I, pages 198 and 199. The work is now in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. "From the mass," so reads the history, "of cumulative tradition surrounding this Mt. Vernon excursion, we cull the following concerning the visit of the corps to the President of the United States, Gen. Andrew Jackson. As the President approached the right of the line Johnson's Band crashed forth "Hail to the Chief." The President, discovering he had not the right step, promptly changed and, passing along the line, looked every man in the eye. In coming to a *Present arms*, the bayonet of one of the muskets struck a large and costly cut-glass chandelier; Jackson's eye instinctively fell upon the hapless handler of the musket, not in reproof, but in military curiosity to discover the effect of the accident upon the man's steadiness; but finding him apparently unconcerned and motionless as a statue, a gratified smile passed over his face, and he afterwards expressed his admiration of this evidence of the high discipline of the corps and proffered to the hero of this occasion (Benjamin K. Fox) a commission as first lieutenant in the United States Army. Fox was compelled to decline the appointment." Blake joined the corps in 1831. Attentive, looking for promotion, which

¹ See Appendix for itinerary.

was not far away, he was doubtless a participant in this excursion. Though it is not at all likely that his presence was in any way recalled when a few years later he sought his appointment, yet there is scarce a doubt that the incident and occasion were well remembered.

General Blake, appointed by President Jackson, June 11, 1836, a first lieutenant in the Second Dragoons, served with distinction through three wars, the Seminole War, the Mexican War, and the War of the Rebellion. He was made a captain December 3, 1839; brevet major August 17, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the affair of San Augustine, Mexico; major First Dragoons, July 25, 1850; lieutenant-colonel May 31, 1861; colonel First Cavalry, February 15, 1862; brevet brigadier-general, March 13, 1865, for gallant and efficient service during the Gettysburg Campaign, and retired after forty years of service, December 15, 1870.

General Blake had always retained his connection with the Artillery Corps of Washington Grays, and at the time of his decease was an honorary member of the corps and of the Old Guard.

A fair and bazaar, eminently successful, but not so resultful as its predecessor, attractive in its every feature, interjected with its many novelties, was held at the new armory building for the two weeks following Saturday, November 15, 1884. Society lent it an energy, the best of society's best women were in active management, leading men and women gave it their presence, and there was everywhere universal encouragement and support.

Another jam of people [as one report read] attended the First Regiment Armory Fair last night. Hundreds of tickets were sold at the door and the crowd besieged the entrances during the evening until it seemed that the great hall could hold no more people. Already visions of colossal wealth fill the eyes of the militiamen, and the most satisfactory evidence is assured to them that the debt hanging over them on account of their handsome building will be cleared off.

But with a later report these assurances vanished:

It was a success, but it is to be feared that it did not catch on to the expectations of its projectors. The great public were there in suffocating crowds, beauty blazed in the glow of electric lights, benches and corners were found for soft dalliance, and the music of the band gave step to the promenade. And that is just what they did. They dallied and they walked. They did not spend. The dude shivered when he was *stuck* with a *pin-cushion*, and the response of the solid man was, "Give me a chance on the gun."

The opening was without formal ceremony. The regiment was assembled at 4.30 o'clock on the afternoon of the fifteenth, marched into the drill-room and the companies dismissed to their respective booths. All drills and military exercises were suspended for the two weeks and the officers and men were enjoined and urged to lend every effort and spare no exertions toward helping the enterprise to a successful outcome. There was a Woman's Supervisory Committee. They adopted a code of rules and regulations, which was approved by the general committee for the government of the fair. This code officers and men were required to faithfully observe and strictly comply with.

Though otherwise a pronounced success, the venture did not yield the substantial results secured by its predecessor. It was by no means, however, a financial failure. With all its obligations met, the quite respectable sum of \$12,167.45 was the profit and loss balance in its favor.

With a view to such a critical observation that defects might be noted, delinquencies developed, and errors pointed out, the colonel commanding announced an inspection by himself for January 28, 1885. On February 2, that his labor might prove effective, he published a circular in which with a determination to uncover everything that needed to be corrected, he specially noted and severely rebuked the delinquencies his inspection of 28th ult. had disclosed. While the manual showed improvement and the uniforms were in good condition, many of the trousers needed overhauling, chevrons required readjustment, and though figures, letters, and keystone of the men were mostly in good order, yet quite a number of the belts needed to be blackened and polished and brasses cleaned. With better attention given to the inside of the piece the arms would be much improved. "Spitting on the floor cannot be tolerated; it must not occur again." The condition of the belts and shoulder-straps of officers needed to be bettered. The small number present was discouraging. An examination of the rolls showed that the same men who had been absent at the inspection had been previously absent at the battalion drills. "No use to the command, they should be discharged." Several of the companies had but half their total enlisted "present," while two had 40 and 42 "absent," respectively; nor were all of their officers there. Radical faults

evidently exist in these organizations. They must be discovered and removed or the organizations take the consequence.

Nor was this arraignment for delinquencies confined solely to occasions specially instituted to ferret them out. Later on in this same year, 1885, something of the same tenor followed. Neglect of proper observances to assure the best of sanitation in the camp of that year found in a general order an incisive insistence for the adoption of corrective measures for a more thorough and effective policing. And also in the same order there appeared this uncanny paragraph: "The inspection of this morning showed many of the pieces in a horrible condition and many others only fair, which would not pass the inspecting officer. The men must keep at them until thoroughly cleaned."

It so happened that in the year 1885 the usual character of its observance and the day itself were in full accord, and on Sunday, February 22, 1885, the regiment in full-dress uniform, without arms, and the music without instruments, was paraded for attendance on divine service on the afternoon of that day at the Church of St. Matthias, conducted by its rector, the regimental chaplain, Rev. Robert A. Edwards.

A cautionary circular from regimental headquarters of January 3, 1885, sounded a note of preparation for participation in the ceremonies incident to the coming inauguration of the Hon. Grover Cleveland as President of the United States, as follows:

The adjutant-general having decided that the division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania shall participate in the inaugural ceremonies at Washington, D. C., on the 4th of March next, it becomes necessary for this command to put itself in shape to make an appearance there that will sustain its well-earned reputation and meet the expectations of its many friends in that city and others who will be present on that occasion and who have a very high opinion of it and are anxiously awaiting our arrival. We will be placed in competition with the various well-disciplined and drilled organizations of our own State and the crack commands of other States, notably the New York Seventh, which has promised to parade over 700 men, and we must therefore get to work at once to recruit, drill, and equip and make every effort to present ten companies of twenty-four files front.

The regiment in full winter uniform, band and drum corps, field and staff mounted, provided with three days' cooked rations, left the Broad and Washington Street depot at eight o'clock on the evening of Monday, March 2, for the inauguration. Headquarters in Washington were established in the building known

as the Douglass Mansion on I Street between Second and Third, where the command was quartered. The regiment was formed for its direct participation in the ceremonies on the morning of the 4th at nine o'clock on I Street, right resting on Second Street. The day was well gone before the conclusion of the affair, and that night the regiment returned to Philadelphia. Glittering uniforms, vast crowds, discomfort, delays, much enthusiasm, were the incidents, as usual, attendant on the occasion.

The First Brigade paraded an aggregate of 2093. In his annual report for the year to Adjutant-General Guthrie, Major-General Hartranft briefly summarized the event and the success that came of Pennsylvania's participation in it as follows: "You also participated with the division at the inaugural ceremonies of President Cleveland and know how the Pennsylvania troops were received by that vast audience on account of their soldierly bearing and solidity in movement. Every Pennsylvanian present was proud to call them his fellow-citizens."

General Order No. 18, of April 16, 1885, made announcement as follows:

The Colonel commanding announces with much regret the death of Charles K. Ide, formerly Major of this Command, which occurred at noon on the 15th inst.

Major Ide was one of the founders of our organization, serving at different times as First Sergeant, Lieutenant, and Captain of Company D, as well as Adjutant and Major of the Regiment. He filled every position with rare ability and was faithful in all the relations of life to his friends and to his companions in arms.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, 18th inst., and as a mark of respect to his memory the order for the anniversary parade of the Command for that day is hereby countermanded; a subsequent date for the celebration will be hereafter announced. The national colors will be displayed on the armory at half staff on the day of the funeral.

As postponed, the twenty-fourth anniversary commemorative parade took place on the evening of Saturday, June 6, 1885, concluding with the ceremony of a dress parade in front of the Union League.

The spring inspection, so far at least as the First Regiment was concerned, had been disappointing; there was still an urgent call for "better turn-outs." In order that the men might make arrangements for their summer holidays and for a general im-

provement, the time for the annual encampment, July 25 to August 1, 1885, was announced as early as April 20. The encampments were to be by brigades. That of the First Brigade to be known as Camp Muhlenberg, was to be located near Elwyn station, beyond Media, on and in the vicinity of the Delaware County Fair grounds.

The annual encampment, July 25 to August 1, 1885, followed a lengthy season of unprecedented drought. No rain had fallen in the vicinity of the Camp Muhlenberg location for upward of sixty days. The proximity of the camp to Philadelphia had on the opening, Sunday, the 26th, brought thousands to the grounds, and the threatening clouds of the early afternoon, the precursors of a deluging rain, had kept thousands more away. The religious exercises of the morning in all the regiments, and in which in those of the First Chaplain Edwards had preached a sermon inveighing against profanity, urging a sounder morality, as typified in the life and now forcefully suggested in the death of General Ulysses S. Grant, had been concluded without interruption from the approaching disturbance. With the military features for the later afternoon, notably the Brigade Dress Parade, the brigade commander was not so fortunate. They had scarce been concluded ere the storm broke, and the troops reached their quarters a wet, bedraggled, sorry-looking set of soldiers. There was not a soldier in the camp, however, who did not welcome with an appreciative greeting the rain that broke the drought and the storm that tempered the heat.

There were no weather interruptions during the rest of the week, and all specific details and requirements, the better performance of which had been so urgently pressed in circulars, orders, and instructions, were vigorously prosecuted. Aside from the close pursuit of all the immediate calls of company and regiment, there was the usual review of the brigade by the governor and commander-in-chief on the afternoon of Friday, the 31st, and the annual muster and inspection of the regiment by Adjutant-General Guthrie at the very early hour of five and a half o'clock on the morning of the same day. As the result of this inspection, out of an aggregate of 586, the regiment with 522 present and 64 absent secured a percentage of 89.9 and a regimental rating of "superior."



FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. G. P.
(PRESENT UNIFORM)
1885-1911

The rifle practice for the year increased the number of qualified marksmen 23—from 71 in 1884 to 94 in 1885. Among those who led were George W. Coulston, F, with a score of 49; C. R. Walton, F, 48; Lieutenant C. Hathaway, F, 47; C. W. Root and L. Ryan, 45 each; W. W. Abbott, D, 45; and Captain J. Campbell Gilmore, K, 42.

A significant feature of the 1885 annual encampment, which was broken with the usual formalities at the time prescribed, Saturday, August 1, was the famous endorsement of the inspecting officer, Col. William J. Volkmar, an assistant adjutant-general of the United States Army, of the general efficiency of the Pennsylvania National Guard and its worthiness of emulation by other States seeking to advance their military proficiency. The following are extracts from his very exhaustive report of the result of his official observations on that occasion:

The National Guard of Pennsylvania so justly enjoys a reputation for solid worth that its system of organization and supply may be profitably studied by every Commonwealth desiring to provide itself with a proper military safeguard against domestic danger. . . .

In marksmanship and in drill, in the administrative departments and in those of supply, the National Guard of Pennsylvania excels as a unit, but in details of prescribed courtesies to superiors when on duty, and in individual personal appearance, there is too much laxity. . . .

What most forcibly impressed me was the desire of everybody to learn and improve. The aim of all seemed to be to approach as nearly as possible to the methods of the regular army and with this aspiration the National Guard of Pennsylvania cannot fail to become constantly more and more a credit to itself and to its earnest officers, whose untiring efforts show how much they held the interests of their commands at heart.

The death of General Grant was announced to the regiment on July 23, 1885, in the following regimental General Order No. 30:

I. General Ulysses S. Grant, U. S. A., retired, and ex-President of the United States, died at Mt. McGregor, New York, at 8:08 this morning. It is unnecessary to refer to the services of the distinguished dead—his life, patriotism, unswerving fidelity to his country in the time of need, his wonderful ability as a military leader, his integrity as a statesman, are but part of the country's history.

II. The colors of the regiment will be draped and the officers wear the usual emblem of mourning for thirty days and the national colors at the regimental armory be placed at half staff until after the day of the funeral as a mark of respect to his memory.

The funeral obsequies were announced to take place in the city of New York on Saturday, August 8, the remains to rest in the Riverside Park mausoleum, and General Order No. 38, of August 4, 1885, from regimental headquarters, directed that to participate in the funeral ceremony of General Ulysses S. Grant the regiment would assemble at the armory on Friday, August 7, at 11 o'clock P. M., equipped in State uniform, white garrote collars, cauteens, white trousers in knapsacks, with blankets rolled, to proceed thence by rail to the city of New York, and, while there to be quartered in the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment National Guard State of New York.

On Friday evening the armory of the regiment at Broad and Callowhill Streets presented an animated appearance. Leaving the armory at the hour prescribed, the regiment, followed by a large crowd of spectators, marched down Broad Street to the Pennsylvania depot, where a train in waiting, consisting of sixteen cars, was promptly boarded and started on its journey to its Jersey City destination, which it reached at 4.30 on Saturday morning.

The citizens of Philadelphia showed their appreciation of the character and standing of the First Regiment as an exponent of the city's military by making generous contributions to the fund to defray the expenses of their attendance on the funeral obsequies of the nation's distinguished soldier, and the members of the regiment responded by turning out in full strength, nearly 600 men, the strength of the companies being as follows: Company A, 58 men; Company B, 64 men; Company C, 50 men; Company D, 46 men; Company E, 60 men; Company F, 50 men; Company G, 50 men; Company H, 52 men; Company I, 51 men; Company K, 55 men; the band and drum corps numbered about 40.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS WHO PARTICIPATED IN PARADE OF FIRST REGIMENT, GRANT'S
FUNERAL, AUGUST 8, 1885.

Field—Colonel Theodore E. Wiedersheim and Major Wendell P. Bowman.

Staff—Acting Adjutant C. T. Kensil; Quartermaster Harry C. Roberts; Paymaster William H. Taber; Surgeon J. Wilks O'Neill, M.D.; Assistant Surgeon Francis Muhlenberg, M.D.; Assistant Surgeon Alexis Dupont Smith, M.D., Chaplain Rev. Robert A. Edwards and Special Aids J. Houston Merrill and Walter F. Sykes.

Non-Commissioned Staff—Sergeant-Major G. M. Post; Quartermaster-Sergeant T. H. Gallagher; Commissary-Sergeant George L. Walker, Jr., and Hospital Steward Charles Ouram.

Drum-Major W. T. Baker; Bandmaster Albert Andress.

- Company A—Captain, H. deC. Brolasky; First Lieutenant, George E. Deacon; Second Lieutenant, Kirk W. Magill.
- Company B—Captain, J. Lewis Good; First Lieutenant, William Ewing; Second Lieutenant, Geo. L. Ploutz.
- Company C—Captain, Milton W. Orme; First Lieutenant, R. G. Stinson.
- Company D—Captain, Harry O. Hastings; First Lieutenant, H. J. Crump; Second Lieutenant, T. A. Edwards.
- Company E—Captain, James Muldoon; First Lieutenant, James A. Filley; Second Lieutenant, Henry Schroeder.
- Company F—Captain, Thomas E. Huffington; First Lieutenant, George Eiler, Jr.; Second Lieutenant, Charles Hathaway, Jr.
- Company G—Captain, A. L. Williams; First Lieutenant, G. K. Morehead; Second Lieutenant, Josiah Torr.
- Company H—Captain, Samuel B. Collins; First Lieutenant, Clarence T. Kensil, acting adjutant; Second Lieutenant, F. B. Thompson.
- Company I—Captain, Frederick P. Koons; First Lieutenant, L. E. French; Second Lieutenant, J. Dallett Roberts.
- Company K—Captain, J. Campbell Gilmore; First Lieutenant, R. R. Bringhurst; Second Lieutenant, A. J. Diamond.

The following story, told contemporaneously through the newspapers, better preserves the recollection of the regiment's participation in this conspicuous event in the nation's history than if it were now presented in another form:

The First Regiment during their New York trip wore the regular State uniform and carried knapsacks, blankets, and canteens. The field and staff officers were mounted, horses being in readiness for them at the armory of the Twenty-second New York Regiment. No military organization in the Grant funeral parade marched with more soldierly precision or met with more general commendation than the First Pennsylvania Regiment.

When the First Regiment left the armory of the New York Twenty-second Regiment to take their assigned position in the line of the grand parade, they attracted considerable public attention. It was not caused by the gaudiness or otherwise attractive appearance of their uniform, for they wore only the regular United States army garb, and the only difference between them and the "regulars" was their white pants, which were put on, as stated, at the armory of the Twenty-second New York Regiment. What attracted so much attention and was the cause of so much favorable commendation was the almost perfect marching of the First Regiment and the particularly neat and clean appearance of the men.

The regiment was the cynosure of all eyes, and the frequent clapping of hands by the multitude that thronged the sidewalks as they passed by was the spontaneous testimonial awarded them for their military proficiency, and it must be borne in mind that as far as dress was concerned they would have been passed by unnoticed. It was the true soldierly deportment of the men themselves that created such enthusiasm as the regiment marched over the route, and it may be truthfully said that the thousands of Philadelphians who viewed the procession felt a sensation of pride and satisfaction that the Quaker City was so well represented in the military line.

But what most of all enures to the preservation of a military reputation is official recognition, which General Shaler certainly supplies in his highly complimentary letter to Colonel Wiedersheim:

HEADQUARTERS 1ST DIVISION, N. G. S., N. Y.

New York, Aug. 10, 1885.

COLONEL THEODORE E. WIEDERSHEIM

First Regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania.

Colonel: I regret exceedingly that in the multiplicity of duties on Saturday last I had not the opportunity to meet you and express my gratification at your visit to New York with your fine regiment. Everywhere the praises of your command, for excellent appearance made and almost perfect marching, were to be heard.

I would thank you to say to your officers and men that all New York was pleased to have them visit this city and join in doing honor to the memory of the great patriot soldier and ex-President. Pennsylvania has reason to be proud of her First Regiment for its soldierly bearing and excellent discipline, and I feel personally honored in having so fine a regiment under my command for even a short time. Very sincerely yours,

ALEXANDER SHALER,

Major-General.

Colonel Wiedersheim's congratulatory circular of August 11, 1885, well adapts itself to supply a fitting conclusion to what has already been said:

CIRCULAR

The colonel commanding takes occasion to congratulate the command upon its satisfactory and handsome appearance in the parade of the escort column in the obsequies of the illustrious General U. S. Grant in New York City on the 8th inst.

Your soldierly bearing, discipline, and marching have received the most flattering commendations while the daily press of our own city gives us all possible credit; the papers of New York City also accord us the honors with the New York Seventh and Twenty-second Regiments, which of itself is most complimentary.

Our thanks are due and extended to those generous and patriotic friends—citizens of Philadelphia—by whose liberal contributions we were enabled to represent this city as well as the National Guard of the State.

The outdoor military demonstrations for the year 1885 concluded with a parade of the First Brigade on Thanksgiving Day, November 26, of which General Snowden in his annual report speaks as follows: "Thanksgiving Day, November 26, the brigade was paraded, weather unpleasant, pavements in slippery

condition, but on the whole the parade may be regarded as successful."

Through resignations, expirations of term, promotions, the regimental roster in captaincies and field officers had been subjected to numerous changes.

Lieut.-Col. Washington H. Gilpin, after a long and faithful service in the ranks, in the line, and in the field, had resigned, July 20, 1885, and on October 19, 1885, Major Wendell P. Bowman was elected to succeed him. Captain Thomas E. Huffington's election to the majority followed, November 14, 1885, and the vacancy thereby created in his company, F, was filled by the election of First Lieutenant George Eiler, Jr., to the captaincy, November 30, 1885. The commission of Captain Charles A. Rose, of Company A, expired by limitation February 27, 1887, and on the same day Captain Howell DeC. Brolasky was elected his successor. Captain Pearson S. Conrad, Company C, resigned May 11, 1885, and on June 4, 1885, the vacant captaincy was filled by the election of First Lieutenant Milton W. Orme. On November 18, 1885, First Lieutenant Clarence T. Kensil was elected captain of Company H, vice Captain Samuel B. Collins resigned. The commission of Captain J. Campbell Gilmore, Company K, expired by lapse of time February 28, 1886—he is to reappear in the National Guard service in a higher rank, with a wider influence and enlarged responsibilities—and First Lieutenant Robert R. Bringhurst was, on July 6, 1886, elected to succeed him. On April 7, 1887, Dr. Edward Martin was appointed assistant surgeon, vice Dr. Francis Muhlenberg resigned March 4, 1887.

The usual permission from brigade headquarters followed the application to parade the regiment, and in accordance therewith in full-dress winter uniform, without arms or music, the regiment attended divine service on Sunday, February 21, 1886, at the Church of St. Matthias, the rector, Chaplain Robert A. Edwards, officiating.

There was also the usual commemorative recognition of the twenty-fifth anniversary, April 19, 1886, by a street parade of the regiment in full-dress uniform accompanied by the Veteran Corps, with Colonel Wiedersheim in command of the column, on the afternoon of that day.

The annual State encampments for the year 1886, July 10 to July 17, were by regiments. That of the First Regiment, known as Camp Winfield Scott Hancock, in honor of that distinguished soldier, a Pennsylvanian who had died during the year, was located near Devon, on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, seventeen miles out from Philadelphia on private grounds, "generously granted," said Colonel Wiedersheim, as commander of the camp, "by their patriotic and public-spirited owner for the use of the regiment free of charge." Company commanders, as a fitting recognition of the favor, were enjoined to especial caution by the adoption of such measures for their care that when restored to their owner they would be in the same good order and condition as when they came into the regiment's keeping.

And it is altogether likely that they were, for in the annual report of his brigade for the year 1886 General Snowden said: "The camp of the First Regiment was a model of cleanliness and neatness." His report concludes as follows: "In their reports, herewith forwarded, colonels commanding approvingly speak of the superior advantages attained by the trial of the regimental encampment over those of the brigade or division system of encampments." . . . "As an encampment," concludes General Snowden, "it was worth trial, especially in view of diminished expenses, but as a permanent feature of the service it has not shown sufficient excellence to warrant its adoption."

This was the last year of Adjutant-General Guthrie's four-year term, and he sums up the conclusion of his service as follows: "The morale and *esprit de corps* of the Guard is of the highest, its commissioned officers of intelligence and ability, and the State has every reason to be proud of its National Guard."

At the annual muster and inspection on Saturday, the 17th, the last day of the encampment, with an aggregate of 558, 469 present, 89 absent, the percentage present was 81.4. There is no regimental rating reported, either in figures or in words. Those of the companies, under the several heads of "military bearing," "discipline," "school of the soldier," etc., with ratings in words, "superior," "very good," etc., alone are supplied.

The following is a field return which stood for the average attendance at the encampment:

F. and S.	Band	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	
Com. of. . . 5		3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	31
En. Men . . 5	27	38	50	33	34	46	37	43	43	39	41	436
	10	27	41	53	36	36	48	40	46	46	41	467

The qualified marksmen for the year had increased to 138, with the highest scores, 48 each, accredited to Lieutenant C. W. Hathaway, Jr., and Geo. W. Coulston, Company F. Colonel Wiedersheim had made a score of 31 and Lieutenant-Colonel Bowman one of 33. In the matches for the State prize, shot for at Scranton, the regiment stood third: Thirteenth, 324; Sixteenth, 319; and First, 293.

Major John W. Ryan, commanding the State Fencibles Battalion, who carried with him the scars of battle and the honors of war as a soldier of the Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, and who, through his special aptitude as a tactician and disciplinarian, had won for his battalion a nation-wide fame, died on the morning of October 22, 1886. His death was announced to the regiment in a general order of that day, and "as a mark of respect to his memory" the flag was directed to be displayed at half staff at the regimental armory until after the funeral. The officers of the regiment in uniform and with the usual badge of mourning were in attendance as a body at his funeral on the 25th inst.

The regiment was again a participant in inaugural ceremonies, this time on the occasion of the inauguration of Gen. James A. Beaver as governor of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, Tuesday, January 18, 1887.

This year divine service was held at the regimental armory, Sunday, February 20, where the regiment was in attendance in full-dress uniform. The audience was strengthened and the gathering was a large one by the presence of soldiers from other commands and citizens generally.

The twenty-sixth anniversary was commemorated April 19, 1887, by a street parade of the regiment in full-dress uniform, accompanied by the Veteran Corps. The regiment, with Colonel

Wiedersheim in command, numbered about 430 officers and men, and the Veteran Corps, Colonel William W. Allen commanding, about 80. Opposite the Union League building the column was reviewed by Mayor Edwin H. Fitler, President Edwin N. Benson, of the Union League, Governor Ormsby, of Vermont, and staff, who made a brief stop in Philadelphia on their way to Gettysburg, and others of military and civic prominence. In the evening the Veteran Corps, Colonel Allen presiding, held its annual reunion and banquet in the annex of the Union League. The several companies of the regiment observed the occasion by like gatherings and festivities in their quarters and elsewhere.

On May 25, 1887, a regimental order was published announcing that on May 31 the Chicago Zouaves, Company E, Fourth Regiment Infantry National Guard of Illinois, would visit Philadelphia after the national encampment at Washington, D. C., and be the guests of the First Regiment. A detachment of five men from each company, with the requisite complement of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, under the command of Captain James Muldoon, was detailed as an escort and directed to proceed to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad station and receive the command on its arrival.

This company, Captain Ford commanding, better remembered as the Ellsworth Zouaves, had in a competitive drill at Washington won the first prize, and on this, their return trip to Chicago, were bearing with them the treasured trophy—the “clean sweep” trophy, as they jocularly styled it. The Union League in their honor displayed its flags, Mayor Fitler reviewed the column at Fifth and Chestnut Streets, the sidewalks were crowded, and an enthusiastic greeting followed through the entire route. A sumptuous entertainment at the armory was followed by an exhibition drill with the introduction of many apparent complications from which the Zouaves speedily untangled themselves. “The scaling of the ten-foot fence brought the exhibition to a close with the heartiest applause for this feat of physical strength and endurance.”

After a protracted hearing in the forum of his own conscience whether the overwhelming pressure of his private interests should command or his desires and inclinations persuade, Colonel Wiedersheim on May 27, 1887, reluctantly tendered his resignation.

In resisting the urgency put upon him for its recall, he confronted a more formidable obstacle, disappointing the dearest friends of his manhood, than any he had encountered when in the forum of his conscience persuasion had almost overcome command.

The following is Colonel Wiedersheim's farewell letter to the regiment:

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 14, 1887.

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. G. PA.:

Comrades: In severing my connection with the Command, I do so with much regret, for the ties and associations formed during a period of twenty-five years cannot be broken without a feeling of sadness; although I will not be actively with the regiment, I shall always take the deepest interest in its welfare and never lose my affection for the individual members of the organization.

With your aid, support and co-operation we have not retrograded during the past eight years, but it has been one of the most prosperous periods in its history, we have accomplished much, and the First Regiment has merited the confidence of the military authorities and received the support and encouragement of all law-abiding citizens, and enjoys the enviable reputation of being an organization, "always to be depended upon."

I have ever appreciated the honor of being your commanding officer, and for the evidences so often manifested of your regard and kind feelings I must always be truly grateful.

Continue in the good work and the Command will maintain its high position and go on in its career of usefulness as a conservator of the public peace, so that you will feel a pride in being connected with the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and especially so that you are members of the First Regiment.

Very respectfully,

THEO. E. WIEDERSHEIM.

A newspaper comment, with headline, "The First Regiment to Lose Its Capable Colonel," closed as follows:

Colonel Wiedersheim's administration has marked the most prosperous period in the history of the regiment. Through his untiring efforts the command has attained a military, social, and financial standing which reflects the greatest credit upon the colonel's management, and the general regret manifested at his determination to withdraw is a fitting token of the appreciation of his services.

The officers of the regiment parted with their retiring colonel at a banquet given in his honor at the Hotel Bellevue. All the surviving ex-colonels, Ellmaker, Kneass, Prevost, McMichael, Latta, and Benson, with Lieutenant-Colonel Bowman and the

field, staff, and line almost entire, were in attendance. All the speeches were in hearty unison, regrets at the parting, recognition of the untiring energy, intelligent zeal, and earnest purpose of Colonel Wiedersheim, and the success that had at all times followed his management, pride in the past, hopefulness for the future. Among the many excellent addresses, Colonel Ellmaker's, who knew so much of the past and had followed closely the present, happily has been in part sufficiently well preserved to justify insertion here.

So long [he said] as I live I will stand by the First to the end. I ought to be familiar with the toast ["The Gray Reserves"] to which I am to respond because I was the first man to organize the meeting that resulted in the organization of the Gray Reserves. This regiment was a magnificent organization. In one year's time, although raw recruits, they could perform any movement better than any regiment that exists in the Commonwealth except the First. This perfection was brought about by the united efforts of both officers and men. At the time of the trouble in the coal regions, with but a few hours' notice the men were ready to march to Schuylkill Haven. In 1862 and 1863, when Pennsylvania was about to be invaded, it marched with full ranks to the defence of the country. No one regrets more than I do the necessity that compels Colonel Wiedersheim to withdraw. I know of no man who has worked as hard from the time he took command as he has. It won't do for you to mourn his loss without looking to the future. You have in Colonel Bowman a man who has been tried and not found wanting. With the experience he has had I think you have nothing to fear. All I ask is that you stand by him to a man.

The regular June session of the Board of Officers had gone by before the State Headquarters had taken formal action on the resignation, but at that of July 2, 1887, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS through the imperative demands of civil life, Colonel Theodore E. Wiedersheim, after nearly twenty-five years of continuous service as a soldier and officer in the Volunteers and National Guard of Pennsylvania, has resigned as Colonel of the First Regiment; and

WHEREAS, we, the officers of said regiment, at this our first board meeting assembled since his retirement, desire to place on record our high regard and great respect for him as our faithful comrade and gallant commander.

Therefore be it *Resolved*, That we point to the record of Colonel Theodore E. Wiedersheim with pride and admiration; and when we recall his entry into the service of his State and country as a volunteer soldier while a mere boy, nearly a quarter of a century ago, during the darkest and most perilous period of the late Civil War, and that he has been in faithful, continuous service in his regiment thereafter to the time of his resignation, always prompt in obeying every order and answering every call of his Commonwealth, participating in every campaign and tour of duty in which this

regiment served during those long years,—working his way from the ranks to the colonelcy,—we cannot refer to him otherwise than as one of our regiment's most distinguished sons, and a typical soldier of the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That his distinguished success as a soldier and Guardsman is due to the courage and fidelity which characterized him in the discharge of every duty, being ever vigilant for the welfare of his command, and the honor and the dignity of the service.

Resolved, That in his long term of over eight years of faithful service as Colonel, our regiment not only maintained its high reputation for organization, drill, and discipline, but undertook and successfully carried through the erection and completion of the first regimental armory in our Commonwealth. That in this great work he was ever foremost in unceasing activity and industry, never surrendering his zeal and commission until all was finished and crowned with marvellous success.

Resolved, That in his retirement from service the National Guard suffer the loss of one of its most useful and distinguished officers, and our regiment a devoted, successful and beloved commander.

Resolved, That we deeply regret his loss, but shall always claim him "as one of our own," a boy of the First Regiment, grown to perfect military manhood.

May God speed him in the pathways of civil life, and there crown him with like success.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to record these resolutions and transmit a copy thereof to Colonel Wiedersheim.

Colonel Wiedersheim was in every sense a product of the First Regiment. With it from the commencement of his and almost from the beginning of its career, he knew no other instructor, and the knowledge he thus acquired he imparted to no other pupil. That from that knowledge so imparted there has followed a fruitage rich and productive has been at all times conceded. In the ranks in a crucial test under the fire of the enemy at Carlisle, of the line at a critical moment, when mob violence for the time had the law at bay in the round-house at Pittsburgh, his manhood developed with the emergency and an all-abiding confidence sharpened his energies, strengthened his fortitude, quickened his judgment.

He never sought preferment; preferment sought him. When his company needed a captain, upon him the choice fell, without caucus, canvass, or convention. When the regiment was in search of a colonel, a like spontaneity marked him for the place. The necessary intervention of a perfunctory election in no way disturbed what was indeed akin to a natural selection.

Retirement did not weaken his interest, nor impair his energies. Summoned to the executive charge of the celebration of the

Centennial Anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, then fast approaching, the superintendence and management of its great civic and military demonstrations fell largely to his keeping. His ever-continuing zeal for and adaptability to the application of the principles and purposes of its organization has so broadened the scope of influence of the Veteran Corps as to enable it not only to strengthen its own substantial standing, but to render a more material support to the best interests of the regiment.

The First Regiment, organized originally largely from the men of business, finance, and the professions, has always so maintained itself as to be within the zone of that all-essential influence from which it originally sprung. Besides the reputation it has secured of its own energies, the men who were with it and of it, in their ever-enlarging sphere—all, indeed, who have had touch with it—have always lent it their countenance, encouragement, and support. In winning a recognition for this prestige, in retaining this influence, enlarging its scope so that it include the new men, whom the new methods of business have made of so much importance in the new business world, none have had more to do, both themselves a part of and much respected and honored in this new community of business, than two of the former colonels of the regiment—Col. Theodore E. Wiedersheim and his immediate predecessor, Col. R. Dale Benson.



Hendell Phillips Bowman
Lieut Col: 1st Regt: Inftry W. V. A.
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CHAPTER VIII

1887-1892 COLONEL BOWMAN ELECTED—CENTENARY OF CONSTITUTION — ANNUAL ENCAMPMENTS — MEADE EQUESTRIAN STATUE DEDICATION—INAUGURATION PRESIDENT HARRISON 1889—CENTENARY WASHINGTON'S INAUGURATION, NEW YORK —RIFLE PRACTICE AND INSPECTION—SCORES—AVERAGES—HOMESTEAD RIOTS—DEDICATION HARTRANFT MONUMENT—FIGURE OF EFFICIENCY—FIRST REGIMENT'S RIFLE RANGE—NEW DRILL REGULATIONS

The military art had undergone material change—radical, thorough, revolutionary. Increased accuracy, rapid fire, spread of the zone of execution, had largely disposed of the line, the column, the mass for field exercises only. For troops in action there had been substituted the movements of the “extended order” and other kindred new necessities. Problem, demonstration, solution, manœuvres, tactics, strategy, marksmanship, evolutions, the practice march, the endurance test, stood for the passing of the old and the coming of the new. Step, cadence, soldiery bearing, drill with the squad, company, battalion, discipline, obedience, a few days of target practice, and the man in the ranks began to think himself the soldier. The basis of the thorough had had its beginning; time alone must do the rest. These essentials are now, indeed, but the shadows; the substance is yet to come. What before required but practice only to retain, now demands study to acquire, and still more study to keep.

While other sciences have been punctured, disturbed, if not in a measure disrupted, their identity is still preserved. Like the others, the military art, though disturbed and punctured, has never been diverted out of its identification. While much of it may have found its way to the scrap-heap, its basic principles, its blessed memories, its ancient glories, its mighty achievements, yet remain; it is still the science of war. What the soldier learned of the old, instead of a hindrance was of vast avail in his acquisition of the new. His knowledge of the past was no incubrance. Helpful as an aid to a better acquaintance with the

present, it is a means still of service for what the future may demand.

Through all the thirty-three years of Colonel Bowman's active service in the National Guard, two as captain, six as major, two as lieutenant-colonel, twenty as colonel, three as a general officer, this evolutionary process, in all its orderly sequences, was in gradual progress, until before his retirement it had reached its present perfected culmination.

First Lieutenant and Quartermaster H. C. Roberts resigned June 28, 1887. Chaplain Robert A. Edwards, consistent in the discharge of every duty incumbent on his sacred office, resigned May 27, 1887, and First Lieutenant and Adjutant H. Harrison Groff, faithful and efficient through his many years of military usefulness, surrendered his commission by resignation and was honorably discharged June 14, 1887. Lieutenant Gustavus K. Morehead was announced by Lieutenant-Colonel Bowman to fill the place as acting adjutant.

On Monday, July 4, 1887, the First Brigade was paraded in the early morning in celebration of the one hundred and eleventh anniversary of American independence. The First Regiment, with Lieutenant-Colonel Bowman in command, appeared in State blouse, white helmets, and white trousers.

At an election held at the regimental armory on the evening of Friday, July 15, 1887,¹ at 8.30 o'clock, with Col. John W. Schall, of the Sixth Regiment, presiding, Col. Wendell P. Bowman, by the unanimous vote of the line officers, was elected to the colonelcy of the First Regiment. He accepted the office in the following modest announcement: "In assuming command of this regiment by the unanimous vote of the line officers at the election held this evening the Colonel Commanding fully appreciates the high honor conferred upon and the confidence reposed in him."

¹ Colonel Bowman's commission, as it appears from the "Register of the National Guard," in the annual report of the adjutant-general, bears date July 1, 1887. Upon examination, it was disclosed that the endorsement upon the election return which certified that the election had been held July 15, when it was referred by the adjutant-general to the secretary of the Commonwealth mistakenly requested "that a commission issue to date from July 1, 1887." The records in both offices have now been made to read aright.

The same order relieved Lieutenant Morehead from duty as acting adjutant and returned him to his company, and the paragraph that so directed concluded as follows: "The Colonel Commanding recognizes the efficient and soldierly manner in which Lieutenant Morehead discharged his duty."

Announcement was at the same time made of the staff appointments as follows: Adjutant, Pearson S. Conrad; Quartermaster, Frederick P. Koons; Inspector of Rifle Practice, George W. Coulston; Surgeon, J. Wilks O'Neill; Assistant Surgeons, Alexis Dupont Smith and Edward Martin; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Thomas H. Gallagher; Commissary-Sergeant, George L. Walker, Jr.; Hospital Steward, Charles Ouram; Drum-Major, William T. Baker, and Bandmaster, S. H. Kendle. Subsequently, on August 4, 1887, George M. Post, having been honorably discharged as sergeant-major, Samuel N. Ware, Jr., of Company F, was named as acting sergeant-major in his stead, and in place of Thomas H. Gallagher, also honorably discharged, Frank Bingham, of Company A, was appointed quartermaster-sergeant.

Two of these appointees, other than those reappointed, Adjutant Conrad and Quartermaster Koons, had already made handsome records with the regiment; Adjutant Conrad as captain of Company C and in other responsible capacities, and Quartermaster Koons, a war soldier in the 119th, as captain of Company I, where his commission had expired by limitation.

On Tuesday, July 26, 1887, Major Thomas E. Huffington was elected lieutenant-colonel, to fill the vacancy due to Colonel Bowman's advancement. Lieutenant-Colonel O. C. Bosbyshell, of the Second Regiment, conducted the election, and on August 11, 1887, at Camp Winfield Scott Hancock, Mount Gretna, Captain J. Lewis Good, of Company B, was elected major, vice Huffington promoted. Major Ralph F. Cullinan, Quartermaster First Brigade, presided at the election.

The captains were as follows: Captain Howell C. Brolasky, Company A; Captain William Ewing, Company B, elected August 31, 1887, as Major Good's successor; Captain Milton C. Orme, Company C; Captain Harry O. Hastings, Company D; Captain James Muldoon, Company E; Captain George Eiler, Jr., Company F; Captain Albert L. Williams, Company G; Captain Clarence T. Kensil, Company H; Captain J. Dallas Roberts,

elected September 12, 1887, vice Koons, commissioned expired; and Captain Robert R. Bringhurst, Company K.

Lieutenant Coulston inaugurated his appointment as inspector of rifle practice by the publication, with the endorsement of the colonel commanding, of a series of specific directions, consonant with others of a similar tenor that had been prescribed by his predecessor for practice on the rifle range, for the season which had opened in May and was to terminate in November. Practice was expected from every officer and enlisted man, exclusive of musicians, and no commutation for ammunition or rifle range would be allowed any company that did not practise upon the range at least twenty-five men. Classifications, with the minimum scores required in each, together with three competitive prizes and their conditions, were announced. The fourth class as it was defined was a "consolation prize" in itself. It "shall," so it was stated, "consist of all who do not appear upon the range to practise." The qualified "marksman" of 1886 was permitted to shoot for a bar of 1887 without practice in the lower classes. To win the right to wear the badge of "marksmanship," those classifying in the first class were required, shooting at 200 and 500 yards, to make a combined score at the two distances equal to twenty-five points or over.

A subsequent order in August of the same year from the inspector of rifle practice, in which he announces dates for the prize competition, contains this suggestive paragraph. His prophetic deliverance has had something of a realization:

We have officers and men who are capable and in every way qualified to become some of the best marksmen in the country; now that the regiment is armed with the new and improved 45 cal. rifles there is no reason why we should not have the largest number of marksmen as well as the strongest rifle team in the State.

The encampment for the year 1887 was a division encampment; its location, Mount Gretna, a site well adapted for the purpose, and frequently in use. On the railroad that connects Cornwall Station on the Pennsylvania with Lebanon on the Lebanon Valley, its facilities for moving troops and transporting their impedimenta, not always at command in other localities, probably has had much to do with its frequent selection. The time fixed was from Saturday, August 6, to Saturday, August 13, and the

name announced was Camp Winfield Scott Hancock, doubtless for the same reason that the same designation was given to the camp of the First Regiment the year previous—that it was the first distinctively military event of State-wide import that occurred nearest to the time of the decease of that distinguished soldier.

The regiment was moved to the grounds by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. The prescribed routine, as laid down by Colonel Bowman in general orders, was without material change from the vogue prevalent heretofore. With reveille at five minutes of six and taps at ten, there was but little opportunity for aught else through the day but duty. The soldier was not permitted to leave the camp except upon a pass properly countersigned, and then he must appear with his coat always buttoned, his waist-belt on, and without arms. Religious exercises were held on Sunday, August 7, at 11 o'clock. Days were specially named for rifle practice; 9.30 A. M. for battalion drill, 2 to 4 P. M. for company and skirmish drills, and 6.30 P. M. for dress parade, with guard mount in the morning, were the hours set apart for each day's performance in these particular exercises and movements. The battalion was formed on the regimental parade ground at 9 o'clock on the morning of August 11 "for battalion movements designated by the adjutant-general as the inspection of troops upon the field."

On Tuesday, August 9, at 8.15 in the morning, there was the annual muster and inspection by the adjutant-general. Adjutant-General Presley N. Guthrie had retired with Governor Pattison and Adjutant-General Daniel H. Hastings, promoted from the colonelcy of the Fifth Regiment as Colonel Guthrie had been from the Eighteenth, had succeeded him.

As a result of this inspection, with an aggregate of 533, 431 present, and 102 absent, the percentage present was 81.3. The ratings were noted as superior, very good, etc., in the companies, but no general average is reported for the regiment. The rifle practice for the year totalled 178; 47 as sharpshooters and 131 as "marksman."

The distinctive feature of this encampment was the thorough and exhaustive official report of Col. Elwell Stephen Otis, of the Twentieth United States Infantry, the officer detailed by the War Department to inspect the troops of the National Guard of

Pennsylvania at their annual encampment for the year 1887 at Mount Gretna. He not only drew conclusions and gave them, but he found facts and stated them. Colonel Otis was an officer of temperament, research, accuracy, and thoroughness that specially fitted him for this particular kind of duty. So much was the report appreciated that although published in full in the adjutant-general's report of 1887, it was made the subject of a general order, General Order No. 1, of the current series of 1888, reprinted and published in full again in 1888, "for the information and benefit of the Guard." Space forbids its introduction as a whole, but such extracts follow as will tend to give its general tone, and from which its purport may be fairly deduced.

The division reviews, especially the one tendered to Lieutenant-General Sheridan on the last day of the encampment, were admirably conducted. The division was formed in line of masses, the limited extent of available ground not admitting of any other formation, with artillery and cavalry on the left. The troops were correctly and effectively presented, and remained in proper position while the reviewing officer passed around the lines. They passed in review, infantry in column of companies, artillery and cavalry in column of platoons. The topography of the field was such that the column, marching steadily and with distances properly maintained, could be seen a long distance to the left as it approached the post of the reviewing officer. As it passed, distances were carefully preserved, alignments accurately maintained, and ranks well closed. The brigade bands, followed by the consolidated brigade field music, played in perfect time, wheeled out of the column with ease, and took right positions, ceasing to play, and following brigades as prescribed. Field music and color-bearers did not forget to pay directed honors, and officers of the line and staff were in their proper places. A close observer of the entire ceremony, I did not discover any marked errors, either of omission or commission, and throughout it was more accurately conducted than any review of a large body of troops that I have ever attended.

Besides, it [the Guard] is composed largely of homogeneous elements—of men who enter the ranks and give time and money to perfect themselves as soldiers and protectors of organized society, from a sense of the obligations which they owe as citizens to the State. It is this spirit of willing submission to its own created authority for the public good which animates and sustains it. The discipline which exists is, therefore, to a great extent, self-imposed, not forced. It is internal in the body itself, and the law fosters it by giving to that body the power to punish its refractory members. Its intelligence, its practical knowledge of military matters, its equipment, and its determination to perform the duties which may be required of it, are the tests by which its efficiency must be judged. Its intelligence is of a high order; its organization is effective; its practical knowledge, considering its opportunities, very marked, and its equipment is adequate and adapted to the service, except in the matter of arms, a defect which is being remedied. As for its soldierly spirit, it is manifested in its prac-

tial subordination and the zeal with which it pursues instruction. An indication of that zeal is seen in the large attendance at camp; ninety-four per centum of its entire equipped force was present, and from one brigade of more than 3,000 men, there were but three per centum of absentees. Of those present, ninety-nine per centum were effective for duty.

In the concluding paragraph of a circular issued subsequent to the encampment, Colonel Bowman makes this congratulatory allusion to the occasion: "The honors won by the regiment at the last encampment appeal to the pride of every member, and the praise received from General Sheridan and our own major-general commanding should make every soldier renew his fealty to the service and spur him on to greater efficiency."

The event of the year, national in its import, was the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States by the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia, September 17, 1787. The celebration had been months in preparation. Colonel Theo. E. Wiedersheim, as secretary of the committee, had largely to do with its executive details. Lieut.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. A., was in command of the military, with Gen. James W. Latta as his chief of staff.

The 17th of September, 1887, fell upon Saturday. Friday, the 16th (the ceremonies had covered the week) was set apart as Military Day. The pageant was a memorable one. The soldiers, sailors, cadets, and war veterans in line numbered 24,793. They represented the army and navy, militia from sixteen States, cadets from neighboring colleges, the Grand Army of the Republic, and Sons of Veterans. The column started from South Broad Street at eleven o'clock A. M., passed in review before the President of the United States, Grover Cleveland, at Broad and Walnut, and again before Lieutenant-General Sheridan on North Broad Street, and its head reached the point of dismissal at 1.40 P. M. The time of the parade passing a given point was two hours and forty minutes, and the distances traversed averaged about nine and one-half miles, including the march from and to the place of rendezvous to the place of formation. The strength of the Pennsylvania division was 6,454. The First Regiment, Col. Wendell P. Bowman, Lieut.-Col. T. E. Huffington, Major J. Lewis Good, Adjutant P. S. Conrad, Quartermaster F. P. Koons, Surgeon J. Wilks O'Neill, Assistant Surgeons A. Dupont Smith

and Edward Martin, Inspector of Rifle Practice George W. Coulston, ten companies, 26 officers, and 487 men, totalled 513. The Twenty-second New York, Col. John F. Camp commanding, was its guest, and in the afternoon after the dismissal of the parade its officers and men were entertained at the regimental armory, and in the evening its officers only at the Union League. The regiment also had charge of and acted as escort to the Winchester Light Infantry, Company F, Second Virginia Infantry, Captain John F. Nulton commanding.

The following table gives a detailed statement of number of men in line in the military parade:

THE NUMBER IN LINE.		
<i>Name.</i>	<i>Men and Officers.</i>	<i>Artillery, Etc.</i>
General Sheridan and Staff	40	..
United States Army	405	42
Naval Brigade	1,345	85
Georgia	31	..
Connecticut	125	19
Massachusetts	1,195	65
Maryland	1,400	122
Delaware	497	78
Pennsylvania	6,374	80
Pennsylvania Cadets	403	69
New Jersey	2,770	60
South Carolina	67	10
Virginia	243	..
New York	2,680	359
North Carolina	45	..
Rhode Island	149	28
Ohio	510	40
Maine	350	25
Iowa	46	13
West Virginia	79	..
District of Columbia	205	53
Grand Army	3,934	752
Total	22,893	1,900
<i>Recapitulation.</i>		
Officers and men	22,893	
Artillery, etc.	1,900	
Grand total	24,793	

As indicated by the following cautionary order, the colonel commanding had lent his energies to the occasion to bring his command to its best efficiency:

Military critics from all parts of the country have been specially selected to criticise the troops as they march in review, as to the salutes, alignments, etc.; therefore, the colonel commanding cautions the officers to be very careful in preserving at all times the proper distance and alignments, and every officer must salute when six yards from the President of the United States at the same time looking toward him, and face to the front and resume the carry, when six yards beyond him. Do not salute the entire reviewing stand, but simply the President. Many of the officers salute too quick, or at too great a distance—remember it is only eighteen feet from the reviewing officer. Many of the officers, also in marching in column, march too far in advance of their sub-divisions; the proper distance is two yards in front. This must also be carefully observed at all times, and special criticism will be made as to this point. The guides are responsible for the distance, and must at all times be vigilant, and neither gain or lose ground.

That his efforts were fruitful of results is quite apparent from his congratulatory order of September 29, which forcefully speaks for itself:

The colonel commanding congratulates the officers and men of this command upon their soldierly appearance and large turnout on Military Day, 16th inst., in the celebration of the adoption of our Federal Constitution. The occasion, it is true, was one to inspire every soldier with patriotism and enthusiasm, having that distinguished soldier, Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan in command of all the troops, and being reviewed both by him and the President of the United States, but your strength upon that day was made stronger and more manifest by the united energy and determination of the rank and file to succeed. He hopes, henceforth, to see the same energy and generous rivalry prevail among all the companies and upon every occasion. Remember the record and honor of the regiment are in your hands; to preserve and maintain them you must be ever active, always vigilant, always ready. Let your watchword be unceasing activity, prompt attention to all duty, and never less than twenty-four solid company front.

On Tuesday, October 18, 1887, the regiment was paraded in the afternoon to participate in the ceremonies incident to dedication of the equestrian statue in Fairmount Park erected to commemorate the eminent military services of the commander last in appointment and longest in place of the Army of the Potomac and its Gettysburg hero, Maj.-Gen. George Gordon Meade. Of the five commanders of that army, during its four years of existence—McDowell, McClellan, Burnside, Hooker, and Meade—two, McClellan and Meade, were Philadelphians. This was the comment of a morning newspaper:

The tribute of the loyal city of Philadelphia to the memory of Maj.-Gen. George Gordon Meade was paid yesterday with an enthusiasm that showed how lastingly on the popular mind was the reputation of the man who, among his many other heroic deeds, was the acknowledged hero of Gettys-

burg. Though it came fifteen years after he had been laid in his simple tomb, the nature of the demonstration, 30,000 in the audience and 6000 in the procession, fully made up for the delay in perpetuating the great soldier's memory in bronze.

Maj.-Gen. John Gibbon delivered the oration. He was the division commander of the division of the Second Army Corps that held the stone wall at Gettysburg and had been brought from his far-off station on the Pacific Coast specially for the occasion.

A phrase of the orator's apt, peculiar, and adroitly illustrative of its purpose, seldom seen in print, rarely repeated, is still remembered. General Gibbon was dwelling for the moment upon the absolute necessity of an army commander concealing his every campaign thought while his campaign was in progress, when lifting his military cap that lay beside him, he said: "If I had thought that my cap had aught of acquaintance with what was going on beneath it I would take it off and cast it from me."

On November 5, 1887, Gen. Chas. M. Prevost, the fourth colonel of and the first major-general to be appointed from the First Regiment, after a lingering illness died at his home, 225 South Forty-second Street, Philadelphia. His funeral was largely attended, and among those who were present of his former associates in his old First Regiment were Colonels Ellmaker, Latta, Wiedersheim, Geo. H. North, William W. Allen, and General Charles P. Herring. The colors which General Prevost himself bore when he held his regiment, the 118th Pennsylvania, so steadfastly under its severe punishment at the battle of Shepherdstown were placed upon the coffin.

He was remembered by resolutions, memorials, and tributes in the various organizations, civic and military, in which he held membership, but the one that most significantly treats of his military life is that of the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, of which he had been a member from its earliest times, and which was in part as follows:

At the breaking out of the Civil War General Prevost took an active part in the formation of the Gray Reserves. He was afterward appointed assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Brig.-Gen. F. E. Patterson and served in all the battles of the peninsula. . . .

After the retreat to Harrison's Landing, General Prevost was prostrated with malarial fever. Upon his recovery, in August, 1862, he was selected

to command the 118th Pennsylvania Infantry, which was being recruited by the Corn Exchange (now Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia). This was considered a distinguished mark of approbation and confidence. . . .

Some time after the close of the war he was elected colonel of the First Regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania, and was subsequently appointed to the command of the First Division, with the rank of major-general. . . .

He was a courteous Christian gentleman and thorough soldier. His patriotism, so conspicuously exhibited during the war, continued warm and fervent until the close of his life.

Captain Howell C. Brolasky, captain of Company A, died December 17, 1887, still a young man of but twenty-nine. The commissioned officers of the regiment, who attended his funeral in full uniform in a body, were directed to wear the usual badge of mourning for sixty days, and a regimental general order made announcement as follows:

By his death this regiment has sustained the loss of one of its most efficient officers, and the National Guard of Pennsylvania a faithful and brave soldier. His military record, from the time he entered the ranks in his teens, throughout all the grades of a non-commissioned officer to the command of his company, is one to which his surviving comrades can point with honor and pride, distinguished throughout for fidelity to duty, constant activity, and fearless courage.

First Lieutenant Kirk W. Magill, who had joined the company January 1, 1876, passed through the two grades of a non-commissioned officer and both lieutenantancies, was on January 18, 1888, chosen as the successor of Captain Brolasky.

On April 30, 1888, Captain Robert R. Bringhurst resigned his captaincy of Company K, and First Lieutenant Alexander J. Diamond, who, enlisted as a private September 6, 1880, having advanced through the intervening grades, was on June 4, 1888, elected his successor. Captain J. Dallett Roberts, who had seen service in the regiment in different capacities from June 5, 1875, on December 15, 1888, resigned the captaincy of Company I, and on June 12, 1889, First Lieutenant Thomas H. P. Todd, who had been with the regiment since November 3, 1883, was elected to succeed him.

On February 17, 1888, Rev. Isaac L. Nicholson, D.D., rector of the parish of St. Mark's, was appointed regimental chaplain. On the same day Hon. Boies Penrose, afterward United States Senator from Pennsylvania, was named as paymaster.

In January, 1888, new rules for the appointment of non-commissioned officers were announced, and all others inconsistent therewith were revoked.

Commandants of companies when a vacancy existed were to recommend upon the proper blank a man competent for the place, who would thereupon be directed to report to the regimental military board, and only those so recommended would be permitted to be examined. A failure to report, if there was no excuse therefor previously submitted in writing, would dismiss the application without further consideration. None were to wear the chevrons of their rank until the report of the examining board had been approved and the name of the appointee announced from regimental headquarters. Reductions to the ranks could only be made for sufficient cause and through the application of the company commander.

Instruction in the school of the battalion was rigorously pursued, the right wing assigned to Lieutenant-Colonel Huffington and the left to Major Good, with the regiment paraded at intervals in full-dress uniform, under the command of Colonel Bowman, for dress parade, review, and other military ceremonies.

Col. Napoleon B. Kneass, the second colonel to command the regiment, died at his residence, 1812 North Eighteenth Street, in the city of Philadelphia, on Friday, March 16, 1888. His last remembered presence at any display or function was in the May previous, when, with the others of the then surviving colonels, he was in attendance at a farewell banquet given by the officers of the regiment to Colonel Wiedersheim on the occasion of his resignation. Colonel Wiedersheim still recalls the trend of his very interesting and instructive address.

Colonel Kneass had been a cadet at the West Point Military Academy. Admitted July 1, 1833, at the age of sixteen years and two months, he resigned August 31, 1835, having, especially in his second year, attained quite a creditable standing. On the roll of "Cadets in the order of merit in their respective classes as determined by the general examination in June, 1835," Napoleon B. Kneass, then a third classman, stands 42 in a class of 73; and on the "Roll of the Cadets Arranged according to merit in conduct" Napoleon B. Kneass stands with but 54 demerits in the entire year, 96 in a total of 240.

Of Colonel Kneass's classmates, many of them became famous, some giants in war. On the Union side, Maj.-Gen. Joseph Hooker commanded the Army of the Potomac; Maj.-Gen. John Sedgwick commanded the Sixth Army Corps, and Brig.-Gen. Edward D. Townsend was adjutant-general of the Army of the United States. On the Confederate side Gen. Jubal A. Early and Gen. Braxton Bragg both commanded armies, Gen. John C. Pemberton surrendered Vicksburg to Grant, and Gen. Edward Johnson, with his entire division was captured in General Hancock's irresistible assault on the Angle at Spottsylvania May 12, 1864.

In observance of the twenty-seventh anniversary the regiment was paraded in full-dress uniform accompanied by the Veteran Corps on April 19, 1888. The regimental line was formed at 3.30 o'clock and the column moved at 4 with band and field music, field and staff mounted. Entertainments and banquets incident to the occasion followed through the evening.

The spring inspections through early May were made at the regimental armory, first the right wing, on May 1, and then the left wing, on May 4, by Major A. Lawrence Wetherell, the brigade inspector. The companies appeared in State uniform in light marching order, and were exercised in the school of the company, battalion, skirmish drill, and guard mounting. And on Monday, May 7, at 8 o'clock P. M., the whole regiment was assembled at the regimental armory in heavy marching order for the concluding requirements of the inspection.

Colonel Bowman summed up the result of these several manœuvres in the first paragraph of his Circular No. 2, of May 22, 1888, as follows:

The colonel commanding congratulates the regiment upon its improved appearance in the dress uniform, the great activity displayed on the part of officers and men in turning out increased strength on the occasion of the parade celebrating the twenty-seventh anniversary of the organization of the command and at the annual spring inspection, there being absent on the latter occasion but sixty-nine men on the active roll; with the same spirit and activity continued we need have no fear for the past history and record of our organization.

With field and staff mounted, band and drum corps, men wearing helmets, dress coats, white trousers, white waist-belts, State cartridge boxes, and steel scabbards, the regimental line was

formed at eight o'clock in the morning for parade with the brigade on Wednesday, July 4, 1888, in celebration of the one hundredth and twelfth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

A general order from headquarters of the National Guard, of May 11, 1888, announced that the several brigades would encamp at such place as the brigade commanders might select, the First Brigade from Saturday, July 21, to Saturday, July 28. The encampment, as subsequently directed by General Snowden, was located near Norristown, and was designated "Camp Adam J. Slemmer," in honor of Brig.-Gen. Adam J. Slemmer, the distinguished officer of the army who held Fort Pickens in April, 1861, when other United States forts were compelled to yield to the first assaults of the Confederacy. General Slemmer, with Generals Hancock and Hartranft, made up the three distinguished soldiers that Norristown had supplied to the Union Army. Their remains all "rest in peace and honor" in the cemetery near the grounds of the encampment. These grounds were kindly placed at the disposal of the brigade "by public-spirited citizens of the town, who also daily distributed large and sufficient quantities of ice and otherwise in many ways contributed to the comfort and satisfaction of the command." Fronting the Schuylkill, full opportunity was afforded for bathing, excellent water was supplied in abundance through pipes, and the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads in immediate proximity "furnished facilities for moving the troops and supplies with convenience and despatch."

The usual detail under Lieutenant-Colonel Huffington, six enlisted men from each company, with proper complement of commissioned officers, preceded the regiment on July 19, charged with the erection of the canvas, laying out and construction of the camp, under the supervision of Major Ralph F. Cullinan, division quartermaster. The regiment assembled at the armory on the morning of Saturday, July 21, and, moving to the railway station, was from there transported to its destination.

A morning gun at 5.30 o'clock announced and the musicians sounded reveille; a gun was also fired for retreat at sundown; otherwise there was no material change in the hours or the character of the calls for duty.

A feature of this encampment, the better to continue uniformity in early training, Lieutenant William M. Bonsall, of Company A, was detailed as regimental squad instructor, and as such was directed to relieve Lieutenant Robert G. Stinson on July 21, at Camp Adam J. Slemmer. He was directed to drill the squad daily from 9 to 11 A. M., and commandants of companies were instructed to report all recruits to the regimental squad as heretofore required. Sergeant Winfield L. Margerum, of Company A, and Corporal H. S. Lewars, of Company E, were detailed to report to Lieutenant Bonsall for duty with the regimental squad.

On the afternoon of the arrival of the regiment in camp, the quarters were inspected by Adjutant-General Hastings. Company commandants were directed to have their company streets and mess tents down to the line, sinks and field and staff quarters back to the line of guard tents thoroughly policed, and the men, on the approach of the inspecting officer, with blouses buttoned were to stand at attention in front of their quarters.

The morning inspection held by company commandants in their company streets, guard mount, and dress parade were the only calls made on the soldier for Sunday, July 22.

Drills, exercises, ceremonies, followed each other in rigid compliance with rules and regulations. At 4.30 o'clock on the afternoon of Thursday, July 26, the brigade was reviewed by Governor James A. Beaver, commander-in-chief; and on Monday, July 23, there was in the afternoon the annual muster and inspection of the regiment by the adjutant-general.

As the result of the inspection, with an aggregate of 594, 566 present and but 28 absent, the regiment secured a percentage present of 95.3. Under the new system of determining values, its "general average" was 63.8, and "figure of efficiency" 60.8. The highest regimental "figure of efficiency" was 75.91, attained by the Eighth Regiment, and the First Regiment stood sixth on the list of the sixteen regiments. It stands in such marked contrast with the figures for the next year, 1889, when the regiment, with a "figure of efficiency" of 85.4, with the Eighth the next below rated nearly as it was before, at 76.5, with no surface indications to show any depreciation, that the falling off seems scarcely explainable, except that there was a mistake somewhere. In 1889, with the improvement in its rating, the First Regiment

was restored officially to its former prestige, not only the first numerically, as it always had been, but the first in efficiency, as it nearly always had been.

What went to make up the "figure of efficiency" and how it was obtained is to be found—different methods prevailed at different times—in the annual report of the acting inspector-general, Col. William J. Elliott, for the year 1888:

For the purpose of determining the relative standing of the different companies and regiments a "Figure of Efficiency" is given to each and arrived at as follows:

A "general average," with a maximum numerical value of one hundred, has been established; it is produced by allowing a maximum of ten to each of the following headings, viz.: "School of the Soldier," "school of the company," "school of the battalion," "skirmishers," "guard duty," "ceremonies," "discipline," "target practice"; a maximum of fifteen to the combination of the two headings, "Condition of arms and equipments," and "condition of clothing"; a maximum of five to the heading, "Books and papers."

A grading under each heading with their respective numerical values has been made as follows: Very superior, 10; Superior, 9; Very good, 7; Good, 5; Fair, 3; Poor, 1.

When the maximum allowance is fifteen, the grading numerical values must be increased one-half, and where the maximum allowance is five, they must be decreased one-half.

The "percentage of attendance" and the "general average" having been determined, the product of their multiplication will be the "figure of efficiency."

The official comments of note of this encampment were as follows, from the annual report of General Snowden:

The usual parades and ceremonies were observed. The Governor and Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by Major-General Hartranft, and their respective staffs, reviewed the brigade on Thursday, the 26th July, and led it in parade through the streets of Norristown. Although the inspection by the adjutant-general was rigid and more exacting than heretofore, it was met with entire cheerfulness and with the hope of showing increased proficiency. . . .

While guard duty was not performed with the accuracy and spirit with which it might be done, it showed improvement in some respects over previous years, and the evident desire to learn and put in practice necessary requirements to that end show not only the advance, but give hopes of approaching a reasonable degree of perfection. It is difficult, and judging from the results so far attained, almost impossible to secure a proper observance on the part of enlisted men in some organizations of the ordinary forms of saluting. . . . If the matter was constantly kept in view in the armories, more especially by captains and lieutenants, and firmly enjoined and insisted upon, no doubt a marked improvement would hereafter be observed. . . .

The full drills required were constant and satisfactorily carried out. Much attention was given to the skirmish drill, which is constantly becom-

ing more important in view of the extended range of small arms and the consequent necessity of cultivating greater self-reliance and freedom of action in the individual soldier in open order formations.

The following extracts are typical of the more extended comments made by Major and Brevet Col. A. C. M. Pennington, Fourth Artillery, U. S. A., the officer detailed by the War Department to inspect the Pennsylvania National Guard, as taken from his official report dated Fort Monroe, Va., August 29, 1888, and addressed "To the Adjutant-General, United States Army, Washington, D. C."

From the report above given [the Field return of the First Brigade of July 25, 1888] it will be noticed that 93 per cent. of the Brigade was present. . . .

The personnel of all the organizations is excellent. The officers are full of zeal and anxious to bring their commands to a high standard of excellence. The knowledge of their duties, which they display on drills and ceremonies, is highly creditable and surprising, considering the few opportunities they have of practising them. The men are young, active, and intelligent; the average age, I think, would not exceed twenty-five years. . . . The men were generally quite well set up and they were remarkably steady in ranks. . . .

I was particularly impressed with the willing and cheerful manner with which the men performed their duties. Not a single case of insubordination came under my notice, and I did not see a case of drunkenness in any of the brigades. The camps were generally quiet and good order prevailed. . . .

The regulation requiring enlisted men to salute officers was not as strictly observed as it might and should have been. . . . From my experience with the militia of other States, I know that it is possible to insure its observance. The officers were exceedingly particular in this matter when meeting or accosting each other, and set an example to the rank and file, which they may follow without any loss of dignity or self-respect. . . .

The troops were incessantly under instruction in military duties, drills, parades, reviews, guard mounting, guard duty, etc. . . .

Regimental guards, brigade guards, and guards for the headquarters of the governor were mounted daily. I was particularly impressed with the soldierly manner in which some of the last named performed their duties. . . . They carried out their orders implicitly and reflected much credit upon their instructors. . . .

Sentinels generally called for the corporal of the guard in too loud a tone of voice, the next sentinel, whose duty it is to repeat the call, being but a few yards away. With one exception, all guards coming under my observation were formed promptly and without confusion on the approach of those entitled to the compliment. . . .

The inspections were rigidly conducted, generally occupying two hours. The command was first closely inspected for general appearance, after which each arm was thoroughly inspected. . . .

The military authorities of the State are fully alive to the require-

ments of the Guard, the condition and efficiency of every organization being thoroughly known. It seems to be the determination that inferiority, either in commands or personnel, shall find no place in the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

The reports of Col. Lewis A. Watres, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, and of Major Rush S. Huidekoper, inspector of rifle practice, First Brigade, show that the First Regiment in 1888 had 28 sharpshooters, 131 marksmen, a total of 159—a decrease of six on the previous year's return. Of the field and staff, the sharpshooters were P. S. Conrad, adjutant, with the highest score, 44; George W. Coulston, inspector of rifle practice, 43; and S. N. Ware, Jr., sergeant-major, 42. Colonel Bowman, Major Good, Quartermaster Koons, and the three surgeons, Drs. O'Neill, Smith, and Martin, were marksmen. Sergeant Louis Bryan, of Company F, made a sharpshooter score of 46—the highest in the regiment.

Of the sixteen teams entered for what was known as the six Coleman regimental prizes, the Thirteenth Regiment won the first prize of \$100, and the First Regiment, the fifth, of \$40. Of the Coleman individual prizes (twenty), "Lieutenant Coulston, staff, First," with a score of 30 at 200 yards, 31 at 500 yards, 30 at 600 yards, total 91, won the fourth, \$10.

Four companies of the First, four companies of the Sixth, two companies of the Second regiments, and two companies from the Battalion of State Fencibles, and the First Troop of Philadelphia City Cavalry, reported teams at the new rifle range, near Frankford, on October 20, 1888, for the company contests, 200 and 500 yards, five shots each distance. The first prize was four gold badges, won by Company D, First Regiment, with a total score of 151. The individual scores made at both distances were by Lieutenant H. J. Crump, 42; Sergeant J. O. Bowman, 37; Captain H. O. Hastings, 36; and T. D. McGlattery, 36.

"On October 27, in a pouring rain, the First Regiment, Second Regiment, and First Troop City Cavalry reported teams for the second class regimental contests, 200 and 500 yards, seven shots each distance. Prize, four gold badges, with diamond bull's-eye, which was won by the First Regiment." The score was a total of 223, with Lieutenant H. J. Crump, of Company D, Private McGlattery, Company D, Private M. Neffenderf, Company

F, each making 56 at both distances, and Sergeant J. H. Pierce, Company A, 55.

The regiment was paraded at the regimental armory on Monday evening, November 12, 1888, in full-dress uniform, where in the presence of the regiment and many invited guests, both military and civic, the governor of the Commonwealth, Gen. James A. Beaver, presented the prizes in both these contests to the winning marksmen.

Lieut.-Col. Thomas Potter, Jr., aide-de-camp to the commander-in-chief, had offered these prizes, and at the same time also offered an elegant bronze representing a military subject, afterward known as the "Potter Trophy," to be shot for and won permanently according to duly prescribed conditions. This year, won as the present property of the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, subsequently this judicious generosity of Colonel Potter's created much spirited rivalry, the useful results of which the future more fully developed.

On the dates named for battalion drills subsequent to November 18, 1888, commandants of companies were directed to have all recruits reported to the medical department at the regimental armory for physical examination. Through the winter and early spring of 1889 dates were announced when medical lectures would be delivered and instructions given at the armory of the State Fencibles and the veterinary department of the University of Pennsylvania. All medical officers, hospital stewards, stretcher-bearers, in their State uniform, and three enlisted men from each company, also in uniform, were directed to be in attendance.

Franklin Swayne was appointed paymaster February 2, 1889, vice Hon. Boies Penrose, resigned.

On Sunday, February 24, 1889, the regiment was paraded in full-dress uniform, officers with side-arms, men without arms, bayonet scabbards, and cartridge-boxes to attend divine service at St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church. The Rev. Isaac L. Nicholson, chaplain of the regiment and rector of the parish, conducted the services.

On February 26, 1889, it was announced in general orders from regimental headquarters, pursuant to General Order No. 2, of the current series from the division, that the regiment would participate with the division in the ceremonies incident to the

inauguration of Gen. Benjamin Harrison as President of the United States, at Washington, on March 4, 1889. The command was directed to assemble on Saturday, March 2, 1889, at 7.15 o'clock p. m., in service uniform, heavy marching order, provided with three days' rations, for which, from private subscription through the energies of the adjutant-general of the State, there had been secured a sum sufficient to make an allowance of one dollar per man to all who participated. Headquarters while in Washington were to be established at the Masonic Hall, Ninth and F Streets.

The hallways in the armory were a thoroughfare and crowds had gathered on the streets, when, at the hour fixed on the evening of the second, the regiment, with Colonel Bowman in command, "65 in the band and field music, 600 in the line, rank, and file," amid enthusiastic demonstrations from those inside and out, took up its line of march in a drizzling rain down Broad Street to the railway station at Broad Street and Washington Avenue.

A morning newspaper of the following day shows the following officers as present with the regiment:

Colonel, Wendell P. Bowman; lieutenant-colonel, Thomas E. Huffington; major, J. Lewis Good; adjutant, Pearson S. Conrad; quartermaster, Frederick P. Koons; major and surgeon, J. Wilkes O'Neill; chaplain, Rev. Dr. Isaac L. Nicholson; assistant surgeons, A. Dupont Smith, Edward Martin; paymaster, Franklin Swayne; inspector of rifle practice, G. W. Coulston; sergeant-major, Samuel N. Ware; quartermaster-sergeant, Frank Bingham; hospital steward, Charles Ouram; commissary-sergeant, Lewis F. Smiley; drum-major, William T. Baker; bandmaster, S. H. Kendle.

Captains: Company A, Kirk W. Magill; Company B, William Ewing; Company C, Milton W. Orme; Company D, H. O. Hastings; Company E, James Muldoon; Company F, George Eiler, Jr.; Company G, A. L. Williams; Company H, C. T. Kensil; Company I, R. G. Stinson, first lieutenant commanding; Company K, A. J. Diamond, Jr.

First Lieutenants: Company A, C. E. Rogers; Company B, William Cairns; Company D, Henry J. Crump; Company E, Thomas Early; Company F, William Brod; Company G, G. K. Morehead; Company H, W. J. Moore; Company K, F. M. Earle.

Second Lieutenants: Company A, W. M. Bonsall; Company B, William S. Allen; Company C, Wm. P. Homer; Company D, A. W. Deane; Company E, C. Frank Crane; Company F, Thos. E. Heath; Company G, Josiah Torr; Company H, E. J. Kensil; Company K, Geo. D. Street.

The detention incident to an overburdened passenger traffic lengthened the journey many hours, and it was well along into the morning of the third when the regiment reached its Masonic Hall

headquarters, where it was dismissed for the day. Assembling at nine o'clock on the fourth, the command proceeded to join the column at the point designated in the general order of formation, from whence, after the conclusion of the inaugural ceremonies, the parade moved over the usual route on Pennsylvania and other avenues, passing the President at the White House, the officers saluting to the left, as it had always been, from the necessary location of the stand on that flank. The parade was dismissed on Massachusetts Avenue, and after a tedious and lengthy march through the still unceasing rain the regiment reached the train, well beyond the city's outskirts, that was assigned to return it to Philadelphia. It accepted its detention on the route as it had its other hindrances, due largely to the weather, with an endurance that was gratifying, but with that permissible profusion of speech, the soldier's vogue under such conditions.

Again, and for the third time, the Pennsylvania division was in Washington for a presidential inaugural. Criticism and comment on its service uniform followed as the instinct of the observer inclined him. The years were getting away from the soldier for the field and returning to the soldier for parade. Accordingly as the spectator knew most of the years of the then or the days of the now was he disposed to appreciation or disparagement of the Pennsylvania Guard. It was a sorry day for full dress; the weather was out of sorts; incessant rain, soaking but not a deluge, prohibitory for exposure in such a garb for citizen and soldier alike. The "men in blouses" had the best of it.

In the report of Adjutant-General Hastings for 1889 official note is made of the occasion as follows:

The division was paraded in the city of Washington on the 4th of March last, in the ceremonies incident to the inauguration of President Harrison, being commanded by Major-General Hartranft, your Excellency [Governor Beaver] occupying the position of chief marshal of the inaugural parade. The State incurred no expense, either in the transportation or subsistence of the division, while absent from the State on this occasion.

The day of the inauguration being exceedingly inclement, the greatcoats were worn, and the necessity for a full-dress uniform was not apparent, but the overcoats which have been in use for more than ten years are almost worn out and should be replaced.

And General Snowden in the annual report of the operations of his brigade for the same year said:

The brigade took part with the division in two notable occasions of ceremony. It appeared at Washington and, with a total strength of 2,349, excepting the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, which did not turn out, participated in the ceremonies attending the inauguration of General Harrison, President of the United States. Notwithstanding the severe and continuous rain, the troops performed their duties in a cheerful and obedient spirit, and at least detracted nothing from the reputation for soldierly qualities which they had theretofore acquired at the federal capital. It is to be regretted that all of them, after a disagreeable and arduous parade, were compelled to march to Bennings station, a distance of several miles from the point of dismissal.

It was spirited times for the Pennsylvania division. But a brief interval and it was summoned to be again on the move, this time in celebration of an event of national import, its features so significant as to warrant recognition by our own State through a legislative appropriation of \$12,000 that Pennsylvania might have official place in the demonstration. The thirtieth day of April, 1889, was the centenary of the inauguration of George Washington as the first president of the United States. New York, the city of the inauguration, was properly designated as the place for its centennial commemoration. Other events, naval, civic, industrial, were allotted to other days. Tuesday, the thirtieth, was set apart exclusively for the military. It was well that it was so appointed. With the New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania National Guard there in their entirety, Ohio almost so, in its troops from sixteen other States, from New England to Texas, and the Grand Army of the Republic, making a grand total of 46,254, there certainly were enough soldiers there to entitle them to a day for themselves. In fact, before their demonstration was concluded they had indeed "made a day of it."

The regiment, with Colonel Bowman in command, in service uniform, heavy marching order, left the Ninth and Green Streets station at 6.30 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, April 30, 1889, landing in New York within four blocks of the place of formation, returning in the evening after the parade and a full enjoyment and high appreciation of the social and substantial courtesies that followed.

The regiment was the guest of the hosts of whose hospitable attention it had so frequently been the recipient, the Twenty-second Regiment, National Guard of the State of New York.

Colonel Bowman, in his circular of instructions publishing the movement, said:

In view of the national character and importance of the celebration and the elaborate preparation made by our hosts, the Twenty-second Regiment, for our pleasure and entertainment during the afternoon and evening of Tuesday, it becomes the duty of every member of this regiment to respond on this occasion.

It will be a national holiday, our friends have spared no expense to make the trip a memorable one for the First Regiment, and having expressed the hope that every man will be present to receive their hearty welcome and hospitality, the colonel commanding desires that the command will report in full strength.

Of this 46,254 grand total, 7527 were of the Pennsylvania division; 2449 of the First Brigade, and 560, inclusive of 34 officers, of the First Regiment.

The special correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* in his story to his paper appearing in its issue of May 1, 1889, among other things, said:

Pennsylvania scored another success to-day in the display of strength and soldierly bearing of her militia, but at the same time the fact was forcibly impressed on Governor Beaver and the other State officers that the agitation for a State dress uniform is not only well timed but a matter that demands immediate attention. . . .

"Now we will show the President some militia that could start for war to-night without having to first go home to change their clothes," exclaimed Legislator John H. Fow to his colleagues on the reviewing stand this afternoon as the phalanx of blue-coated troops from Pennsylvania came in sight marching up Fifth Avenue, in striking contrast with the show and feathers and fancy dress uniforms from other States. . . .

Attention was more closely directed to the parade as it was passing through the section of Fifth Avenue embraced between Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Streets. It was in this block that the President stood reviewing the troops. Before going under the triumphal arch at Twenty-third Street, in order to get a good line for the review, it was necessary to make a slight wheel, or order a right oblique movement, to make up for the curve in the street. . . .

A mounted color-bearer rode ahead of the commands from each Commonwealth, which passed in the order of their adoption of the United States Constitution, and carried a blue silk flag on which was the name of the State following in letters of gold. It was evident from the applause which broke out, as soon as the crowds caught a glimpse of him, that Governor Beaver needed no such introduction. It was one continuous shout all along the line, and college cries and campaign yells, where parties of congenial spirits were gathered, made the Governor doff his hat till his arm grew tired. He was particularly warmly greeted as he saluted President Harrison. . . .

The boys of the First carried off the palm for fine marching. They

received an ovation. Company B, Captain William Ewing, was loudly cheered in passing the President, as were also A Company, Captain L. C. Hall, Jr., of the Third Regiment, the State Fencibles and the Gray Invincibles. . . .

Our correspondent, with sufficient of the passing comment at his command, shows that the service uniform was still well championed in high places:

PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO

There has been some adverse criticism by members of the Legislature of the appearance of Pennsylvania's troops in comparison with the dress uniformed men from other States. General Hartranft, when his attention was called to the matter to-night, said the militia looked as well as they ever did in heavy marching uniform.

"There was not a regiment in the line that marched better than the First, of Pennsylvania," he said with emphasis.

Governor Foraker, who was standing near by, spoke of the Ohio troops, who also appeared in heavy marching equipments. "I like to see the National Guard turn out like the men from Pennsylvania," said he, "for their appearance means business. That is what our militia is intended for. Did you notice our battery from Ohio? We had a greater number of first-class guns than the regular army had in line. Every one was of the latest pattern, and I tell you they mean business, too. That is what we want."

The Artillery Corps of Washington Grays, now Company G of the First Regiment, had some time previously on a visit to Richmond, Va., been the guests of the Richmond Light Infantry Blues. Both commands were to meet in New York, and in recognition of the courtesies then extended the Grays took this opportunity to present to the Blues a stand of handsome silk national colors. The formal presentation took place at the quarters of the Virginia soldiers in New York. The committee representing the Grays were Col. P. C. Ellmaker, Major John F. Smith, Captain A. L. Williams, Lieutenants G. K. Morehead and Josiah Torr.

This expedition was accompanied by official comment quite favorable as to the bearing and conduct of the division, from the report of Adjutant-General Hastings, as follows:

On the 30th of April last the division was also paraded in the city of New York, participating in the centennial celebration of the inauguration of President Washington, the men appearing in heavy marching order. While the division attracted much attention and evoked commendation from military critics on account of its solidity and plain, businesslike appearance, yet there was a marked difference between the uniform worn by the Pennsylvania Guard and the full-dress uniform worn by most of the other

troops participating in the parade, and made apparent again the necessity of a full-dress uniform.

The State was put to no expense in making the movement to and from New York, except the \$12,000 which were appointed by a special act of the Legislature, approved May 3, 1889, which amount was disbursed in accordance with the provisions of the act.

From the annual report of Brigadier-General Snowden for the current year:

With an aggregate force of 2338, the brigade assisted, on the 30th of April last, in the centennial celebration of the inauguration of President Washington, at New York, in perhaps the largest body of citizen soldiers ever assembled in this country, and for the last time served in public under the command of the late Major-General Hartranft. While the occasion amply exhibited the solidity and massiveness of the division as a whole, yet it also again demonstrated the propriety of a new dress uniform. While the men appeared to great advantage as soldiers ready and fully equipped for active service, for an occasion of ceremony, when there were troops from various States more brightly clothed, they looked dull and unfitly clad.

The year 1889 was the year for the regimental encampment. That its first colonel might still know something of his old regiment's appreciation of him and of its recollection of his distinguished services, while he yet survived in his honored old age, it was officially announced that the encampment would be known as "Camp Peter C. Ellmaker." The location, Green Hill, on the Frazier branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, a little over two miles from West Chester, was a site well selected. Its rail facilities were excellent, its surroundings picturesque, its sanitary advantages unusual, its water-supply abundant. There were 270 acres, including the camp site, at the disposal of the regiment, through the generous permission of the owners, without charge. A gentle swale and a sloping hillside afforded opportunity for range and practice with safety at 100, 200, and 500 yards. The residences thereabouts were the finest; some "ancient as the hills" and as stable, others of more modern mould; and the farms were of the best in this, a region of high repute everywhere for men and women of social prominence, and for finest field and farm, rare in beauty and rich in opportunity. All the countryside welcomed the soldier, visiting his camp continuously, frequently by the thousands. The soldiers, too, were all propriety, gracious for the greeting, considerate in their attentions, and manly in their deportment. They thus secured a rating with these very good

people for behavior and decorum as high as they did—and that was the highest—with the inspecting officers for drill, discipline, and efficiency.

Gen. Henry R. Guss, the distinguished colonel of the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, a resident of West Chester and citizen of high repute, manifesting much interest in the camp, and critically noting its drill and discipline, was a daily visitor. After the camp had broken, that its memories might the better be preserved, the general had the conspicuous and impressive flag-pole that stood upon the parade-ground taken down and conveyed to the residence of Colonel Bowman at Merion. There it was re-erected on the lawn, and there it still remains.

The persuasive speech of the visiting journalist, the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, thus graphically supplies a couple of paragraphs that artistically condense much of what the whole brought forth:

Never before has the crack regiment of the N. G. P. shown to such advantage. Their long lines of snowy tents stretching in beautifully laid-out company streets down the gentle declivity of the grassy knoll, stand out in charming relief against the dark green patch of woodland which crowns the crest of the hill and casts its grateful shade upon the colonel's headquarters. Standing in front of Colonel Bowman's tent the eye can catch a view of as charming a stretch of country as any in the State.

Far away on the western horizon the pale blue outlines of the Welsh Mountains hang like a curtain of mist. To the southwest the graceful Brandywine hills rear their verdant tops above the surrounding hills, which barely cut off the view of Chester County's handsome little capital. To the east the Goshen hills stand boldly out on the horizon like grim sentinels of the fair Chester valley, which spreads out as far as the eye can reach, a panorama of beauty, directly to the north. A better place for a camp could hardly have been selected, and five thousand visitors yesterday ratified Colonel Bowman's choice.

The encampment covered the period from Saturday, August 3, to Saturday, August 10, and with a full complement of officers and an aggregate, including the enlisted men, of 571, with Colonel Bowman in command, the regiment left the armory at eight o'clock on the morning of the third, reaching the camping ground before noon. The usual detail for construction, under Lieutenant-Colonel Huffington, had preceded it, and the camp was ready for occupancy upon its arrival. The hours for roll-calls, reveille, retreat, taps, police, and meals, drills, etc., were all as

usual. There was little variance from the ordinary routine. Details for outpost duty, as they had been for several previous years, were added for practical instruction as an all essential to the demands of the new régime.

The following list is from the Philadelphia *Inquirer* of August 5, 1889:

THE FIRST'S ROSTER.

All the officers of the regiment are on duty except Quartermaster-Sergeant Bingham, of the non-commissioned staff. Sergeant R. M. Levering, of A Company, has been detailed to duty in his place. Following is the full list of officers on duty:

Colonel, Wendell P. Bowman; lieutenant-colonel, Thomas E. Huffington; major, J. Lewis Good; adjutant, Pearson S. Conrad; quartermaster, Frederick P. Koons; major and surgeon, J. Wilkes O'Neill; chaplain, Rev. Dr. Isaac L. Nicholson; assistant surgeons, A. Dupont Smith, Edward Martin; paymaster, Franklin Swayne; inspector of rifle practice, George W. Coulston; sergeant-major, Samuel N. Ware; hospital steward, Charles Ouram; commissary-sergeant, Lewis F. Smiley; drum-major, William T. Baker; band-master, S. H. Kendle.

Captains: Company A, Kirk W. Magill; Company B, Wm. Ewing; Company C, Milton W. Orme; Company D, H. O. Hastings; Company E, James Muldoon; Company F, George Eiler, Jr.; Company G, Albert L. Williams; Company H, Clarence T. Kensil; Company I, T. H. P. Todd; Company K, Alex. J. Diamond, Jr.

First Lieutenants: Company A, Charles E. Rogers; Company B, William Cairns; Company C, R. G. Stinson; Company D, Henry J. Crump; Company E, Thomas Early; Company F, William Brod; Company G, G. K. Morehead; Company H, William J. Moore; Company I, R. F. Simpson; Company K, Frank M. Earle.

Second Lieutenants: Company A, William M. Bonsall; Company B, William S. Allen; Company C, William P. Homer; Company D, Artemas W. Deane; Company E, C. Frank Crane; Company F, Thomas E. Heath; Company G, F. A. Von Moschzisker; Company H, Eugene J. Kensil; Company I, A. J. Fillo; Company K, George D. Street.

Lieutenant Robert G. Stinson, of Company C, was appointed guard instructor and directed to make such regulations for theoretical and practical instruction as he might deem necessary.

Sergeant H. J. Mehard, Company C, and John B. Maull, Company E, were directed to report to Lieutenant George W. Coulston for duty in his department during the tour of the encampment.

The other regiments of the First Brigade were all encamped in the vicinity of Philadelphia during the same week with the First; the Second and Gray Invincibles at Clifton, the Sixth at

Locustwood, the Third at Fort Mifflin, the State Fencibles Battalion at Bristol.

The annual muster and inspection of the First by Adjutant-General Hastings, followed by a review by the governor and commander-in-chief, Gen. James A. Beaver, was held on Thursday, the 8th of August, at 1.30 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Governor, General Hastings, and General Snowden, with their respective staffs, arrived on the grounds shortly after the prescribed hour, and the inspections and ceremonies were promptly proceeded with. Of the party was Second Lieutenant William H. Bean, Second United States Cavalry, who, well equipped with his training as a West Point Cadet, and his experience as an officer, had ably assisted at the inspections.

Of the inspection and review, with an accompanying dress parade, the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, in its issue of the 9th of August, among other comments, included the following:

The Governor came, General Hastings saw, and Colonel Bowman's command conquered. This year the First has taken the highest honors; their inspection was perfect, their drill beautiful, their dress parade simply great. . . .

"Yes, sir," said General Hastings at the close of the dress parade, "the First Regiment has taken the highest honors this year."

"And," said Lieutenant Bean, "they have earned it by a year's hard work."

These "highest honors" of the adjutant-general, accorded on the field, proved no mere prediction or offhand guess; the official report of the inspections fully sustained his conclusions.

That report shows that with but 1 officer and 34 men absent—in all, 35—and 39 officers and 538 men present—in all, 577—out of a total commissioned and enlisted present and absent of 612, the regiment's "percentage of attendance" had earned it the figure of 94.3. Then its ratings under the general heads of "knowledge of duties," "discipline," "conditions of arms, equipment, clothing," "books and papers," "target practice," secured it a general average of 90.6, and the product of their multiplication gave it the "figure of efficiency" of 85.4, with which in the recapitulation it led the column of infantry organizations in the State. The highest "figure of efficiency" in the companies of cavalry is 65.9, and in the batteries of artillery, 51.

The continuous crack of the rifle on the range, the expenditure of some thousands of rounds of blank cartridge on the skirmish drill, lent a spirit of activity and animation to the camp of much interest to spectators, and was as well instructive and helpful to the men.

The performance of the tour of duty most satisfactorily completed, the camp was broken and the usual summer suspension of armory drills and exercises was continued until September 30.

A former officer of the regiment who visited the encampment tells of an incident at the conclusion of his visit flavored with a spice of humor. A heavy local shower during the afternoon had left a deal of muddy roadway in its wake. The guest as he boarded the station wagon on his return had, in contact with the wheel, gathered about his clothing a goodly supply of this mud, which he carried with him to his destination, and did not discover it until he reached it. Arriving at Broad Street station, he promptly sought the bootblack for repairs. The boy eyed him with a good deal of suspicion. Could it be that such a well-groomed fellow as he had on hand could be in such a sorry plight and still be a sober man? The rain had not touched the city, the streets were dry, the sky was clear, and a summer moon shone in all the season's brilliancy. By and by the boy gathered courage, and yet with no desire to offend, but showing plainly the trend of his thoughts, ventured the expressive suggestion, "I guess you must have fell down." It was quite clear that the patron's condition visibly supported the bootblack's conjecture. It could not be permitted to pass without explanation, which was of course freely given.

Captain and Brevet Major John H. Calef, Second Artillery, U. S. A., was the officer of the army detailed by the War Department to supervise the inspection at the different regimental encampments.

The following are some of his conclusions on the Guard generally:

The personnel of the Guard, including, as it does, men of such a variety of professions, trades, and occupations, is, generally, very good.

Throughout there was an earnestness and zeal in their bearing, and a steadiness under trying circumstances, that told of good material. I noticed many very young men in the ranks, a considerable number of whom had not attained their majority. It would prove a great benefit to these

latter—and in fact to all—if the “setting-up exercises” were made a preliminary to every company drill. . . .

As to instruction in the battalion movements executed at review, inspection, drill, and dress-parade, errors were observable, but considering the limited time the companies are encamped together, the wonder is that the errors were not more numerous. . . . The inspecting officers of the State were alive to mistakes and inaccuracies, and the attention of those responsible will undoubtedly be called to them. . . .

Great attention is paid to marksmanship, and not only by the commander-in-chief and his general officers, but by officers of all grades, the interest extending even to the citizens of the State, by whom many handsome prizes and medals have been given. It is a criterion for enlistment, and in two regiments in particular no man is taken unless he is qualified as a marksman. In one of these regiments every man, with the exception of the chaplain, is a marksman. . . .

The discipline, so far as I could observe, was excellent. . . . It suggested itself to me that it might be harder to enforce discipline in a regimental camp than in that of a larger organization, for the reason that in the former the men are more accessible to their relations and friends, and, judging from the large number of visitors found at each place, strict performance of duty was difficult. Realizing, however, that these men voluntarily become soldiers for the time being from a fondness of the life, and not from compulsion, their conduct was very commendable, and I saw no cases of drunkenness in any of the camps. On the contrary, a deep-seated spirit of willingness and subordination appeared to pervade all ranks, and to the maintenance of that spirit may be ascribed the high standard attained by the troops of this State.

The year had shown a marked advance in the regiment in its proficiency in rifle practice apace with the entire Guard, which at the close of the year had qualified 4438 sharpshooters and marksmen—50 per cent. of its total strength. “At the close of the season of 1887 there were 34 companies in which there were no marksmen, in 1888 ten companies, and this year (1889) but one—A, Eighth Regiment, located at York.”

The total of the First Regiment’s sharpshooters and marksmen in 1888 was 160. In 1889, with 45 sharpshooters and 243 marksmen—in all, 288—the increase was 128.

Of the Coleman regimental prizes, the First Regiment won the third, \$60, with a total score at the 200, 500, and 600 yards of 518; and of the eighteen Coleman individual prizes Lieutenant George W. Coulston won the sixth, \$10, with a total score of 93; Sergeant H. J. Mehard, of Company C, the eighth, \$10, with the same score, 93; and Sergeant George F. Root, Company F, the ninth, \$5.00, with a score of 92.

In the regimental match, twenty-one teams competing, on

Wednesday, September 4, at Mount Gretna, the First Regiment stood third in the competition, with its score a grand total of 353, as against 360 made by the number one regiment, the Thirteenth. It tied the Sixth, that had won second place. The team of the First, with their individual total scores, were Sergeant H. J. Mehard, 92; Sergeant George F. Root, 91; Adjutant P. S. Conrad, 85; Lieutenant George W. Coulston, 85.

The Potter trophy was this year taken from the First City Troop and won by the First Regiment. Handsome badges of gold set in diamonds had been presented as prizes by Mr. Wm. M. Singerly, one of Philadelphia's well-known, open-handed, public-spirited citizens. These prizes, with the Potter trophy, "were presented to the winning teams at the armory of the First Regiment on the evening of November 12, 1889, in the presence of a large and appreciative audience, by the Governor of the Commonwealth."

Pennsylvania up to that time had never sent so strong a team to Creedmoor as it did to compete in the Creedmoor matches of September 9 to 14, 1889. "They were," says Colonel Watres in his report as general inspector of rifle practice, "the best shots in the Guard, and by reference to the report of the team adjutant, to which your attention is respectfully called, it will clearly appear that they outshot the 'world-beaters,' the famous Massachusetts team." This was what the team adjutant, Lieutenant Herman Osterhaus, said:

Opposed to us were the New York team, shooting upon its own range, and the "world-beating" Massachusetts team, which had the prestige and training of a summer of victorious shooting in England. . . . In the interstate match Massachusetts made 1045, Pennsylvania 1035, and New York 1025. In the Hilton trophy match Massachusetts made 1057, Pennsylvania 1055, and New York 1052. In the Hilton trophy match Pennsylvania was shut out by the calling of time when it still had two shots to fire; Massachusetts had one shot to fire and New York was done. The two shots of our team, if we had been allowed to fire them, must surely have overcome the one shot of Massachusetts and that team's lead of two points.

This is what the First Regiment contributed to the Pennsylvania score on that leading and eventful occasion. In the interstate match Lieutenant George W. Coulston led with a grand total of 91, Sergeant H. J. Mehard, Company C, followed second with a grand total of 88, and Sergeant George F. Root, Company

F, was fifth with a grand total of 87. There were twelve on the team and the lowest individual grand total was 83. In the Hilton trophy match Lieutenant George W. Coulston was second, with a grand total of 94; he tied the first man, Corporal W. C. Weagraff, of the Sixteenth. Sergeant H. J. Mehard was third, with a grand total of 92, and Sergeant George F. Root was sixth, with a grand total of 89. There were twelve on this team and the lowest individual grand total was 79. The team was made up from the following regiments: Sixteenth, 4; First, 3; Thirteenth, 2; Sixth, 2; Ninth, 1; with reserves, Thirteenth, 2; Eighth, 1.

A circular from regimental headquarters thoroughly digests incidents, events, matches, results, making several references not here previously alluded to. Company F had the honor of leading the regiment in number of sharpshooters and also in number of sharpshooters and marksmen combined, with Company D as a close second and Company A entitled to honorable mention. In the regimental contest Company F won the first prize, Company D the second, and Company E the third.

And the circular concludes:

The record thus made in one year is one of which the regiment has just cause to be proud. It marks a new era in your career as soldiers, and we venture the prediction that in the very near future every member will be a qualified marksman. The Thirteenth has done it [the Thirteenth had qualified every officer and enlisted man, and so had the Twelfth] and so can you. Fight on this line until you win. You have odds to contend with in inferior facilities compared with our comrades of that regiment, but your victory will be all the more meritorious.

Maj.-Gen. John F. Hartranft, the commanding officer of the Pennsylvania Division of the National Guard, died at his home in Norristown on Thursday, October 17, 1889. Orders from the office of the adjutant-general directed the proper military escorts, and his funeral took place from his late residence on the following Monday, the 21st.

For more than a quarter of a century General Hartranft has [had] filled a large place in the activities of his generation which is already recognized as forming one of the most important epochs of the history of our country. . . .

The calm courage, the quiet devotion, the intrepid zeal, and the lofty patriotism which characterized his military service and won for him the

success which crowned his efforts are known and appreciated by all who have given heed to the stirring times during which this service was rendered.

These are of the official tributes paid to his splendid manhood in the governor's proclamation of October 18, 1889, announcing his death.

General Hartranft had a part in and was a good part of the Pennsylvania militia before the great war that proved him to be the soldier that he was, and he was the very life of it afterward. Most forcefully does Adjutant-General Hastings confirm this conclusion in the paragraph announcing the death of General Hartranft in his annual report for 1889:

To him and to the officers he gathered about him more than to all other influences in the State does the National Guard of to-day owe its standing and efficiency. . . . During his term of office as Governor of the Commonwealth and thereafter up to the time of his death he gave from his wealth of experience and knowledge his best thought and efforts to the creation and development of a volunteer military organization which has found its fruition in the present National Guard of the State.

Captain Pearson S. Conrad having added to his previous record his efficient service as a staff officer resigned the adjutantcy November 22, 1889.

On January 7, 1890, Edward V. Stockham was appointed first lieutenant and adjutant, vice Conrad resigned. Adjutant Stockham brought with him a soldierly training and experience of especial value. A private in Company H, First Regiment, July 1, 1883, a corporal August 1, 1884, he was honorably discharged March 1, 1885, to enter the West Point Military Academy, whence after four years' cadetship he graduated June 12, 1889. Appointed second lieutenant, Seventeenth United States Infantry, June 24, 1889, he resigned September 30 of the same year, and after the brief interval from September to January, was again in the military service, this time in the Pennsylvania National Guard. On July 17, 1889, First Sergeant Carroll B. Nichols, of Company A, was announced as sergeant-major, vice Ware, honorably discharged, and on November 19, 1890, First Sergeant Harry J. Mehard was appointed to succeed Carroll B. Nichols, who had been elected to the second lieutenantcy of Company K. Surgeon J. Wilkes O'Neill had been promoted

to be surgeon of the First Brigade, and on October 10, 1890, Assistant Surgeon Alexis Dupont Smith was advanced to be the surgeon of the regiment. On the same day Norton Downs was appointed as assistant surgeon, vice Smith, promoted.

A dress parade in the regimental armory, skirmish drill, guard mount in the presence of and the regular spring muster and inspection by the brigade inspector, Major A. Lawrence Wetherill, with exercises in the school of the battalion, interspersed the routine company and regimental work covered the period for the winter and early spring of 1890.

It had not been the usage for the brigade inspector in his annual report of the spring inspections to sum up his company averages, strike a general average, and submit a regimental figure of efficiency; content, especially as his was not in fact a full tactical regimental inspection, to confine his report to company results only and leave for the adjutant-general but the one regimental conclusion for the year.

As illustrative of how the regiment stood the test, whoever was its critical observer, the following is the result of a calculation from the brigade inspector's company figures for 1890: The possible for the general average for the year at each of the inspections was 80. The regimental general average, computed from company averages which the brigade inspector had reported, was 73.8, and this, multiplied by the regimental percentage of attendance, which he does report, 89.7, would have given a regimental figure of efficiency of 63.5 for the spring inspection. In the adjutant-general's annual inspection the percentage of attendance is 97.8, the general average 71+, and the figure of efficiency 69.

The contrast strikingly illustrates the overabundance of the contribution of the percentage of attendance to the figure of efficiency. In the spring with a general average of 73.8, there followed a figure of efficiency of 63.5. The percentage of attendance there was 89.7. It will be observed that the general average for the spring was 2.8 higher than for the annual inspection, which, instead of 73.8, was but 71+. If the percentage of 97.8 for the annual had been used in the computation, 8.1 greater as it was, it would have made the spring figure of efficiency 72.1 instead of, as it was, 63.5; and in the annual inspection with a

general average (71+) 2.8 less than the spring inspection (73.8) and a percentage of attendance (97.8) 8.01 greater than the spring's (89.7), the figure of efficiency was 69; 5.5 higher than it was in the spring, when it was 63.5.

It has been sometimes questioned whether the value of attendance is not overestimated. It was contended by Adjutant-General Guthrie in one of his annual reports that highly meritorious companies that through unavoidable casualties had necessarily to carry heavily of absentees, had been made to suffer severely in a consequent depletion of their rating. And yet it is quite the fact that in after years where a competitive contention ran to a development of the best effort several regiments have in the same contest paraded their entire strength, and with the 100 per cent. for attendance their figure of efficiency was in no way disturbed. Then again when one colonel has but 400 to get out and another 600, should the one with the lesser number receive like consideration with the one with a larger? It is not material whether the company be large or small, so that the percentage be 100, or, if a lesser figure, that the competitors be alike. There seems no conceivable way by which the effect of the casualty can be avoided. It bears alike upon the just and the unjust, and must proportionately affect the standing of both. To discriminate in favor of the meritorious and permit him to escape its consequences, would be subversive of all discipline and an innovation in and attempted avoidance of pains and penalties that from the beginning, no man knows why, have been imposed by the Creator upon the creature. In one of the brigades of the Pennsylvania Guard recently at the spring inspection 24 companies secured a standing for attendance of 100 per cent. In one of the larger cities within its geographical boundaries where an epidemic of typhoid fever was raging there was located a number of the brigade's best companies, in active, generous competition with their fellows outside. The casualty seriously affected their attendance and so appreciably reduced their figures of efficiency as to put them, despite their excellent general averages, altogether out of the competition.

If "in union there is strength," as the proverb reads, in the military in numbers lies its strength. Yet essential as may be numbers to its strength, their efficiency must be assured before

they can be used to the best advantage. The test, too, had proven that the conjecture of overvaluation of attendance had been well conceived. Indeed, it was afterward so conceded in official utterance. It was, indirectly at least, declared that the earlier announcement that, the "percentage of attendance" and the "general average" having been determined, the product of their multiplication would be the "figure of efficiency," had given to attendance an excessive valuation.

In his annual report for the year 1907 (up to that time the earlier principle had remained undisturbed) Col. Frank G. Sweeney, the then inspector-general, said: "In the judgment of the inspector-general attendance at inspection at camp should be used in determining the efficiency of a command. The percentage of attendance should be calculated, and from it and the general average the figure of efficiency in ratio of three to seven, respectively."

Already in the spring inspections of that year the brigade inspectors had accepted the method of calculation, later officially suggested by their chief. Analyses of their reports show that to arrive at the company "figure of efficiency" they multiplied the percentage of attendance by 3, the general average by 7, and divided the total of the two products by 10. In Company M, First Regiment Infantry, as an illustration, its general average is 94.88; multiplied by 7, the product is 644.16; its percentage of attendance is 100; this multiplied by 3 is 300; the two sums aggregate 9641, and with 10 for the divisor the company's "figure of efficiency" is 96.41.

The commemoration of the twenty-ninth anniversary, on April 19, 1890, by the usual full-dress street parade was made the more significant by a special review of the command on Broad Street above Walnut, opposite the Union League, by Gen. James A. Beaver, governor and commander-in-chief. In the publication of his order for the parade the colonel commanding made this special announcement:

V. This being an important regimental occasion, celebrating the twenty-ninth year of an honorable, patriotic, and distinguished career in the military of the nation and his Commonwealth, the strength and energy of the entire command will be enthusiastically devoted to its complete success.

On the day following, Sunday, April 20, the regiment was again paraded, to attend divine service at St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, where the rector, the Rev. Isaac L. Nicholson, D.D., the chaplain of the regiment, officiated.

On Memorial Day, May 30, 1890, Company F, Captain George F. Eiler, Jr., paraded as escort to Hector Tyndale Post, No. 160, Grand Army of the Republic, and Company I, Captain Thomas H. P. Todd, as an escort to Naval Post, No. 400. Company D, Captain H. O. Hastings, was at rifle practice at the Lazaretto, and Company K, Captain Alex J. Diamond, Jr., at Fort Washington.

As recruiting was prohibited during a thirty days' period previous to the encampment, in early June an earnest appeal went from regimental headquarters urging its vigorous prosecution.

The companies [so read the colonel's order] which have not now on their rolls the maximum number allowed by law will make every effort to secure that number.

The companies will be thoroughly canvassed and the cases of men who anticipate trouble in reporting for camp investigated, any difficulty in obtaining consent of employers promptly reported to these headquarters, as efforts will be made to obtain a rating of 100 per cent. for attendance.

Announcement was made in general orders from National Guard headquarters as early as May 26, 1890, of the division encampment at Mount Gretna, from July 19 to July 26, and a subsequent order from division headquarters had named the camp "Camp John F. Hartranft." Here was a beginning of the coming together on the same camping ground of State and national troops, intermittently but frequently repeated thereafter, much to the profit, benefit and advantage of the Guard. At the request of Governor Beaver, the Secretary of War had ordered a brigade of regular troops, representing the three arms of the service, under the command of Col. H. G. Gibson, Third United States Artillery, to encamp at Mount Gretna at the same time with the division of the Pennsylvania National Guard.

A significant incident of the encampment was the announcement on July 25 of the promotion of Brig.-Gen. George R. Snowden, who since the decease of General Hartranft had been in command of the division, to be its major-general. He had earned his own promotion by continuous, courageous, and intelligent ser-

vice in the Guard, a service that supplemented distinction won in war. So close a student of the military art as is General Snowden is rarely found outside of those who pursue the study as a profession. Gen. Robert P. Dechert, with a distinguished career in war from July 1, 1861, to July 17, 1865, continuously in the field, and with eminent service in the Pennsylvania National Guard from November 7, 1868, to his advancement to be a brigadier, and thence on until his death, was on the same day promoted from his colonelcy of the Second Regiment to be the brigadier-general of the First Brigade.

The encampment was abundantly supplied with officers of the regular army detailed by the War Department for supervisory inspection duty: Col. Henry C. Corbin, Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Missouri; Captain Clinton B. Sears, of the Engineer Corps; Captain J. Gales Ramsay, Second Artillery and Major Charles R. Greenleaf, surgeon, United States Army.

The hours for drill, bugle calls, and other duties were announced from division headquarters, taken up, and repeated promptly by brigade, and so on through the regiments. A division drill-ground was set apart, and hours designated for its use by particular brigades. It was assigned to the First Brigade for battalion drill on Monday, July 21, from 9 to 11 in the morning, and for brigade drill on Tuesday, July 22, from 4 to 6 in the afternoon. Of the total strength of the division—8399 rank and file—there was present in camp an average of 8018, or 95.5 per cent.

On Wednesday, July 23, in the afternoon the division was reviewed by the governor and commander-in-chief, and on Thursday, the 24th, by Lieut.-Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. A.

The regiment, preceded by the usual detail for camp construction, left the armory at 8.30 o'clock on the evening of July 19, under command of Col. Wendell P. Bowman, with a full complement of officers and a strength that quite approached the maximum that the preliminary order had urged should be attained. It returned by the Reading, leaving camp at 6.15 P. M. on the 26.

The routine of camp duty rigorously followed was ultimately resultful of quite appreciable improvement. Picket duty had been included in the curriculum, and on the night of July 23 Captain Kirk W. Magill's company was tested for its efficiency in a night

operation. His command was strengthened by details from the other companies, together with Lieutenants Stinson (C), Deane (D), and Crane (E), assigned as subalterns. Provost duty fell upon separate occasions upon Captain Eiler's and Captain Todd's companies respectively. The activity of details, drills, skirmish, battalion, brigade, and company rifle practice, parades, and reviews, was of unusual manifestation throughout the entire tour of duty. Whatever the duty, whether of detail, detachment, battalion, or what not, the troops appeared always in fullest strength possible.

The annual muster and inspection by the adjutant-general was held on Tuesday afternoon, July 22, at 2.30 o'clock. With an aggregate of 596, present 583, absent 13, the percentage of attendance was 97.6. The general average was 71+ out of a possible 80, and the figure of efficiency 69. The rating varied but a trifle from that of 1889, where the possible was 100. The regiment still held first place in the State among the regiments, with the Thirteenth second, with a general average of 70.3 and figure of efficiency of 68.4.

A conclusion of Captain Clinton B. Sears, Engineers, U. S. Army, the whole tenor of whose report shows him to have been a close and analytical observer, is as follows:

Taking the division as a whole, I have seen no State organization equal to it in the essential features of a military body. The general organization and administration are excellent. The State can, with forty-eight hours' notice, put into the field at almost any point within its limits a division of 8000 men, well armed, fairly equipped, and properly organized, which, on taking the field, will be much superior to any volunteer brigade or division that took the field in 1861, after two months' service, and after a month's hard work in camp engaged in drilling and guard duty the division can be relied on to make its mark, *pro bono publico*, in a sharp, decisive campaign and on the field of battle. I know of no other State, unless it be New York, that can put into the field on as short notice so large, so well equipped, and so efficient a body of men, and I doubt if any other State has as good an organization as far as relates to the division staff and the logistic organization.

Under his head, "Performance of Duty," Captain J. Gales Ramsay, Second Artillery, U. S. A., said:

Most cheerful and usually intelligent performance of duty pervades all grades. Zeal and subordination the rule, and desire to excel apparent, though lack of instruction (proper instruction) in preliminary duties has been the rule. Neglect of the proper custom and regulation of privates

saluting officers is most noticeable, and to be deprecated. On the other hand, the practice of officers saluting each other and superiors is most punctiliously carried out. The former should be taught the recruit with his setting up exercise and in squad drill, and should be insisted upon by his company officers at all times. No spirit of disrespect causes this omission, for on a given example, they follow suit invariably.

Though some of its accurate shots during the season of 1890 did not maintain their usual standard, the regiment's general efficiency in rifle practice had materially advanced. Not only with its 98 sharpshooters and 292 marksmen, a total of 390, had it made a gain of 152 over the previous year, but with its average number of qualified men in each company, 38, it led the infantry organizations of the First Brigade in company averages. "The average number of men qualified in each company and separate organization in the division for the year was $32\frac{7}{135}$." The first regiment had bettered this average by $5\frac{56}{135}$.

In the list of the regimental teams contesting for the regimental prizes—fifteen infantry regiments, one infantry battalion, three troops of cavalry, two batteries; twenty-one in all—offered by Robert H. Coleman to the teams making the six highest scores in regimental team practice, the First Regiment was seventh, heading the list of "scores of the other competing regiments" with "total scores" of 416, as against "total scores" of 436, the score of the Thirteenth Regiment, the leader of the six winners.

The Third Brigade won the brigade trophy with a grand total of 1034, with a narrow margin of four points, as against the First Brigade's grand total of 1030. The three First Regiment men on the First Brigade's team were George W. Coulston, inspector of rifle practice, whose total scores were 93; Sergeant George F. Root, F, 87; Sergeant-Major H. J. Mehard, 73. Private Mountjoy, of the Sixth, was highest, 95; and Mehard lowest, 73. In the regimental match, won by the Thirteenth Regiment, the First Regiment was eleventh on the list of the twenty-one competitors.

Col. Peter C. Ellmaker, who, beginning with its beginning as its colonel, had never ceased through all its years to maintain with the regiment a close, friendly, and purposeful fellowship, died at his residence, 1324 Arch Street, Philadelphia, on Sunday, October 12, 1890. Born August 11, 1813, his seventy-seven com-

pleted years had carried him through busy, broken, boisterous times; carried him through the crucial tests that in the limelight of tremendous achievement made a race free and a Union perfect.

Resolutions appropriately expressive of his worth and his services were adopted by various bodies to which he was attached, and a general order from regimental headquarters testified to his virtues, his manhood, his achievements, his patriotism, and his usefulness.

The board of directors of the Incorporated Association of the First Regiment Infantry, of which Colonel Ellmaker was the secretary, at its November monthly meeting of 1890 gave by resolution this expressive utterance of their appreciation and regret:

WHEREAS, since the last meeting of this board we have sustained the great loss of our sincere friend and comrade, Col. Peter C. Ellmaker, "Death! proprietor of all," having removed him from the scene of this life at one o'clock A. M., on October 12, we, the members of the Board of Directors of the First Regiment Infantry of Pennsylvania, hereby solemnly and reverentially record our sorrow and pay a lasting tribute to his memory.

We mourn the loss of our departed friend more than mere words can express. His death closes a long and public-spirited life. Born August 11, 1813, from his early youth he manifested the warmest interest in military affairs, and for half a century devoted his best thoughts and attention to the advancement of our military strength and prowess as a commonwealth.

We mourn his loss as the father of our regiment and point with everlasting satisfaction to his unfaltering devotion to our welfare.

His public services as a soldier to this commonwealth and his country in every troublesome period, in riot and in war, for half a century whenever and wherever peace was assailed and our country's flag imperilled, entitle him to our heartfelt gratitude and place him beside the most distinguished of Pennsylvania's volunteer soldiers.

His faithful services as our secretary throughout all the years of our corporate existence and his unceasing labors to secure this armory for the command he loved so well have enshrined his memory in our hearts.

That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family and transmit to them a copy of this expression of our appreciation of the services and affection for the memory of our departed friend.

Colonel Bowman's general order paid heroic tribute to his early predecessor:

He was a soldier by nature as well as by study and training, and for more than half a century served this, his native State, and the nation in peace, riot, and war with courage, ability, and distinction. For the preservation of law and order and the defence of his country's flag, his brave spirit and military prowess were ever ready.

He commenced his military career on June 2, 1834, as a private in the Artillery Corps, Washington Grays, in which distinguished body he actively served for a period of twenty years, during which time he occupied every position of honor and trust in its civil body and held every rank in the military organization from corporal to captain. He served faithfully in the Buckshot war and the riots of 1844 and 1846.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, in April, 1861, although by reason of age exempt from military duty, his training, experience, and ability as a soldier were vigorously employed in behalf of the Union. As a result of his instruction as commanding officer of the Artillery Corps, Washington Grays, its members were qualified to immediately enter the service of their country as commissioned officers. Realizing the necessity of the hour, he was the moving spirit in the organization of this regiment, and was duly elected and commissioned its first colonel in April, 1861.

He continued therein his larger school for training and disciplining men for service in the field, furnishing from its ranks many distinguished officers, notably among them being those high in command of the 118th and 119th Regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteers. The latter regiment he organized in July, 1862, from this regiment, and led it to the front as its commanding officer. It won distinction in the annals of the Army of the Potomac for its military efficiency and bravery in action. He is also inscribed upon the historic page of that immortal army as a brave and efficient commander of the Third Brigade, First Division, Sixth Army Corps, and was selected to lead the charge at Rappahannock Station, where he captured the entire opposing force, including artillery, battle flags, and small arms, receiving special mention in orders for his bravery and skill in this action. He participated in all the memorable campaigns and battles of this regiment until January 12, 1864, when he resigned.

The regiment paraded in dress uniform and side-arms in attendance at the funeral on October 14, 1890, at 1.40 o'clock in the afternoon. The usual badge of mourning was directed to be worn by the officers for a period of thirty days, and the flag over the regimental armory was displayed at half staff until after the funeral.

On April 30, 1891, First Lieutenant George W. Coulston, to be ever remembered for his enviable record in marksmanship, resigned, to be succeeded, June 24, 1891, by First Lieutenant Thomas D. McGlathery, promoted from a sergeantcy in Company D. On June 23, 1891, Rev. Isaac L. Nicholson, D.D., advanced from his rectorship of St. Mark's to be a Protestant Episcopal bishop, resigned his chaplaincy of the First Regiment. There was an intervening vacancy of a year, until July 1, 1892, when Rev. Samuel D. McConnell, D.D., rector of St. Stephen's, was appointed his successor. Captain Harry O. Hastings, Company D, resigned April 29, 1891, and on June 5, 1891, Captain Henry

J. Crump was advanced from his first lieutenantcy to succeed him. On April 15, 1891, L. E. F. Toboldt was named as quartermaster-sergeant, vice Bingham, honorably discharged, and John C. Sheain was appointed commissary-sergeant, vice Toboldt. On June 24, 1891, Captain Pearson S. Conrad, upon the resignation of Captain Franklin Swayne, resumed his former place as paymaster.

Captain Albert L. Williams, "who had occupied the position of secretary of the Board of Officers for a period verging upon ten years, a length of service unprecedented in the history of the office," on January 3, 1891, resigned the secretaryship. Appropriate resolutions appreciatively recognized the worth and the value of the service he had rendered.

The death of Gen. William T. Sherman in New York City at 1.50 o'clock P. M. on February 14, 1891, was officially announced to the regiment in a General Order No. 3, of February 16, as follows:

Born in Lancaster, Ohio, February 20, 1820, he lived out the time allotted to man, and by his military genius won illustrious honors and immortal fame in the service of his country. His name will live in history as one of the few great generals of mankind.

In honor of his memory the flag will be displayed at half staff until after his burial, the colors of the regiment draped in mourning for thirty days, and the commissioned officers will wear the usual badge of mourning for a like period of time, in compliance with G. O. No. 3 C. S. from headquarters N. G. P.

The thirtieth anniversary was celebrated by the usual full-dress street parade, followed by the evening incidentals of banquets, dinners, reunions, the day falling upon Sunday, on Saturday, April 18. The regiment was accompanied by the Veteran Corps, and the column was reviewed by Maj.-Gen. George R. Snowden, the division commander, on Broad Street in front of the Union League.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Officers, and by the orders of the colonel commanding, on Sunday, May 24, 1891, the regiment in full-dress uniform, accompanied by the Veteran Corps, officers with side-arms and enlisted men with waist-belts without bayonet scabbards, attended divine service at St. Mark's, with the regimental chaplain, Rev. Isaac L. Nicholson, D.D., officiating for the last time before his departure for his bishopric.

The National Guard of the State by contributions purposely made small, that all might have opportunity to subscribe, had caused to be erected to the memory of Maj.-Gen. John F. Hartmanft, as testimony of their reverence for him as a man and their appreciation of his valor and capacity as a soldier, in the cemetery at Norristown, a monument expressive in design and impressive in appearance. The First Regiment's share in this tribute to their much revered commander was a contribution of \$650. The monument was formally dedicated, with oration, poem, choral and religious services and military parade, on Saturday, June 6, 1891, when the regiment with the First Brigade participated in the ceremonies incident to the occasion. General Dechert commanded the brigade and Colonel Bowman the regiment. General James W. Latta delivered the oration.

The Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution extended an invitation to the organizations of the First Brigade to be present at their patriotic services to be held in Independence Square on the morning of July 4, 1891. A detachment of the regiment volunteered, and was reported to Major Henry T. Dechert, of the Second Regiment, assigned to the command of the detail at the place designated at 9.30 on that morning.

Camp Sherman, named in honor of the eminent soldier, Gen. William T. Sherman, the camp of the First Brigade—the encampments for the year 1891 were by brigades—was located near Devon, Chester County, Pennsylvania, and covered the period from July 18 to July 25, both dates inclusive. The camp was located as infantry on a single line with wide company streets and good distances between companies.

The usual construction detail under Lieut.-Col. Thomas E. Huffington left on the 16th at 8 o'clock, and the regiment, under Colonel Bowman, followed on the morning of the 18th. Rigorous enforcement of all requirements was demanded, a rifle range was established in the immediate vicinity, and no leaves of absence or furloughs were to be permitted except "for physical disability testified to by a physician."

On Monday morning, the 19th, while the men were at breakfast the governor and commander-in-chief accompanied by his staff passed through and inspected the mess tents, and on the same morning at 8.45 o'clock there was the annual inspection and muster by the adjutant-general, this year conducted by

Brig.-Gen. William McClelland, the adjutant-general appointed by Governor Pattison to succeed General Hastings. On the 21st, in the afternoon, the governor reviewed the brigade, as did the division commander, Major-General Snowden, on the afternoon of the 20th. A brigade dress parade on the 22d closed the notable ceremonies of the encampment. Gen. Robert P. Dechert was in command of the camp, and Col. Wendell P. Bowman of the regiment. The encampment broken on the day as announced, on the afternoon of the 25th the regiment returned by rail to Philadelphia, marching over a short route on its arrival to the regimental armory.

As the result of the annual inspection, with an aggregate of 592, present 587, only 5 absent, percentage of attendance 99.1, general average of 82.92, the First Regiment's figure of efficiency, 82.15, below its usual standard, brought it to fourth place in the order of merit, with the Thirteenth Regiment, 92.3; Ninth, 91.1, and Eighth, 90.36, leading it.

General Order No. 21, Adjutant-General's office, Harrisburg, Pa., August 17, 1891, is Governor Pattison's tribute of recognition to the value, efficiency, and patriotism of his National Guard.

The encampments for 1891 must convince every one who has observed them that the National Guard of Pennsylvania stands at the head of the militia of the States.

The improved soldierly bearing, proficiency, and drill, strict discipline, general deportment of all the organizations, is most marked and comes from the undoubted patriotism of the individual guardsman.

For these the commander-in-chief desires to thank each officer and enlisted man. He also desires to commend to the people of the State their citizen soldiery as worthy of their consideration and support.

Officers and men alike met with generous commendation and the effectiveness of the military service in Pennsylvania was placed "far in advance of her sister States" in the report of Captain James Chester, Third United States Artillery, the officer of the army detailed as the inspecting officer. The following are excerpts from it:

As a body the officers of the National Guard of Pennsylvania whom I have met would take high rank for efficiency in any army. What they lack in the technicalities of the profession they more than make up in practical good sense and knowledge of human nature. . . . The men are bright, intelligent, and enthusiastic soldiers. They lack the snap and military bearing of regular troops, but they work exactly like the men who won our hardest-fought battles for us. Considering their opportunities, they do re-

markably well, and the State has every reason to be proud of them. . . . By these annual encampments Pennsylvania has organized effective military schools and thus placed her military far in advance of her sister States.

Major Herbert Cox, ordnance officer of the First Brigade, in his official report for the year 1891 makes this complimentary reference to the First Regiment: "The First Regiment deserves special mention for this year's practice owing to disadvantages before mentioned" [Hartranft range closed by injunction after eight days' practice; neighborhood improvements had rendered its use unsafe and dangerous] "having qualified 452 members of the command, an increase of 62 over last year—every commissioned officer, field, staff and line, and 87 per cent. of the men. This result was only accomplished by heavy personal expense and great sacrifice of time."

It may be stated, in addition to what was said by Major Cox, that one hundred and sixteen out of one hundred and thirty-three non-commissioned officers are included in the total of 452 officers and men. The percentage of sharpshooters in the regiment was 17.5, and 22.7 per cent. of the qualified marksmen were sharpshooters.

Company D had the greatest increase of marksmen, with a gain of 20 over the number qualified in 1890, having the honor to lead the regiment with 56 marksmen, while Company H was a close second with 55.

The nine ten-year veteran gold badges to which the regiment was entitled all went to commissioned officers: Major J. Lewis Good, Captains William Ewing, H. O. Hastings, Clarence T. Kensil, and Albert L. Williams, Lieutenants William Cairns, A. W. Deane, Henry Nuss, Jr., and Thomas E. Heath.

In a general order of December 4, 1891, "the colonel commanding congratulates the officers and men upon their excellent work and great advancement during the year in this important branch of military science," and after a résumé of the practice through the season and a sketch of the results from which the foregoing text has been gathered, concludes as follows:

The record thus briefly outlined is a most creditable one, of which the officers and men may justly be proud. It will serve as a stimulus for still greater efforts, and we will enter the season of 1892 determined to qualify every enlisted man. We hope that the command by that time will be in possession of its own range.

The officers have set a good example, which the men are bravely following.

The inconveniences that attended the necessary abandonment of the Hartranft range, at Frankford, were in some measure relieved by the generous tender of facilities and privileges on the United States range at the Bridesburg Arsenal by Maj. G. W. McKee, U. S. A., the commandant; on the range of the Sixth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, at Upland, Delaware County; and on that of the Thirteenth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, at Dickson, Lackawanna County. In accepting these tenders the colonel commanding made grateful and appreciative acknowledgment.

The rifle range project was consummated as Colonel Bowman had hoped, but not quite as soon. The incorporated association purchased a tract of land of 40 acres, 10 from the Bingham estate and 30 from W. S. P. Shields, near Ninety-second Street Station on the Chester branch of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, about nine miles from the centre of the city. The purchase money, to include what improvements there were upon the tract, was not to exceed the sum of \$9500, and the Board of Directors was authorized to negotiate and execute a bond and mortgage for such portion of it as might remain unpaid, the rate of interest not to exceed 5 $\frac{4}{10}$ per cent. per annum. The negotiations closed, title passed, and possession secured, such equipment, including eight steel targets for use at 200, 500, and 600 yards, sufficient to make it available, was completed within a few months, and by August 22, 1892, the range, ready for practice, was formally opened. It is known as the First Regiment Range, and there is but faint recollection of a Ninety-second Street station, as the present railway station now bears the same name.

The spring inspections for 1892 by companies at designated weekly intervals, by Major Frank G. Sweeney, brigade inspector, Major Wetherill's successor, were announced for the months of February and March in general orders from Harrisburg headquarters as early as the first of January. Preparatory inspections by companies in full equipment, two assigned for each evening by the colonel, immediately preceded those ordered for the brigade inspector. Drills, squad, company, battalion, continued in the usual course, particular attention being given to individual instruction and the setting up of recruits.

The death of First Lieutenant William Cairns on the after-

noon of January 25, 1892, at his residence, 1600 Market Street, was announced in a regimental order of that date. The field, staff, and line officers were directed to report at the armory in service uniform to attend the funeral, which was a military one, with his company as the escort, on the afternoon of the 28th. Lieutenant Cairns had been in the service from April 4, 1872, continuously for twenty years; beginning as private in Company B, and remaining with it, he had passed through both grades of non-commissioned officer and both lieutenantcies.

The concluding paragraph of the resolutions of the Board of Officers, their tribute to the memory of Lieutenant Cairns, passed at the March session of 1892, read as follows: "That during the whole extent of his membership in the regiment we have been deeply impressed with his interest in the work of the Guard as shown by the active part which he unremittingly took in the proceedings of this regiment."

The adjutants-general of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania began with Josiah Harmar, in 1793. General William McClelland was the first to die in office. Appointed January 20, 1891, with but a little over a twelvemonth of service, he died February 8, 1892. A proclamation issued "in the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania" announced his decease, extolled his virtues, recounted the congressional and other civic honors that had come to him, told of how he had "met and mastered" the extraordinary situation in the riotous conditions that confronted him as adjutant-general and made this special mention of his services in the field in the great struggle against the "insurgent armies" of the Confederacy.

He entered the army [so read the proclamation] at the outbreak of hostilities and remained in it until the close of the war for the Union. Enlisting as a private, he rose to be captain in the artillery; his battery was engaged in many serious battles and he himself bore a conspicuous part in the brilliant achievements which made it historic. He was an eminent and honored member of the great organizations formed to perpetuate the memories of the war and composed of its survivors.

An innovation had come about in tactics, movements, and manœuvres, progressive gunnery had made it necessary, advance in the art of war demanded it, and on April 7, 1892, by his orders No. 8 the colonel commanding, in compliance with General Orders

No. 6, Current Series, Headquarters National Guard of Pennsylvania, on that day received, directed that thereafter the new infantry drill regulations approved by the President, published by the Secretary of War, and issued by the Adjutant-General's Department of the State, would be strictly observed and all infantry exercises and manœuvres not embraced in that system be prohibited.

The celebration of the thirty-first anniversary has this significance about it—the parade of the regiment in its commemoration of that event on the 19th of April, 1892, was the regiment's first parade under the new battalion system.

With this event there goes something of a coincidence. Already on the 6th of April there had gone out in the usual form Orders No. 7, announcing a street parade for the 19th of April in celebration of the regiment's thirty-first anniversary. On the seventh appears Orders No. 8, from regimental headquarters, issued in compliance with orders that day received from superior headquarters, adopting new drill regulations involving thorough and radical changes. Thereupon Colonel Bowman hastens not only to direct compliance with the new requirements, but also signifies his own willingness for prompt performance by, on the 16th, so reconstructing his Orders No. 7 in his Orders No. 9 as to meet the new conditions completely.

Here between a direction and a performance a new era is interposed. These orders, the one ending the old and the other beginning the new, are thus given a special significance. They have besides a commemorative value. Together they close the thirtieth year of regimental existence and leave to the thirty-first the new military thought of the day with which to begin its progressive future. They deserve, therefore, to be brought out of their obscurity and into the light.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT INF., FIRST BRIGADE, N. G. P.
Philadelphia, April 6, 1892.

ORDERS No. 7.

This command will celebrate the thirty-first anniversary of its organization by a street parade in dress uniform on Tuesday afternoon, April 19, 1892.

First call will be sounded at 4:10 o'clock, assembly at 4:20.

The drum-major will report the band and field music at 4:05 o'clock P.M.

The field and staff officers will report mounted.

By order of

COLONEL BOWMAN.

EDWARD V. STOCKHAM,
Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY, FIRST BRIGADE, N. G. P.
Philadelphia, April 16, 1892.

ORDERS No. 9.

On the occasion of the celebration of the thirty-first anniversary of the organization of this regiment on the 19th inst. the command will be formed in three battalions in accordance with the new Infantry Drill Regulations.

The following commissioned and non-commissioned officers are hereby detailed for duty as prescribed on the occasion.

First Battalion

Major J. Lewis Good, commanding—First Lieutenant Robert G. Stinson, acting adjutant—First Sergeant Wm. B. Johnson, acting sergeant-major.

Second Battalion

Captain James Muldoon, commanding—First Lieutenant A. W. Deane, acting adjutant—First Sergeant Wm. J. Storck, acting sergeant-major.

Third Battalion

Captain A. L. Williams, commanding—Second Lieutenant C. B. Nichols, acting adjutant—First Sergeant Theo. R. Lammot, acting sergeant-major—Sergeant George B. Wright, Co. "D," regimental orderly, and one musician as regimental bugler.

The commandants of battalions, acting adjutants, regimental orderly, and bugler will report mounted.

By order of

COLONEL BOWMAN.

EDWARD V. STOCKHAM,
Adjutant.

Following the date of Colonel Bowman's first commission, July 1, 1887, and that commission being about to expire, there issued from headquarters, First Brigade, June 17, 1892, Special Order No. 32, as follows:

An election for colonel, First Regiment Infantry, vice Col. W. P. Bowman, commission expiring on the 30th inst., will be held on June 29th inst. at 8 P. M.

Col. John W. Schall, Sixth Infantry, N. G. Pa., is hereby detailed to conduct said election, making prompt returns of same through these Headquarters.

The election duly held and Colonel Bowman unanimously elected, in Orders No. 14, of July 1, 1892, he announced his acceptance and appointments as follows:

I. Having been re-elected and sworn into the service as required by the Military Code of this Commonwealth, the undersigned by virtue thereof, and fully appreciating the honor and responsibility thereby conferred, hereby assumes command of the First Regiment Infantry, N. G. P.

II. The following reappointments and appointments on the Regimental Staff are hereby announced:

Adjutant, Robert G. Stinson; Quartermaster, F. P. Koons; Surgeon, Alexis Dupont Smith; Assistant Surgeon, Edward Martin; Assistant Surgeon, Norton Downs; Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Samuel D. McConnell; Sergeant-Major, H. J. Mehard; Quartermaster-Sergeant, L. E. F. Toboldt; Commissary-Sergeant, John C. Sheain; Hospital Steward, Charles Ouram; Drum-Major, William T. Baker. Captain P. S. Conrad will continue to serve as paymaster. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

First Lieutenant and Adjutant Edward V. Stockham having been commissioned captain in the Sixth Infantry N. J. N. G., this regiment is hereby deprived of the services of an accomplished officer and gentleman, whose faithful, efficient, and meritorious performance of duty as adjutant is hereby officially recognized and recorded.

The regiment, ever disposed to be helpful when public charity sought its aid, had by resolution of the Board of Officers in response to an invitation of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital furnished a large volunteer battalion to participate in a reproduction of the allegory, "War in Songs," given for the benefit of that institution at the American Academy of Music on the evening of Wednesday, May 5, 1892.

As early as April 29, 1892, in General Orders No. 9 from the adjutant-general's office at Harrisburg, it was announced that the several brigades would encamp by regiments, the place of each encampment to be designated by the regimental commander, subject to the approval of the adjutant-general," strict regard to economy in transportation being observed in making the selection." The time fixed for the First Brigade was from July 16 to July 23, inclusive. No enlistments excepting re-enlistments were to be made for thirty days previous to the close of the encampment. Commutation for rations and fuel was to be allowed at the rate of twenty cents per day per man for eight days, to be paid on regimental quartermaster's vouchers approved by the regimental commander. The inspector-general would make his annual muster and inspection on such days as he might thereafter designate.

Colonel Bowman previous to the encampment in announcing its date had by circular called attention to certain paragraphs in the new infantry drill regulations, those particularly relating to ceremonies, evolution in close and extended order, columns of masses, line of masses, echelon, ployments, deployments, changes of direction, and directed that officers and non-commis-

sioned officers "master their details," as the regiment at the encampment would be largely manœuvred in such movements.

The site had been selected on private property of John Eyre Shaw, known as "Chestnut Wold," Haverford Township, Delaware County, and approved by the adjutant-general, and the name "Camp Zook," in honor of Gen. Kosciuszko Zook, a distinguished son of Pennsylvania, killed at Gettysburg, had been determined upon. And on July 9 Colonel Bowman had promulgated his Orders No. 15, that provided for the construction of the camp, its conduct in every detail, its management in all its routine, when on the 10th an "industrial disturbance" at Homestead, Allegheny County, for some days of a threatening aspect, culminated in a clash with the sheriff's posse that summoned every Guardsman in Pennsylvania to its suppression. Its serious magnitude again awakened the community to the need of a well-trained militia, and as well afforded the Guard an opportunity, the first time since 1877, when it had not inspired the fullest confidence, to demonstrate that it was well conditioned to supply that need.

At 12.20 P. M. on the 10th of July General Snowden, the division commander, reached Harrisburg, summoned a few hours previously from Philadelphia to report there at once to Governor Pattison, the commander-in-chief. A riotous disturbance had been prevailing at Homestead, some eight miles from Pittsburgh on the west bank of the Monongahela, the site of a great steel plant, since the sixth, and the governor was in hourly expectation of a call from the sheriff of Allegheny County for assistance. Meanwhile the request for troops was made, and at ten o'clock that same evening, the 10th, the governor personally delivered to General Snowden an order drawn in his own hand to put his division under arms and move at once with ammunition to the support of the sheriff of Allegheny County, maintain the peace, and protect all persons in their rights under the constitution and the laws of the State.

Despatches were at once prepared for the brigade commanders. It was Sunday night, and as all operators were not at their post, some time was lost in delivery, but by eleven o'clock the despatches had all left Harrisburg for their destination. General Gobin was ordered to concentrate the Third Brigade at Lewis-

town, moving west; he received his despatch at midnight on the tenth. General Wiley, whose orders reached him at two o'clock on the morning of the eleventh, was to assemble his brigade, the Second, at Brinton on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and General Dechert, whose orders came to hand at 11.50 P. M. on the tenth, with the exception of the First City Troop, which was ordered to Brinton, was to put his First Brigade into camp at Mount Gretna and there await further orders. In his official report, General Dechert states: "The succeeding forty minutes were devoted to giving information to the representatives of the various daily newspapers, deeming it best to give the fullest possible newspaper publicity to the orders, as a means of notifying the men of the various commands." Notwithstanding the incidental delays, the First Brigade arrived at its destination, one hundred and three miles distant, within eighteen hours after Brigadier-General Dechert was notified; the Second assembled at Radebaugh, except a single regiment, which arrived shortly afterward, at two A. M. on the twelfth, and the Third was concentrated at Lewistown before midnight on the eleventh. Brinton is but a short distance from Homestead, and Radebaugh, which is a couple of miles west of Greensburg on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is some forty miles east of Brinton.

This concentration of an entire division of State troops, quartered over an area of 45,000 square miles, with brigades to assemble at three separate rendezvous, called suddenly from their homes without cautionary direction for readiness, without pressure, with only urgency to be speedy, when how to best entrain had not yet been effectively taught, armed and equipped for the field, within twenty-four hours, was certainly a venture not before paralleled in militia history.

The following extract is from the New York *Herald* of July 12, 1892:

NO OTHER NATION CAN MATCH IT

The spectacle presented by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania yesterday was one which no other nation on the globe can parallel, and one of which every American citizen has just reason to feel proud.

It was nearly midnight of Sunday when the Chief Magistrate of that State sent out from the Capitol at Harrisburg orders for the mobilization of the entire militia of the Commonwealth to enforce the law and preserve order at Homestead, on the banks of the Monongahela.

At 8 o'clock on Monday morning the headquarters of the First Brigade in Philadelphia was thronged with men, and at half past nine the First Regiment marched from its armory with nearly its entire strength of men, fully equipped for the field. In less than twelve hours after the midnight call was sounded 1900 of the 2000 men of the brigade had left the city on fast trains for the named destination.

Like promptness in responding and moving was shown in every quarter, and to-day will witness the entire National Guard of Pennsylvania—infantry, cavalry, and artillery—concentrated at the designated points, with all the equipment and efficiency of an army of veterans prepared for battle.

The grandeur of the spectacle lies in the character of the men and the spirit that animates them.

They are not regular soldiers enlisted in a standing army; not men whose lives are given to military duties. They are representative citizens, business and professional men, employers and employees, clerks, and workmen. They are actuated by no desire for excitement and glory; they have no feeling of hostility to those against whom they move; they deprecate the call to arms. They respond through loyalty to the Government and a high sense of the duties of citizenship.

Nothing can be more characteristically American than the manifestation of this law-abiding and patriotic spirit in the ranks of the National Guard at Pittsburgh. It is well known that among the members there are many who are allied in interest as fellow-craftsmen, and still more who are in cordial sympathy with the outlocked men at Homestead. But there is no indication that any failed to respond to the call of the Government by reason of this sympathy or will swerve from the line of duties as a militiaman through any personal tie.

Read these significant words of a mill-working member of the Fourteenth Regiment in Pittsburgh: "It'll be a hard thing for me to shoot into a crowd of men who are bound to me by all the ties of human interest and friendship, but when I have my uniform on and the command of 'Fire!' is given, I will shoot, for when I entered the militia I took the oath of allegiance to the State of Pennsylvania, and swore to protect its Constitution and government at all hazards." This is a grand sentiment, and voices the spirit that animates all. It is a spirit of patriotism that recognizes loyalty to the government and obedience to the public authority as the highest duty, of American citizenship.

What was done in Pennsylvania in a few hours in defence of law and order in one county can be done in forty-four States in defence of the nation if menaced by foreign invasion. It shows no lack of military force in a country which maintains the smallest standing army in the world.

The news of the Homestead disturbances of the sixth of July had been a subject for military gossip and speculation, and had increased the number of frequenters about the armories, but had not moved the authorities to the issuance of the words of caution usually attendant on outbreaks likely to call for military interference. Colonel Bowman had said, too, that his command could

be assembled in about two hours, and the emergency system of notification, one chief to each squad and with five to a squad, being well understood, the serious forecast of the moment had in a measure disappeared, when the news of the receipt by General Dechert of General Snowden's Harrisburg orders of the night of the tenth, coming to the regimental armory about two o'clock on the morning of the eleventh, brought to a realization what had scarce been permitted to be treated seriously as a prediction.

In what readiness did the summons find the First Regiment and how sharp was its response? These orders reached Colonel Bowman, as General Dechert officially reports, at 2.30 o'clock, at his Merion residence, and in forty minutes, including his time for preparation, driven at emergency speed, he had arrived at the armory. Upon his arrival, Adjutant Stinson having also reported, he despatched messengers in every direction to bestir his officers and men, and caused to be issued his formal Orders No. 16, of July 11, 1892, directing the regiment to assemble at 9.30 o'clock at the armory in heavy marching order provided with three days' rations "to take the field in defence of law and order." Officers and men who by reason of absence from the city were unable to report immediately were to do so in the field, as expeditiously as possible, fully equipped.

Major J. Lewis Good, with First Lieutenant Eugene J. Ken-sil, Company H, as acting adjutant, and First Sergeant Joseph P. Boyd as acting sergeant-major, was assigned to the First Battalion, composed of Companies C, A, H, I, and E, and Captain James Muldoon, with First Lieutenant William S. Allen, Company B, as acting adjutant, and First Sergeant William P. Zorger as acting sergeant-major, was assigned to the Second, consisting of Companies B, K, D, F, and G.

Twenty men had reported by three o'clock, there were over fifty at four, and by eight more than half the regiment was on hand. At ten o'clock, all arms having been previously carefully inspected by company commanders, the regiment with five hundred and seventy-eight of its six hundred and thirty officers and men, with Col. Wendell P. Bowman in command, left the armory. "The fifty-two men absent were either on their vacations or incapacitated for duty through illness. There were only three of

the latter, the remaining forty-nine, it was expected, would be on duty within twenty-four hours." Cheers and applause greeted the column along its entire route to the Thirty-second and Market Streets depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, where with a special train of some fourteen cars awaiting it, at eleven o'clock the command was entrained for its Mount Gretna destination.

The regiment reached its camp ground at Mount Gretna, a site well selected on a high piece of ground, a little before three o'clock, met by a like shower such as seemed to follow the arrival of each of the other regiments of the brigade. Not, as said a reporter, that the rain came down heavily, but rather that it was of that soulless, dismal sort that chills and penetrates. It was quite apparent that the First had never bivouacked before in a more warlike fashion. The troops had been moved expeditiously; not so with the supplies. Discomforts followed the non-arrival of canvas, the quality and quantity of the ration provoked the privileged grumble. Within forty-eight hours, however, all things adjusted to the satisfaction of the watchful supervising officers, the camp named in remembrance of the late adjutant-general, "Camp General William McClelland," was in smooth working order.

It was not in any anxiety to hasten back, but only from a desire to know something definite as to the stay, that induced inquiries as to its probable length. So in the presence of Adjutant-General Greenland, in the camp for the annual inspection, Colonel Bowman ventured the remark, "I suppose we can go to church at home on Sunday." "I would rather advise," said he, "that you arrange for such religious worship as the day demands here, than expect to attend it there." In consequence of this intimation, and to let it be publicly known that the stay would at least cover that date, the announcement followed that on Sunday, the 17th of July, at 10.30 o'clock in the morning, religious services would be held in the pavilion located on the grounds of the Mount Gretna Park, that adjoined the camp.

The routine of camp life began at once. Held as a reserve, with the other two brigades practically on the firing line, this spice of active service gave zest to the encampment, removed it out of the ordinary, made it memorable as an event. Instruction in

loading and firing, frequent exercise in company open order, in view of the contingencies, were specially enjoined. The regimental order in detail for drills, roll-calls, guard mounts, etc., published the morning after the arrival in camp, was modified, but not materially changed, by the general order from brigade headquarters issued on the 13th. First Sergeants William Zorger, Company E, and Joseph P. Boyd, Company I, detailed as acting sergeants-major of the first and second battalions respectively, were relieved, and after an intermediate change the service finally fell to First Sergeant William B. Johnson, Company G, for the first, and Duty Sergeant Harry Stewart, of Company C, for the second battalion.

Governor Pattison with his military staff arrived at the camp at 9.45 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, the 14th. He was met by the brigade commander and his staff, and received with the prescribed salute of 17 guns. Inquiry was ripe, and besides his formal salute of 17 guns, he was also informally saluted with the interrogatory from a newspaper source, "Will the brigade be ordered to Homestead?" To which he gave the very discreet reply, "You must excuse me from saying anything about that, but if you are staying in Lebanon, or anywhere else other than in camp, I would answer to stick with the brigade and be ready to move with the soldiers at a moment's notice."

Col. John W. Schall's Sixth Regiment by virtue of his seniority held the right of the brigade, and with his regiment began promptly at ten o'clock the annual muster and inspection by Adjutant-General Walter W. Greenland, who had been named as the successor of Adjutant-General McClelland. The Sixth Regiment was followed closely by the First, of which, beside the gratification he had expressed of the troops generally, the governor spoke in most enthusiastic terms. "Your regiment is as near the perfect as a command can be expected to reach," said he to Colonel Bowman; whereupon, it is recorded, the colonel, his countenance aglow with satisfaction, withheld his more appreciative acknowledgments until a better opportunity came to fully express them.

Following is a tabulated statement of the attendance at the encampment:

MORNING REPORT, FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNSYLVANIA, COLONEL WENDELL P. BOWMAN, COMMANDING, CAMP GENERAL MCCLELLAND, MOUNT GRETNA, PENNSYLVANIA, JULY 14, 1892:

	Present			Absent			Aggregate		
	Officers	Enlisted Men	Total	Officers	Enlisted Men	Total	Officers	Enlisted Men	Total
Field and staff.....	7	5	12	1	..	1	8	5	13
Company A. Captain Charles Evans Rodgers.....	3	54	57	..	..	..	3	54	57
Company B. Captain William Ewing.....	3	60	63	..	..	..	3	60	63
Company C. Captain Milton W. Orme.....	2	58	60	..	..	..	2	58	60
Company D. Captain Harry J. Crump.....	3	60	63	..	..	..	3	60	63
Company E. First Lieutenant Charles P. Hunt, commanding	3	60	63	..	..	..	3	60	63
Company F. Captain William Brod.....	3	60	63	..	..	..	3	60	63
Company G. Captain A. L. Williams.....	3	60	63	..	..	..	3	60	63
Company H. Captain Clarence T. Kensil.....	3	60	63	..	..	..	3	60	63
Company I. Captain Thomas H P. Todd.....	2	60	62	..	..	..	2	60	62
Company K. First Lieutenant Charles F. Hess, commanding	3	60	63	..	..	..	3	60	63
	35	597	632	1	..	1	36	597	633

The field and staff as unofficially reported were as follows: Colonel, Wendell P. Bowman; major, J. Lewis Good, commanding first battalion; Captain Jas. Muldoon, commanding second battalion; adjutant, Robt. G. Stinson; quartermaster, F. P. Koons; surgeon, Alexis DuPont Smith; assistant surgeons, Edw. Martin and Norton Downs; chaplain, Rev. Saml. D. McConnell, D.D.; sergeant-major, H. J. Mehard; quartermaster-sergeant, L. E. F. Toboldt; commissary-sergeant, John C. Sheain; drum-major, Wm. D. Baker.

Then followed the inspections of the Second and Third Regiments, the battalion of State Fencibles, the Gray Invincibles, and the Battery, the whole concluding with a review by the commander-in-chief. And when the work was over General Dechert and the regimental commanders were each heartily congratulated by the governor in warm expressions of approval of the appearance and manifest efficiency of officers and men. The days fol-

lowing were uneventful, save the speculative ventures of opinion as to a further movement westward.

Resistance to the enforcement of law and order at Homestead was on the wane. The formidable force, "the largest, perhaps," said General Snowden in his official report, "that any sheriff in the history of our race has had at his call," had from its very strength accomplished its purpose without bloodshed. The law was coming to its own again. It was evident it could soon maintain itself of itself. At least a reserve could be safely dispensed with. Hence General Dechert, who had been ordered to hold his brigade "in readiness to move at short notice until relieved," his services being no longer required in the field, was on Tuesday, the 19th of July, directed to break his camp, relieve his troops from further duty, and return them by the most practicable railway route to their respective rendezvous. These orders promptly put in process of execution, the regiments were soon after dismissed at their several armories, with Camp General William McClelland, Mount Gretna, and the Homestead riots of 1892 but a memory.

The crisis seemingly over, and there appearing no further need for so large a body of troops, the homeward movement from the seat of the disturbance began on the 27th of July, when the force was reduced to three regiments, the Fifth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, a battalion of the Tenth, Battery B, and the Sheridan Troop, with General Wiley remaining in command. From time to time other regiments were relieved, but it was not deemed prudent to deprive the civil authorities of all military support until some time thereafter, and the last regiment to leave, the Sixteenth, was not finally withdrawn until the 13th of October.

The volume of official comment on this campaign is of intense interest and much value. The following brief extracts from General Snowden's exhaustive, comprehensive, and well-digested official report (Adjutant-General's Report, 1892) are of special moment:

A concentration of so large a body of soldiers from far-distant parts, with such full ranks, without previous notice, in so short a time, was never before, I believe, accomplished by any troops. . . .

Officers and men hurried from all parts of the country as far away as New Orleans, Boston, Maine, Texas, Montana, and the West, as rapidly as

steam could carry them, and some abroad used the cable to show their willingness to come. . . .

The campaign is not without valuable results and information. It showed the staff to be intelligent and efficient, an organization of which the State may well be proud, and of which the advantages are incalculable. It proved that the claim so confidently put forth that the division could be concentrated in a few hours in any part of the State was well founded. The rapidity and the strength with which it assembled surpassed expectation. On the eleventh of July the First Brigade showed a percentage of 96.6 for duty; on the twelfth the division had present 93.8 per centum, and on the nineteenth, the highest mark, a proportion of the whole force present and under arms of 95.3 per centum. *In the First Regiment every place was filled except one.* [Italics the author's.]

It is rarely that a disturbance of such magnitude as that at Homestead, arousing antagonism so bitter and intense, remained so distinctly local. Localized though as were its actualities, its political significance, so it was asserted, touched the nation's farthest boundary. Its effect, if conjecture was well founded, was marvellous. It uprooted a powerful political party that with but a brief interruption had held dominant sway for upward of thirty years. It swept it from control, in the end, not only of the executive but of the legislative councils, and disturbed an economic policy through which the country had grown to huge prosperity. But the country was not content under the new dispensation. The thrift that was promised had not materialized. The new régime had brought shrinkage instead of expansion, contraction rather than enlargement, with labor idle, capital stagnant.

The effect of this change, operative but for a single presidential term, had vivid illustration some years afterward from a political platform in a town in western Pennsylvania with a larger labor population than any outside the greater cities. A speaker forceful, logical, impressive, of ready resources, was addressing an audience that crowded the town's Opera House to its doors, made up mostly of workingmen. He was extolling the virtues of the Republican party, laying special emphasis upon the results of its policies, the thrift that had followed its achievements, how employment was plentiful and disturbances few, when a stentorian voice from the body of the house, apparently voicing the sentiment of those around him, cried out: "We didn't have any strikes when Cleveland was President." "Yes," came the quick retort, "but you got to get a job before you can strike."

It was the orator's triumph—a volume in a phrase. He had captured his audience, and for the rest of the evening could do with it as he pleased.

The following extracts from the annual report for 1892 of Col. Chambers McKibbin, inspector-general, are important in showing what effect the interjection of the Homestead disturbance had on the general annual inspections as at first scheduled:

My duties during the past year were different from the ordinary routine, the placing of the Guard in the field at Homestead necessitating a remodeling of the plans formulated for the year's work of this department. . . .

This tour of duty afforded an opportunity to observe the Guard from a new standpoint. Called into the field without warning, and without time to make such arrangements as are considered necessary prior to a summer encampment, the various organizations reported with such equipment as was deemed requisite for the duty at hand. In this shape they were inspected, the First Brigade at Mt. Gretna and the Second and Third Brigades and the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry at Homestead. The inspections were carried out on the rigid lines laid down by the Pennsylvania system; there was no passing over of defects and no lowering of the standard, but the ceremony was performed precisely as in the summer camps of instruction. It was a severe test, but the result proved the often-repeated assertion that the Guard of Pennsylvania was organized for service. Everything was found to be in the condition expected when the troops are in the field for an ordinary encampment.

The First Regiment, with an aggregate of 633, 1 absent, and 632 present, a percentage of attendance of 99.8, secured a general average of 89.3, and a figure of efficiency of 89.2. It stood second on the list. Its active competitor, the Thirteenth, with an aggregate of 467, 9 absent, 458 present, a percentage of attendance of 98.2, a general average of 94.5, and a figure of efficiency of 92.7, led it, as it did all other regiments, in the State.

The First Regiment qualified every man on its rolls at the close of the rifle practice season on November 14, 1892: 59 sharpshooters, 540 marksmen—a total of 599, being an increase of 148 over the record of 1891. The company average was 58.4. Two other regiments, eight companies each, the Twelfth and Thirteenth, also qualified every officer and man; the Twelfth, 484, with a company average of 58.7, and the Thirteenth, 480, with a company average of 58.1.

Of this achievement Colonel Bowman in his Orders No. 40, December 30, 1892, speaks as follows:

You have the distinguished honor of being the first and only regiment of ten companies in the National Guard of this Commonwealth to qualify every member on its rolls as a sharpshooter or marksman.

You stand to-day a compact body of trained officers and soldiers numbering 599, and every man a sharpshooter or marksman, being within 46 of the maximum strength allowed by law in time of peace.

And Major Herbert Cox, the brigade inspector of rifle practice, in his annual report of 1892 adds his tribute as follows:

Too much credit cannot be given the officers and men of the First Regiment for their success in qualifying every man on the rolls. This result was only obtained after hard work and much personal inconvenience and expense on the part of the members of that regiment. A great deal is due to the intelligent and efficient services of Lieutenant Thomas D. McGlathery, inspector of rifle practice. Last winter he gave lectures to the officers and non-commissioned officers of each company upon the manufacture and use of the rifle and the proper adjustment of the sights and wind gauge, at the same time giving each one personal instruction in the aiming and sighting drills.

"The Potter trophy, to become the property of the organization first winning it three times, was won by the team of the First Regiment" with the following score: Musician Theo. F. Shonert, Company H, 86; Lieutenant A. W. Deane, Company D, 84; Sergeant-Major H. J. Mehard, 81; Corporal H. L. Cooper, Company C, 69. Total, 320. A second, also a Potter prize of four silver collar badges, was won by the team of Company D, First Regiment, with a score of 143. In the regimental match the First Regiment was seventh on the list with a score of 314, and in the Coleman match, third, with a score of 417.

"The superiority of Pennsylvania marksmanship was manifested in the interstate rifle competitions at Sea Girt, New Jersey, in the month of September. On this occasion the Pennsylvania team won the two great international matches, the Hilton trophy and the Interstate, the latter by the highest score (1051) shot in all the eighteen years since the competition began." The New York team scored 998, the District of Columbia 990, and the New Jersey team 992. The First Regiment contribution to the Interstate match was Sergeant-Major H. J. Mehard, who made the highest individual score, 93; and Musician T. F. Shonert, who stood sixth, with a score of 88. On the Hilton trophy match Mehard was eleventh, with a score of 82, and Shonert, twelfth, with a score of 80.

The Board of Officers subsequently recognized the participation of their own people in Pennsylvania's significant success, in this international competition by the presentation of a badge of appropriate design and ornate construction, the outside circle a wreath of green and gold leaves, top a bull's-eye, bottom a bow-knot, field of tourquoise blue enamel, centre a United States shield and Springfield rifle, inscribed *Interstate and Hilton Trophy*, suspended from a bar with inscription, *State Team, 1892*. Upon the reverse was the following: "Presented to Sergeant-Major Harry J. Mehard and Musician Theodore F. Shonert by the Board of Officers, First Regiment Infantry, N. G. P., for Distinguished Marksmanship, Pennsylvania State Team, Sea Girt, September 9, 1892."

Company H still continued to preserve its touch with the command from which its early membership was largely recruited. On August 31, 1892, under the command of Captain Clarence T. Kensil, it paraded to attend a reunion and campfire of the 118th Pennsylvania Corn Exchange Regiment at the Falls of Schuylkill.

The commemorative ceremonies attendant upon the celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the landing of Columbus, October 12, 1892, had their more significant demonstration in the city of New York, where its observance, officially designated as the "Columbian Celebration," had its greater prominence in the military and naval displays. The 12th, the anniversary day itself, was assigned to the military. In a well-constructed descriptive story of the occasion it was said that "the metropolis had already illustrated her ability in the art of entertainment with the school parade, the naval pageant, the Catholic societies parade, and the magnificent fireworks exhibition from the bridge; but by far the greatest and most successful of all the events of the Columbian celebration was the brilliant military parade of the 12th." In this parade, composed of troops from the regular army, marines and sailors from the fleet in the harbor, the National Guard of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and other States, a significant feature was the First Brigade of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, under the command of Brig.-Gen. Robert P. Dechert; the more so as the service uniform in which it appeared was

in conspicuous contrast, and not to its disadvantage, with the full-dress uniforms of the other troops.

The regimental orders for the occasion published October 7, 1892, issued pursuant to general orders from brigade headquarters, announced that the regiment would participate "in the Columbian celebration in New York City on October 12," prescribed for the occasion the service uniform, campaign hats, heavy marching order, with this modification: "The enlisted men will carry their overcoats rolled inside the rubber blankets tied at each end and thrown over the left shoulder." Another modification—Major, now Lieut.-Col. J. Lewis Good, with First Lieutenant Eugene J. Kensil, Company H, as acting adjutant, and First Sergeant William B. Johnson, Company G, as acting sergeant-major, was assigned to the first battalion, composed of Companies E, F, G, H, and I, and Captain, now Major Albert L. Williams, with First Lieutenant Artemas W. Deane, Company D, as acting adjutant, and First Sergeant F. H. Pierce, Company A, as acting sergeant-major, was assigned to the second, composed of Companies C, B, A, K, and D.

The field and staff were directed to appear mounted, and it was announced that on the morning of the parade the brigade inspector would inspect the brigade and men not uniformed as prescribed would not be permitted to parade.

The first call was sounded on the morning of the 12th at the armory at 6.10, the assembly at 6.20, and at 6.30, under the command of Col. Wendell P. Bowman, the regiment moved out of the armory direct for the railway station, whence it entrained for New York, where it arrived promptly on its scheduled time.

The parade, under the command of Gen. Martin T. McMahon as chief marshal, well remembered by all the Pennsylvania soldiers who ever served in the old Sixth Army Corps as its distinguished adjutant-general, began its movement from Bowling Green promptly at ten o'clock, over the following route: From the Battery at the foot of Broadway to Fourth Street, thence west, passing around Washington Square, to Fifth Avenue, up Fifth Avenue to Fourteenth Street, Fourth Avenue to Seventeenth, along Fifth Avenue from Seventeenth Street to Fifty-ninth Street, Central Park, where it was disbanded.

A New York correspondent in his review of the display of the twelfth said: "A noted feature of the great military display in this city yesterday was the admirable appearance and soldierly bearing of the Philadelphia troops, consisting of the First Brigade National Guard, commanded by Brig.-Gen. R. P. Dechert, numbering 2400 trained soldiers."

The Pennsylvanians had fourth place in the column, preceded by the United States regulars, the naval brigade, the New York troops, and followed by the New Jersey regiments, the Connecticut regiments, and the Grand Army. The Sixth Regiment, Col. John W. Schall, four hundred and forty-seven strong, had the right of the First Brigade. "The First Regiment, Col. Wendell P. Bowman, followed. This command had six hundred men and a drum corps. The men carried no knapsacks, but each one had an india-rubber oiled blanket rolled up over his shoulder and presented a novel sight. The appearance of the regiment was splendid." Another comment reads: "The band of the First Pennsylvania Regiment, which was uniformed much like the Sixth, marched in single file. The regiment's platoon front was good, and better marching than some of the other troops brought appreciative applause. Nearly the full strength of the regiment had turned out—ten companies, in all. Colonel Bowman was in command. His men had the air of veterans and looked formidable on the march."

The Second Regiment, Col. Oliver C. Bosbyshell, with nearly six hundred men in line, followed the First; then came the four hundred men of the Third Regiment, Lieut.-Col. Thomas H. Maginnis, the battalion of State Fencibles, Major William A. Witherup, with the Gray Invincibles, Captain Charles W. Hailstock, bringing up the rear.

As the Philadelphia soldiers [said the special correspondent of the *Evening Bulletin*] turned into Fifth Avenue from Fourteenth Street (a good point of observation) the great crowd at that point cheered them lustily, and their perfect marching and soldierly bearing attracted general attention, for there was no glitter or unnecessary display about the Quaker City boys, as they wore the same regulation blue, hard-service uniform they donned when they were so suddenly called out to proceed to the Homestead riots, and where they did such hard and protracted service. "Here comes the Homestead soldiers," could be heard along the line as the "Boys in Blue" passed up Fifth Avenue, and the command looked ready to go into service

then and there, as they were encumbered with no unnecessary toggery, and they marched along only to the music of a large fife and drum corps, and it was practically the same body of men who were on duty at Homestead, transferred to the streets of New York.

The *Philadelphia Call* of October 13, adds:

The Pennsylvania soldiers made a grand appearance in the big parade at New York. They were not decked out as most of the militiamen were, but when it came to marching and to the exhibition of soldierly qualities the boys from Pennsylvania were undoubtedly and unquestionably next to the regulars. All the way from the Post Office building up Broadway and out Fifth Avenue to Fifty-ninth Street were our National Guardsmen cheered as no other division of the great parade was cheered.

And the *New York World* of the same date continues:

The First Regiment, also from Philadelphia, was equipped in the modern style, with no knapsacks, and the blankets wound round the shoulders in a big roll, like a cross between a parade scarf and a life-preserver. This regiment alone, of all that had passed thus far, seemed to have "caught on to the curves," so to speak, of the avenue. Its lines were dressed over to the east side of the avenue before the stand was reached, and the files went by the Governor pointed straight up the street and with an even front.

And to this same uniform question General Snowden in his official report for 1892 contributes this sentence: "A recent parade of the First Brigade in New York in the service dress was received with great approbation and shows that the simple uniform still answers the purpose for which it was designed."

The regiment was again in the hands of its old entertainers, the Twenty-second Regiment, National Guard of the State of New York, and at the conclusion of the parade the recipient at its armory, as of yore, of that generous hospitality and attentive courtesy with which it had become so well acquainted, and which on this occasion the Board of Officers afterward appreciatively acknowledged by suitable testimonial. The host in no haste to part with his guest, and he quite willing to stay, only permitted him to leave with margin sufficient to reach the foot of Liberty Street in time for a special scheduled for a midnight departure, which after a fairly expeditious run delivered the regiment at its home destination, thus closing a successful and eventful participation in the great military pageant of New York's Columbian celebration of 1892.

The regimental banners were on the outer walls; 1892 was a banner year for the First Regiment. Summoned at 2.30 in the morning for the field, at ten it left the armory fully armed and equipped, with 581 present and but 52 absentees, "the next day every place filled except one," and before three o'clock, twelve hours after its summons, it was at its destination, one hundred and three miles away; it presented for inspection at the annual muster 632 of an aggregate, 36 officers and 597 enlisted men, with but one absentee; it furnished two soldiers, one-sixth of the team that won for Pennsylvania both of the international matches, the one the Interstate match won by "the highest score shot in all the eighteen years since the competition began," the highest individual score having been made by the regimental sergeant-major; it qualified as sharpshooter or marksmen every member out of the 599 on the rolls of the regiment; it scored a triumph, won the plaudits of enthusiastic crowds, secured the encomiums of the critically observing correspondent in the great military pageant, the crowning incident in New York's international celebration of the fourth centenary of the discovery of the continent. A page bright in story; an era in the chronicles brilliant and impressive!

The commission of Lieut.-Col. Thomas E. Huffington expired by limitation July 26, 1892. He declined a re-election and thus severed a connection which, beginning January 10, 1872, had been continuous for upward of twenty years. Colonel Huffington was a private in Company F, Seventh Delaware Volunteers, July 1, 1864; corporal, July 12, 1864; captain and A. Q. M., August 1, 1864; honorably mustered out, June, 1865. On January 10, 1872, he enlisted as private in Company F, First Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania; was made a sergeant November 1, 1873; elected second lieutenant January 11, 1875; captain, May 31, 1875; re-elected captain June 28, 1880; major, November 14, 1885; and lieutenant-colonel, July 26, 1887. The Board of Officers in their resolutions, in which they desired to place on record their high regard and great respect for him and their regret at his retirement, after briefly summarizing his military career, among other things, said: "That we are ever mindful of his high soldierly attainments, trained tactical abilities, painstaking and thoughtful; his skill as drill-master, whether as

a commandant or subaltern; and his faithful discharge of all committee work entrusted to him have secured for him a record of enviable distinction; and his judgment has materially aided in maintaining for the regiment the high place it has ever so worthily held."

An election to fill the vacancy, with Col. John W. Schall, of the Sixth Regiment, to conduct it, was held August 22, 1892, when Major J. Lewis Good was unanimously elected lieutenant-colonel. As the commission of Major Good had expired on the 11th of August, the order for an election for major was included in that for lieutenant-colonel, and Captain Albert L. Williams, of Company G, was selected to fill the vacant majority caused by not only the expiration of Major Good's commission by limitation, but as well by his advancement to the lieutenant-colonelcy. Captain Gustavus K. Morehead was advanced from his first lieutenancy to be Company G's captain, September 13, 1892.

Captain Kirk W. Magill, of Company A, who had been a faithful, energetic soldier from his enlistment, January 1, 1876, and had risen in his company through all the grades in the end to be its captain, resigned June 6, 1892. He was succeeded by Captain Charles Evans Rodgers, July 8, 1892, advanced from the first lieutenancy to which he had been elected February 24, 1888. The commission of Captain William Ewing, of Company B, expired August 31, 1892, and on the same day First Lieutenant William S. Allen, who had been promoted from his second lieutenancy to succeed First Lieutenant William Cairns, deceased, was elected captain. On November 30, 1891, Captain George Eiler, Jr., captain of Company F since November 30, 1885, and previously in its ranks and a subaltern since November 1, 1875, resigned, and was succeeded, January 4, 1892, by the advancement of William Brod from first lieutenant to captain. Captain Alexander J. Diamond resigned his captaincy of Company K on October 4, 1891. He was succeeded by Frank M. Earle, his first lieutenant, who held his captaincy only until June 6, 1892, when, he in turn resigning, Walter E. Torr was, on November 22, 1892, taken from the ranks of the company, where he had been both private and sergeant, and elected to the captaincy.

During the months of January, February and March of the

year 1893, in accordance with directions contained in General Orders No. I, current series, from the headquarters of the National Guard, the brigade inspectors, under the direction of the inspector-general, made an inspection of the several organizations at their respective armories, and subsequently, as instructed, made a detailed report of each inspection. The brigade inspector of the First Brigade, Major Frank G. Sweeney, set apart the evenings from February 17 to March 1 for the inspections of the First Regiment, a company for each evening, and in his report, besides his tabulated ratings, spoke generally as follows:

The First Regiment made a very superior record at its inspection. Out of a total strength of 572 officers and men it paraded 551, thereby evidencing a state of discipline that reflects the highest credit upon the organization. While all the companies of this command made an excellent showing, I found it especially difficult to determine the relative standing of companies H, E, F, and I, the inspection of any one of which would have been altogether creditable to regular troops. Captain Kensil's command (H), however, deserves special mention for attendance, in that it has presented at three successive inspections the full complement of officers and men.

CHAPTER IX

1893-1898, INAUGURATION PRESIDENT CLEVELAND—BATTALION MAJORS AUTHORIZED—ESCORT LIBERTY BELL FOR CHICAGO—TRENTON BATTLE MONUMENT DEDICATION—MIDWAY PLAISANCE EXHIBITION—CHURCH SERVICES, ARMORY—ANNIVERSARIES—ENCAMPMENTS—INSPECTIONS, ANNUAL AND SPRING—RIFLE PRACTICE, COMPETITIONS, RESULTS—GRANT MEMORIAL DEDICATION, NEW YORK—CINCINNATI WASHINGTON MONUMENT DEDICATION, FAIRMOUNT PARK—WAR DECLARED—REGIMENT VOLUNTEERS

In his General Order No. 1, issued from division headquarters, February 13, 1893, General Snowden announced that by direction of the governor and commander-in-chief the division would assemble at Washington, D. C., to participate in the parade of March 4, 1893, incident to the inauguration of the Hon. Grover Cleveland as President of the United States. Pursuant to this general order, transmitted through brigade headquarters, amplified with instructions in more specific detail, Colonel Bowman's order followed, directing that the regiment, in full service uniform, would form at 12.20 P. M. on Friday, March 3, 1893, at the armory, to proceed thence to Washington, D. C., via the Pennsylvania Railroad, from the depot, Broad Street and Washington Avenue.

The directions for the movement were promptly executed, and at 12.30 the regiment left the armory, with Col. Wendell P. Bowman in command, in its usual creditable strength, Adjutant Robert G. Stinson and a complete staff on duty with him. Lieutenant-Colonel Good, with First Lieutenant Charles P. Hunt, of Company E, as acting adjutant, and First Sergeant George C. Shoch, of Company F, as acting sergeant-major, was in command of the first battalion; and Major Williams, with First Lieutenant Charles F. Hess, of Company K, as acting adjutant, and First Sergeant Theodore Lammot, of Company D, as acting sergeant-major, of the Second.

The journey was completed with no more than the delays un-

avoidably attendant upon the movement of great crowds, and the regiment landed within a convenient distance of the post-office building, the one of the public buildings with several others designated for the quarters of the troops of the First Brigade. Assembling in front of the building at 11.15 on the morning of the 4th of March, the command moved thence to A Street, N. E., where with its right resting on Front, the First Brigade had been directed to form. Pending the inaugural ceremonies, the troops were permitted to stack arms and be dismissed. "A violent snow-storm accompanied by an intensely cold wind made the parade, and especially the delay of waiting for it, a severe trial." It was a relief then when the bugles sent echoing through the gloom the welcome notes of the assembly that started the column on its route, despite the fact that there was a long wait still in store for the far-off rear.

The column moved west on Pennsylvania Avenue to Washington Circle, where it was dismissed. It was reviewed by the President from his stand, marked by the national flags on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the White House; at Twenty-second and Pennsylvania Avenue by the grand marshal; and on the west side of Washington Circle the division was reviewed by the governor and commander-in-chief and the division commander.

Colonel Bowman's order that directed the movement to the Capitol and made provisions for what was to be done while there concluded with the paragraph: "The regiment will leave Washington, D. C., at 7.30 o'clock P. M., March 4, 1893, to return to its home rendezvous." Through a railway management and military manœuvring that had profited by experience the direction as to the hour of departure was carried out as explicitly as it had been given, and the home rendezvous was reached with but a reasonable delay and with inconveniences due almost solely to the weather's inclemency.

Official comment from superior headquarters was as follows, by General Dechert in his annual report:

The brigade took part with the division in the parade in honor of the inauguration of the President of the United States on March 4 last. The troops were satisfactorily transported to Washington and return and presented a creditable appearance in the parade, although the weather was inclement. While on this tour of duty the command was quartered in dif-

ferent public buildings of the U. S. Government, as assigned by the local committee, and under the circumstances it received the best accommodations that could have been furnished.

And General Snowden said in his:

The division assembled in Washington to attend the inauguration of the President on the 4th of March last. It was concentrated and the parts returned to their several stations without incident, other than again proving a capacity to assemble at any feasible place within a few hours without difficulty. . . . While a movement of that kind is attended by more or less fatigue and inconvenience, it is an exercise of great value, in affording useful training to commanding and staff officers, and as an object-lesson of much importance. No other State can with such ease mass a force approaching the division in size so far from home and the Federal Government cannot rival the movement without vast expense and considerable delay.

In addition to the usual and regular company drills during five nights in the week, the companies were instructed in battalion drills on five occasions with three companies to a battalion, and on ten with two, fifteen in all. And again on ten separate occasions, with two companies at a time, special instructions were given in guard mount and sentinel duty. On six different evenings, two, three, and four companies each, special drills and instruction were given non-commissioned officers, and they were also on two others drilled in both company and battalion movements. On every Monday, as announced on the anniversary day, until further orders the commissioned officers were directed to assemble at the armory at 8.30 o'clock "for the purpose of securing a uniform interpretation of the new drill regulations and manual of guard duty."

On March 24 there was published a regimental order that paraded the regiment in full-dress uniform on Wednesday evening, April 5, at the armory at 8.15 o'clock for inspection, the presentation of trophies and medals won at rifle practice during the season of 1892, and other ceremonies.

Leading incidents and prominent happenings make April of 1893 a busy month for the chronicler.

On April 4 the regiment lost the very valuable services of First Lieutenant Thomas D. McGlathery as inspector of rifle practice, his resignation forced upon him by reason of the urgent demands of his private business. The position remained vacant until February 19, 1894, when the energetic and capable Pearson S. Conrad was restored to his old place and named as first

lieutenant and inspector of rifle practice in McGlathery's stead. On March 2, 1893, Assistant Surgeon Edward Martin was promoted to be surgeon of the Third Regiment, and on March 17 Assistant Surgeon Norton Downs resigned. Walter D. Green was on the 11th of April appointed assistant surgeon to succeed Martin promoted, and on the same day Lawrence Savery Smith was named as assistant surgeon, vice Downs resigned.

The regiment celebrated the thirty-second anniversary of its organization on Wednesday, April 19, by a street parade in full-dress uniform. The first call was sounded at 3.40, the assembly at 3.45, and the command, accompanied by the Veteran Corps, field and staff mounted, with band and field music, left the armory at four o'clock on the afternoon following the route usually prescribed, the parade concluding with a dress parade in front of the Union League.

In Order No. 17, of April 22, "the colonel commanding with profound sorrow" announced the death of Col. William McMichael, which occurred in the city of New York on the 21st of April.

Thus [so read the order] the regiment is called upon to record the death of another of its distinguished and patriotic commanding officers. Colonel McMichael served his country with distinction as an officer in the Union Army during the War of the Rebellion and was no less renowned as an eminent citizen and able lawyer. As the commanding officer of this regiment his administration was eminently successful and we revere his name and memory.

Out of respect for the patriotic dead the flag on the armory will be placed at half staff until after the burial of the deceased, and the regimental colors will be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

In response to the request of the Joint Special Committee of the Select and Common Council of the City of Philadelphia on the "World's Fair," the regiment in full-dress uniform paraded with the brigade on the afternoon of April 24, 1893, to participate in the ceremonies incident to the removal of the old Liberty Bell from Independence Hall to the Pennsylvania railway station at Thirty-second and Market Streets on its way for exhibition at the World's Fair at Chicago, Illinois.

There seems neither suggestive incident nor announced commemoration that should have brought the attendance of the First Regiment at divine worship at St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church in full-dress uniform, with side-arms only, field music

without instruments, on Sunday, April 30, 1893, at four o'clock in the afternoon, into any special prominence, but the journals of the next day gave the demonstration heavy display headlines and a column or so of matter. There was, to be sure, accompanying the regiment and adding to the impressiveness of the occasion, the Veteran Corps, the division commander, Maj.-Gen. George R. Snowden, with his staff, and the brigade commander, Brig.-Gen. Robert P. Dechert, with his, and the governor had been expected.

Then the regimental chaplains had all been of genuine force in their calling, not the least of whom in strength was the present chaplain and rector of St. Stephen's Parish, the Rev. Samuel D. McConnell, D.D., who on this occasion occupied the pulpit. Besides there was no other chaplain of the regiment who in the "Register of National Guard" could carry such a record in the column of "Service in other States and of the United States" as did Dr. McConnell: "Fifteenth, Pennsylvania Cavalry Volunteers, September, 1862, until June, 1865; chaplain Second Connecticut National Guard, September 30, 1878, to December 31, 1881." His sermon was of unusual power, was pretty fully reported, has been in part preserved through the newspapers, and seems entitled to a more accessible perpetuity.

The following extract is from the *Philadelphia Press* of May 1, 1893:

DR. MCCONNELL'S SERMON

Dr. McConnell's sermon was characteristic of the man. It was brilliant, and the entire regiment followed him closely in his address. His sermon was an answer to two leading questions: What is the function of the National Guard in the political, social, and economic life of the United States? and what manner of men ought they to be who are called upon to discharge such functions?

In dealing with the first question Dr. McConnell said:

"We stand at the end of a long process which reaches back many centuries. That whole process we call the achievement of liberty. It is not generally borne in mind what achievement of liberty means. It means opportunity to settle serious questions of life according to our own judgment. Our War of Independence was not a rebellion against any specific oppression. Our forefathers were not oppressed. What they fought for was simply the opportunity to settle the affairs of life in whatever way they might think best. They won that opportunity. All that they achieved was a clear field, but not to sit down and do nothing.

"The question then arises—which has been in process of solution ever since—how shall free men live together in society? How shall each class of men live together and have his equal share? Much has been developed

in the settlement of this question. Then what has the National Guard to do? What does it stand for? Lord Derby said that when a strike occurs the business of society is simply to form a ring and see that each party gets fair play. This view is too narrow. Society has something more to do. The 'citizen-soldiery' is society's last word. It stands for the principle of peace. It is the machine of the State to prevent such quarrels among members of a community as would interfere with the community's work. Now, in the nature of the case the National Guard is called upon to act when passions are intense.

Must Be of High Character

"To what manner of men are such high and delicate duties to be intrusted. I reply not simply to brave men. Bravery is one of the commonest and the cheapest of all virtues. Physical courage is part of the endowment of our race. It must be assumed as a possession so common that it must not be boasted of. Nor again is it simply to well-drilled men. With mercenary soldiers the drill is everything. It is their whole stock in trade. The citizen-soldiery is composed of bayonets which think. The qualities that fit men for such high duties must be much nobler and much rarer than any of these.

"The National Guard must not be political partisans. They must act with parties, but must adhere loosely to their party. They are the trusted agents not of a party but of society. They are called upon to act as mediators between classes of society. They belong to one or the other, but must act with either where it may be deemed wise for the interests of the whole. The National Guardsman must be a clean man. Such high and important duties must not be intrusted to men whose personal character is such as not to ensure respect. The power in their hands is too great to be intrusted to others than men of high character."

After the services the regiment marched back to the armory and was dismissed.

Pursuant to an arrangement made by the Joint Committee of Select and Common Council for a commemoration by the city of Philadelphia of the one hundredth and seventeenth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, to include a military display, the regiment paraded with the brigade on the Fourth of July, 1893, in full-dress uniform, white trousers, at 7.20 o'clock in the morning, field and staff mounted, Colonel Bowman in command.

In order that the newly elected additional majors, one in each regiment, as authorized by the Act of Assembly approved June 10, 1893 (the three it provided for at the discretion of the commander-in-chief, he had limited to two), might all take rank from the same date, the adjutant-general directed that each regiment in the division should hold an election for its additional major on the first day of July. Pursuant to these instructions Lieut.-

Col. J. Lewis Good was directed by brigade headquarters to hold such an election in the First Regiment at the armory on the evening of Thursday, July 6, at eight o'clock, and the commissioned officers were summoned thereto through the proper order from regimental headquarters. Major Clarence T. Kensil was elected, and to fill the vacancy thereby created in the captaincy of Company H, at an election held in Camp Zook on July 20 the choice fell upon the first lieutenant, Eugene J. Kensil. On July 14 George B. Zane, promoted from a duty sergeant in Company G, was appointed second lieutenant and adjutant of the first battalion; Corporal John B. Maull, of Company E, named as sergeant-major, and Corporal Frank L. Mueller, of the same company, as commissary-sergeant.

As early as June 15 it had been announced from the adjutant-general's office in general orders that under the provisions of the Act of Assembly, approved April 13, 1887, the several brigades of the National Guard would encamp by regiments designating the time for the First Brigade from July 15 to July 22, inclusive. The plans and purposes designed for the encampments of the previous year, the execution of which were interrupted by the Homestead disturbances, were repeated for this.

Following these directions, supplemented with such details as intermediate headquarters deemed essential to supply, changing last year's location but still retaining the name—Colonel Bowman announced the site of the year's camp as on the range of hills bordering the eastern slope of the Chester Valley at a point near Ship Road Station on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad about 28 miles from Philadelphia. And added that the camp would be known as before as "Camp Zook," in honor of Brig.-Gen. Kosciuszco Zook, whose family for several generations had lived in that immediate vicinity and who was killed at the battle of Gettysburg.

Of the selections for the several sites for the encampments of the troops of the First Brigade, General Dechert in his annual report said: "The various sites of encampments were admirably adapted for the purpose, easy of access, with plenty of water, and in general complete in a sanitary way; and the selections reflect great credit upon the commanding officers."

There was nothing to take this encampment out of the usual.

The routine roll-calls, guard mount, parades, drills, were all announced in the customary exactitude of detail and the details were carried out with the care, precision, and effect that made the tour as resultful as had been its predecessors. Of it in his annual report, which is exhaustive, instructive, and valuable, Colonel Bowman, among the many references, conclusions, and suggestions which he presents, submits:

The conduct and discipline of the men were as satisfactory as any commanding officer could ever desire. The regiment worked like veterans, and every duty was performed with a zeal and spirit which entitle the officers and men alike to the grateful appreciation and commendation of their commanding officer.

Wednesday, the 18th, was set apart for the governor, and his arrival at 9.45 in the morning summoned the regiment to the color line for his formal reception. The annual muster and inspection by the adjutant-general and inspector-general followed, and the day closed with the commander-in-chief's review. Generals Snowden and Dechert, with their respective staffs, were also present.

The regiment, so near the highest attainable last year, this year reached the "possible"—a "percentage of attendance" of 100. It carried on its rolls 39 officers and 548 enlisted men, a total of 587, and, figuratively, every officer and man answered to roll-call. The "present column" of the fall inspection report, 1893, is complete with its footings, officers 39, enlisted men 548, total 587, the "absent column" is a blank. The regiment's general average was 89.10, and its figure of efficiency with its 100 per cent. for attendance was also necessarily 89.10. But again it did not lead. This time it was third, the Eighth Regiment outstripped all others with a general average of 92.80 and a figure of efficiency of 92.80, with the Thirteenth a close second with a general average of 92.31 and a figure of efficiency of 92.31. As the same figures in both ratings indicate, both regiments had the 100 percentage of attendance; the Eighth, ten companies, with an aggregate of 586, and the Thirteenth, eight companies, with an aggregate of 471.

The following extracts from the report of the regular officer detailed by the War Department to superintend the inspections of 1893, Captain Alex Rogers, Fourth United States Cavalry, in-

dicate progress, improvement, efficiency, with the still encouraging approval, endorsement, and support of those in authority in the permanent establishment:

As the encampment was held this year by regiments, but one day could be spent with each command, and the governor instructed me to accompany him while he made his visit to each of the camps. This prevented my seeing day after day the working of any command, but it enabled me to see each regiment serving under its own colonel and supplied by its own staff officers. . . .

The police of camp, including kitchens and sinks, was in almost every case excellent. I saw not more than half a dozen kitchens in which the entire general condition was not first-class. There were no regular troops encamped with the National Guard. . . .

The ceremonies of parade, review, and inspection were well performed, although there were some errors, due principally to the lack of experience. The steadiness of the men in ranks was very remarkable, and although they were in heavy marching order very few men were seen to gaze about in ranks, raise their hand, or stand on one leg. There was at all drills and formations an evident desire on the part of all present to do the best possible and to reflect credit on the organization to which they belonged. Formation of companies was in many cases slow. . . .

The regimental drills were generally very good, the colonels, almost without exception, being thoroughly conversant with their duties and steadying those battalion commanders who lacked confidence at battalion drills. Some battalions did better at regimental than at battalion drill. . . .

The discipline, so far as I was able to observe, was generally very good; the men were prompt and obedient and the spirit of discipline was very apparent. As the enlistments are only for three years, a great many men were in camp for the first time, and were necessarily not well posted in matters of etiquette. Sentinels were extremely particular about saluting, but many of the men seemed to have an idea that a soldier out of the ranks was not on duty. Their failure to salute was not due to disrespect, but seemed to come from lack of instruction, which could be easily overcome by some effort on the part of the company officers. This was shown by the fact that in some companies all the men were extremely careful about saluting. The discipline is of the kind that would give the best results under trying circumstances. . . .

In the First, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Regiments every company qualified all its men last year. In these regiments if a man cannot learn to shoot he must go, just as if he could not learn to march. . . . At Sea Girt the Pennsylvania team in 1892 won the Hilton and the International Trophies. The soldierly spirit of the Guard is plainly shown in the interest that it takes in target practice.

The State of Pennsylvania has excellent cause to be proud of its National Guard division. Whenever they have been called upon, they have turned out promptly and in large numbers and have done their duty in a quiet, soldierly way. They are no longer regarded as "play soldiers" by anyone, but as a well-organized, well-instructed, and well-disciplined body of volunteer soldiers, who can be depended upon to carry out the orders given them and to preserve the peace.

The regiment's rifle range was considerably improved this year by the addition of two targets, one for 200 yards and one for 500 yards, making in all ten targets. The erection of bullet stops of heavy planking filled with sand in front of the firing points at 200 and 500 yards, twenty feet high, with openings corresponding to the position of the targets, the openings protected by half-inch iron plates, thus thoroughly insured safe usage of the range by stopping all wild shots.

"The erection of a first-class range," said Major Herbert Cox, brigade ordnance officer and acting inspector of rifle practice of the First Brigade, in his report for 1893, "easily accessible to members of this brigade, will be noted in the large increase of the number of qualified men this year over last year. Since the city organizations have had the use of the present range there has been an increase in the number of qualified men in this brigade of 1129 qualified men. The range was opened in August, 1892."

The First Regiment maintained the standard it established for itself last year and qualified its every officer and man, but it had increased the number on its rolls eight, so that its aggregate this year was 607, as against its 599 in 1892, and although the quality of the score necessary to become a sharpshooter had been raised, instead of 59, as was its number of sharpshooters in 1892, in 1893 it was 95, with marksmen as a consequence decreased from 540 in 1892 to 512 in 1893. The three regiments, the First, Twelfth, and Thirteenth, also again qualify their every officer and man, but this time the First Regiment's company average is 58.9, the Thirteenth 58, and the Twelfth 55.5.

In the division regimental match the Sixteenth Regiment led with a score of 351, the First Regiment was seventh with a score of 318, and the Sixteenth Regiment also won in the division skirmish match with a score of 362, with First Regiment fourth with a score of 322. The Thirteenth Regiment was not in either, the Twelfth was second in both.

Pennsylvania did not participate in the Sea Girt international matches, as they were shot at a time when its teams were otherwise employed at home, but the Thirteenth Regiment shot two invitation matches with two leading New York regiments,

the Seventh and Twenty-third, and won them both by splendid scores.

In a company contest confined to companies of the First Brigade, teams of four men, five shots each at 200 and 500 yards, Company E, of the First Regiment, won the first prize, four gold collar badges, with a score of 165, as against a score of 155, that won the second prize, made by Company A of the Sixth, and a score of 146 for the third, won by Company I, of the Sixth. The highest individual score was made by Corporal Harry Shenton, Company A, of the Sixth, 47; and the next by Private James Stewart, Company E, of the First, 44.

What was styled the "First-class Regimental Match," participated in by teams of four men each from all the regimental battalions, and separate company organizations of the First Brigade, which carried with it the Potter trophy and four gold badges with ruby bull's-eyes, was won by the team of the First Regiment, as follows: Musician, Theo. F. Shonert, Company H, with a total score of 88; First Sergeant H. L. Cooper, Company C, 84; First Lieutenant A. W. Deane, Company D, 83; and Sergeant-Major H. J. Mehard, 79.

Colonel Bowman in the regimental order which follows the end of the rifle practice season calls attention to the "thoughtful and well-considered report of Captain Thos. H. P. Todd, acting regimental inspector of rifle practice for the season of 1893," the publication of which, he announces, shows an honorable record of faithful service, demonstrating, too, as it does, "that the officers and men do not intend to allow the standard raised in 1892 to be lowered, but, on the contrary, that they are determined to elevate and advance it to a still higher degree of proficiency and quality"; concluding as follows:

The colonel commanding hereby makes special mention of the meritorious records made by Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant L. E. F. Toboldt and Private K. W. Magill (late captain), of Company A, by having won Veteran Gold Badges, the result of ten consecutive years of effective and efficient qualification as marksmen or sharpshooters. The possession of such a record is an honor of which any soldier may justly be proud. Your commanding officer also congratulates every officer and man upon the honorable and distinguished record thus made by the regiment and takes great pleasure in officially recording his heartfelt appreciation of the hard and faithful work of the command in this most important branch of a soldier's training. With the increased facilities afforded by the regimental rifle range, he has perfect confidence in the regiment to achieve greater results in the future.

On October 19, 1893, the regiment, in full-dress uniform, left the armory at 9.45 o'clock in the morning and proceeded via the Philadelphia and Reading Railway to Trenton, New Jersey, where, with the First Brigade of the Pennsylvania division and other troops from the State of New Jersey, it participated in the ceremonies incident to the dedication of the Washington Monument erected "to commemorate the battles of Trenton and Princeton in the war of the Revolution."

And on Monday, the sixth day of November, the regiment, again with the First Brigade, participated at one o'clock in the afternoon in the parade arranged by the Joint Committee of City Councils that escorted the Liberty Bell on its return, after its six months' sojourn at the World's Fair in Chicago, from the West Philadelphia railway station back to its quarters of sacred and blessed memory in old Independence Hall.

Col. Theo. E. Wiedersheim at the October meeting of the Board submitted on behalf of the Veteran Corps a communication offering a trophy, to be known as the Veteran Corps Trophy, to be shot for annually under such conditions as the Board of Officers might prescribe. It was subsequently determined, upon the report of a committee who had carefully considered the matter, that the trophy presented by the Veteran Corps should be known as the Veteran Corps Trophy, "and that it shall be contested for annually by the field, staff, and line of the regiment at a revolver contest," and held until the following contest, in the company quarters of the officer making the highest score, that officer to become responsible for its care and keeping, and that he shall also be presented with a gold medal."

On December 7, 1893, Corporal Frederick Taylor Pusey, of Company C, who will be heard from later on in a wider sphere of action, was made battalion sergeant-major and assigned to duty with the second battalion.

Captain Henry J. Crump, of energy, capacity, and acquirements invaluable wherever he served—and this resignation was but his temporary severance from the Guard—on June 28, 1893, resigned his captaincy of Company D. The vacancy continued for quite a time, with First Lieutenant Artemas W. Deane meanwhile in command, until April 20, 1894, when Theodore R.

Lammot was taken from his sergeantcy and elected captain of the company.

Captain Charles Evans Rogers, a private in Company A, October 12, 1877, having passed through all the grades of commissioned and non-commissioned officer until he reached his captaincy July 8, 1892, on December 24 of the same year resigned it, and Captain Carroll B. Nichols, his second lieutenant, was on February 17, 1893, elected to succeed him. Captain Gustavus K. Morehead, a private in the State Fencibles, June, 1872, from whence on always of high repute, he continued with but brief interruptions to be of that organization, the Artillery Corps of Washington Grays and the First Regiment until April 24, 1894, when he resigned his captaincy of Company G, and was honorably discharged. Captain George C. von der Lindt, advanced from the first lieutenantcy, was on June 19, 1894, elected to succeed him. George B. Wright, a private in Company D, October 18, 1889, a sergeant June 17, 1891, was on February 19, 1894, named as second lieutenant and battalion adjutant and assigned to the second battalion. Walter D. Green, promoted, was appointed surgeon February 19, 1894, vice Alexes Dupont Smith, resigned January 26, 1894, and William Guy Bryan Harland was July 14, 1894, named as an assistant surgeon to fill the vacancy caused by Surgeon Green's advancement.

A comprehensive circular, profuse in extracts from the "New Drill Regulations," covering the advance and retreat extended order, guard mount, and other movements selected for their special pertinency to the new and improved order of all things military, was issued at the conclusion of the year 1893. The opening paragraphs directing that company commanders should give special attention to and instruct their men completely in what thereafter follows and enjoining the battalion majors in their general supervision to see that these instructions are faithfully carried out, fully explain its purpose.

The spring inspections by Major Frank G. Sweeney, the brigade inspector, made by companies at the regimental armory from the 5th to the 16th of February, 1894, inclusive, were taken somewhat out of the ordinary, after their result was announced, by the publication of a general order in appreciative recognition of the satisfaction with which that result was received at regimental headquarters.

"The magnificent record made by this regiment in the spring inspections through which it has just passed under the critical eye of the very efficient brigade inspector, Major Frank G. Sweeney, commands the highest admiration and appreciation of the colonel commanding. He therefore extends to the officers and men his heartiest congratulations and assures them that their faithful efforts, constant attention, and patriotic devotion to every duty, however exact, was greatly appreciated."

In Major Sweeney's tabulation he foot-notes for Company D: "The uniforms of this company were new and the finest fitting I have ever seen"; and for Company H: "This company deserves special mention." Companies A, D, E, F, G, H, and I have each a percentage of attendance of 100, with figures of efficiency respectively as follows: A, 95.4; D, 95.4; E, 97.6; F, 97.3; G, 95; H, 97.7; and I, 97.7. Company B's percentage of attendance is 94.6, C's 96.2, and K's 88.6, with their figures of efficiency: B, 84.8; C, 91.2; and K, 80.1.

There had been in contemplation since early December of 1893, initiated by a proposition submitted at a special meeting of the Board of Officers called for its consideration, for a reproduction of the celebrated Chicago World's Fair Midway Plaisance, in the expectation that the substantial results that followed its introduction there might be proportionately repeated here. The armory building needed funds, as well to reduce its permanent indebtedness as to meet current expenses, and after a careful business consideration the Board, convinced that there was sufficient assurance of favorable results to justify its sanction, resolved upon the venture, bent every energy toward its success, and announcing a time in the near future when the undertaking would be ready for public presentation the colonel ordered the armory closed for military duties and opened for the Plaisance from February 19 to March 3, both days inclusive.

The enterprise was advertised as "a reproduction of thirteen villages of the Midway Plaisance of the late World's Fair for the benefit of the armory fund," and was formally opened at 8 o'clock on the evening of February 19, 1894, by His Excellency, Governor Robert E. Pattison, and Hon. Edwin S. Stuart, mayor of the city.

"For the maintenance of good order and affording information," to preserve in a modest way the exhibition's association with its more pretentious original, the same name was given to the force to whom was assigned this duty as had been given the

one of like character at the Chicago Fair, and First Lieutenant William J. Storeck, of Company H, was directed to organize a guard of thirty enlisted men volunteer details from the several companies, to be known as "The Columbian Guard of the First Regiment Midway Plaisance Exhibition." Corporal Herbert Heston, of Company E, of many years' experience before and many afterward in charge of the fire force at the Broad Street station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was assigned to the superintendency and direction of a like force to be taken from the ranks of the regiment for the protection of the scenery, property, and appointment of the exposition of a character that required a special and intelligent watchfulness.

Colonel Bowman's instructions concluded with this comforting assurance of his faith, hope, and confidence in its success—a confidence in which every business man connected with and every promoter of the enterprise heartily concurred:

The colonel commanding appeals with perfect confidence to the officers and men to continue the energy and spirit manifested in this work and he assures them that with such unanimity of action, combined with the liberal support of their friends and fellow-citizens, great success will undoubtedly crown their efforts.

The Board of Administration consisted of three members: First Lieutenant Carl R. Thompson, of Company B, chairman; Second Lieutenant Henry Nuss, Jr., of Company E; and First Lieutenant William J. Storeck, of Company H. Eighteen members made up the Executive Committee: First Lieutenant Carl R. Thompson, B, chairman; Second Lieutenant Thomas E. Heath, F, secretary; Second Lieutenant Henry Nuss, Jr., E, treasurer; Sergeant-Major Harry J. Mehard, assistant treasurer; First Lieutenant Robert G. Stinson, staff; Major J. Douglass Heckman; Captain William D. Bennage; J. W. Warren, Veteran Corps; First Lieutenant Winfield L. Margerum, A; Second Lieutenant Charles S. Wood, B; First Lieutenant Louis F. Stees, C; First Sergeant Theodore R. Lammot, D; First Lieutenant Charles P. Hunt, E; Second Lieutenant Thomas E. Heath, F; First Lieutenant George C. von der Lindt, G; Second Lieutenant David De Costa, H; Second Lieutenant Joseph P. Boyd, I; and First Lieutenant Charles F. Hess, K.

If the "big crowd" is any assurance of popular endorsement, the enterprise certainly had the best evidence of the public's

approval. But the big crowd does not always mean big money. Though those in charge never lost in interest, nor slackened in energy; though the full attendance continued to the end; though there were few complaints and everywhere satisfaction; though the merits of the exhibition were as generously exploited by its patrons as they were liberally upheld by the comments of the public press, nevertheless the enterprise was a disappointment, the venture a failure. The solution of the why of it was never sought, never disclosed. Its results were but akin to many of its kind. All of the regiment were alike enthusiastic during its inception and through its progress; and all, too, were alike content that whatever the result they had at least been permitted a season of social opportunity long to be remembered.

The committee submitted its final report, accompanied by an accurately itemized and thoroughly comprehensive account not only of this but of all the entertainments given through the year 1894, concluding as follows:

In all, six entertainments were given, including the Midway Plaisance, and it is due to the many minute details and complications arising from the latter that has delayed this report, until this time; while the financial result is not what was anticipated, it is the opinion that many desirable recruits were obtained throughout the regiment and that the question of entertainment should be pursued during the coming winter to keep up the interest in the command.

Your committee appointed to audit the report of the Entertainment Committee for the period covering from November, 1893—and as stated in the report—for six entertainments have the honor to submit that they have carefully examined the same, and find the account correct as regards the receipts as they appear upon the books of the Treasurer and the payment as per voucher submitted, and that the balance on hand is \$36.89.

They would further submit, that they find, while the report states that the account is for six entertainments, it would appear to be exclusively for the Midway Plaisance, with the exception of the item of balance \$15.02 brought forward from the previous entertainments. Also that the Committee failed to charge against the Midway account an item of \$98.45 expenses of the Committee to Cincinnati in the Midway interest. Separating the Midway account from all the other entertainments, we find a profit on its account of \$88.42 as per statement. With this is to be considered the fact that the item of \$1152.31 received from the Cycle show for electric lighting and power, there was a profit of \$322.50, which was lost in the Midway.

It will thus be seen that the Midway was a very unfortunate undertaking, for with all the time and labor given to it, and with receipts aggregating nearly \$13,000, there was but a paltry profit of \$88.42, and this only with the aid of the \$322.50 profit from the Cycle show.

The difference between the balance on hand, \$36.89, and the \$88.42 profit shown on the Midway, 51.53, represents the loss on the other entertainment.

Religious services were held at the armory by the chaplain, Rev. Samuel D. McConnell, D.D., on the evenings of March 11, 18, and 25, 1894. A volunteer choir from members of the regiment supplied the vocal, and the band, under the leadership of Bandmaster S. K. Kendle, the instrumental music. The regiment was in attendance in full-dress uniform, as was also the Veteran Corps. The public gave these services their countenance and support by their helpful presence in encouraging numbers.

A street parade by the regiment in full-dress uniform accompanied by the Veteran Corps, with the other functions and incidents pertinent to the occasion, commemorated the thirty-third anniversary of the organization of the regiment on Thursday, April 19, 1894.

Brig.-Gen. Robert P. Dechert, a soldier of distinction and citizen of merit, died at his residence, May 12, 1894, and the regiment was summoned to participate with the rest of the brigade in the funeral ceremonies of "the honored and distinguished Commander of this Brigade and a former captain of Company F, of this Regiment," on Thursday afternoon, May 15, at three o'clock. All commissioned officers were directed to wear the usual badge of mourning. Sergeant H. B. McKnight of Company E, and Sergeant Carl A. Wetenhall, of Company K, were detailed to report to Division Sergeant Major Martin at brigade headquarters for special duty incident to the occasion.

Brig.-Gen. John W. Schall, promoted from the colonelcy of the Sixth Regiment, was on May 19, 1894, appointed a brigadier-general and assigned to the command of the First Brigade.

The City Council arranged for a celebration of the one hundred and eighteenth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1894, and under the auspices and at the invitation of the Joint Committee in whose keeping were the details the regiment with the brigade in the early morning proceeded to Belmont Mansion, Fairmount Park, where the military and civic demonstrations of the day were held. The military exercises over about noon, after a generous luncheon provided by the committee, the troops returned to their quarters.

The yearly encampment was referred to by General Greenland, in his adjutant-general's report for 1894.

On May 10 [1894] General Order No. 6, Headquarters National Guard, was issued for a division encampment to be held at

Gettysburg from August 11 to 18, inclusive (Saturday to Saturday), and Maj.-Gen. George R. Snowden, division commander, was ordered to take command. "This was the event of the year," said the adjutant-general subsequently in his annual report, "to the National Guard, and too much cannot be said in its favor."

The general headquarters and different brigades, with the exception of the cavalry and artillery, which were formed in two battalions and encamped with the regular United States artillery and cavalry on the east side of the Taneytown Road, were encamped on both slopes of Seminary Ridge and on the grounds occupied by the Confederate forces during the battle of Gettysburg.

The drill and review grounds consisted of all that portion of the field lying between Seminary Ridge and the Taneytown Road of contour and size well adapted to the purpose.

The encampment was formally opened with the prescribed salute at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, August 11; the flag went to full staff, and, as had been previously announced, the camp was named, in honor of one of Pennsylvania's distinguished commanders of the much esteemed and highly reputed Division of Pennsylvania Reserves, Camp Samuel W. Crawford.

An occurrence, rather unique in military annals, had its happening in the casual touch which one who afterward had a close association with the First Regiment had with General Crawford when he commanded a division of General Warren's Fifth Army Corps. The occurrence, so singular of itself, deserves a record somewhere, and it would probably not be an intrusion if it were given space here.

In early February of 1865, during the Petersburg investment, in most wintry weather, with a couple of inches of snow on the ground and snow still falling, upon the other side of Hatcher's Run a demonstration had been made involving a couple of divisions of the Fifth Corps and one division of the Sixth, with a view to developing the enemy's right. Crawford was leading and, needing a heavier force for a heavier pressure, a brigade of the Sixth was ordered to his support. General Crawford had a couple of brigade commanders, one of whom was always for vigorous fight, and the other, always ready to do what he was told, was rarely inclined to seek opportunity. A staff officer of the Sixth Corps brigade had been sent forward

to apprise General Crawford that it was on its way and would soon be with him. There was a sharp cracking fire on the skirmish line, but no general combat was as yet at hand. The staff officer found General Crawford dismounted, with his staff around him, in a fairly open piece of timber. He had left his horse with his orderly and was approaching the general afoot when one of his own staff, who had doubtless been sent out to press the movement more vigorously, riding at a gallop, dismounted hastily, and hurriedly joining his chief, said: "General, I have found General C——, but I cannot find General B——." General Crawford's reply was a rebuke—keen, cutting, incisive. "No, I suppose not; he is too far to the front for you. Mr. ——, will you ride forward and find him?" The Sixth Corps staff officer said what he had to say, gathered what the general had for him to take back, and hastened to get away as quickly as possible. It was decidedly a family affair, and no business of his.

Pursuant to specific directions from division headquarters, details of six men from each company, with a full complement of line and departmental officers under the command of Captain William S. Allen, of Company B, left the Reading Terminal at 10.45 on Wednesday evening, August 8, charged with the erection and construction of the regimental camp at Gettysburg on lines that had already been there established. The regiment in heavy marching order, service uniform, campaign hats, fatigue caps in reserve, and each man provided with two pairs of white trousers, with Colonel Bowman in command, followed at 8.45 P.M. on Friday, August 10, and was quartered in its previously prepared and well-constructed encampment when the bugles sounded for the formal opening at nine o'clock on the following morning.

Dry weather had prevailed for a month previous to the encampment, and the country for miles was covered with several inches of dust, which caused for the first day considerable annoyance. Fortunately a rain set in on Saturday night, continued over Sunday and well into Monday morning, when it ceased; shortly after the ground became dry and hard, and for the remainder of the tour the grounds were in fine shape and the weather of the best.

The only regiment that seemed to be seriously inconvenienced by the otherwise welcome rain was the First; it was not over until

the annual inspection and muster, personally made by General Greenland, the adjutant-general, assisted by Colonel McKibbin, the inspector-general, and Major Sweeney, the brigade-inspector, ordered for Monday morning, August 13, had been fully completed. This inconvenience did not, however, impair results or disturb ratings.

Company commanders were admonished by a regimental order concurrent with the opening of the encampment "that as official inspection by superior headquarters may be made at any moment during the week," daily inspection of the men's quarters and kitchens must be made and proper attention given to the cleanliness and orderly arrangement of their contents. In its own forum and by its own decree the regiment had issued its perpetual injunction. "Paratus" stimulated to its lively remembrance by the order of the commanding officer, this inspection, the first thing Monday morning, found the regiment as "ready" as if it had been the last thing Saturday afternoon.

It was directed from division headquarters that "brigade manœuvres should assimilate as far as practicable to actual operations of war," and from regimental headquarters that company commanders should give instruction in the extended order, selecting grounds within or without the limits of the camp, as best suited the purpose.

To be instructed as litter-bearers, first aid to the injured, and other later developments incident to modern battle-field surgery details from the several companies reported each afternoon at four o'clock to Surgeon Walter D. Green at the hospital tent.

The regiment was assembled in front of division headquarters for inspection drill at 1.30 o'clock, on the afternoon of Wednesday, August 15, for what was known as the inspection drill in the presence of the State's inspecting officers.

Troop F, of the Seventh United States Cavalry, Major James F. Bell, and Light Battery C, Third United States Artillery, Captain J. M. Lancaster, through the courtesy of the Secretary of War, were also in camp, as has been noted, on the east side of the Taneytown Road. The Assistant Secretary of War was present during a portion of the encampment, as well as a large number of officers of the regular army and of the National Guard of other States. Captain Alexander Rodgers, Fourth United States Cavalry, was again detailed as inspecting officer; with him were Lieu-

tenant W. R. Abercrombie, Fourth United States Infantry, and Lieutenant J. M. Carson, Fifth United States Cavalry.

The Brigades were separately reviewed by the division commander, and on Thursday, August 16, at five o'clock in the afternoon, the entire division was reviewed by the governor and commander-in-chief. Troop F of the Seventh Cavalry and Battery C of the Third Artillery took part in the review, their presence adding to its impressiveness.

Of this review in his annual report General Snowden speaks as follows:

The division was formed in lines of brigades, battalions in close columns of companies, the mounted troops in the left rear. Any other formation would have been impracticable, and with the one selected the parade ground was entirely covered. Without intimation that haste was required or desirable, the division, with the visiting regulars, was formed in twenty minutes from the time the leading regiment reached the ground. . . .

It is a very superficial view to speak of the time being taken up by reviews, etc., as some officers are pleased to express themselves, for, in the first place, a division review is an inspection on a large scale, and in the next is a training in assembling and concentration without which the division could not act together, and tends in the highest degree to its mobility and value. No one who saw the division form, march past, and disperse could fail to be impressed with its power, solidity, and capacity to perform any work which it might be called upon to perform. It was also an excellent object-lesson, much needed in these days, to show the formidable body which the State has at its call to preserve the peace and enforce the law.

And this is Captain Rodgers's comment:

The division review was especially fine; there were over 8000 men in the review, and the column passed in fifty minutes; the steadiness of the men in ranks was as noticeable this year as it was last, and there was no looking about in ranks, raising of hands, or standing carelessly; the spirit of the men was shown by the evident desire of each individual to reflect credit upon his command.

The order for the breaking of the camp, with the dates and hours of departure for each regiment, was published from division headquarters on August 17; for the First Brigade the afternoon of August the 18th was fixed, the departures beginning with the First Regiment at one o'clock and with the others at the intervening hours, closing with the Gray Invincibles at five. It was left to the brigade quartermasters to designate the routes to be travelled by the troops of their brigades.

Of this movement and the camp generally, General Schall, in his annual report of the First Brigade, speaks as follows:

The various commands reported promptly on the morning of August 11. The attendance during the encampment is deserving of especial mention. The aggregate strength of the brigade was 2629; the number present in camp, 2611; the percentage present, 99.31.

The interest manifested by all in the work of the National Guard was not only evidenced by the remarkable attendance, but by the unvarying exemplary conduct. The week was one of great benefit in discipline, and added much to the efficiency of the brigade. There was nothing to mar the success or the enjoyment of the camp, unless it was the provoking and seemingly altogether unnecessary delay in returning the commands to their homes at its close.

Captain Rodgers's exhaustive report, a monument to his efficiency, the best of testimony to the Guard's proficiency, concludes as follows:

The National Guard of Pennsylvania, which was in such a high state of efficiency last year, has made very evident progress within the last year. The fact that a great majority of the law-abiding citizens of the State understand this usefulness and the necessity for keeping up its present efficiency, gives to all the members of the Guard encouragement and an incentive to put forth their best efforts. As it stands to-day, it is a guaranty of peace and order in the State.

There were present at the annual muster and inspection by the adjutant-general at the camp on August 13, 40 officers and 602 enlisted men; total, 642. "Every place was filled," no one was absent, of a consequence the "percentage of attendance" was 100, and with a "general average" of 95.19, and the like for the "figure of efficiency," the regiment, after something of an interval, went back to its old place in the lead, with the Thirteenth Regiment next following with a figure of efficiency of 94.99. There were four regiments in the State that attained the 100 for percentage of attendance—the First, Thirteenth, Fourth, and Fifteenth.

The synopsis of the report of the surgeon-general, Col. Louis W. Read, of the result of his official inspection by regiments "of each company of the division, the quarters, company streets, environments of the various camps, the food, the cooking, the kitchens, the dining-tents, garbage pits, and latrines," is this year (1894) published in the report of the adjutant-general, and the following is what he said of the First Regiment:

FIRST REGIMENT: Company E—Quarters very creditable. Very neat dining tent. Kitchen well kept. Rations of this company well kept. Neat and clean commissary tent. Company H—Kitchen all right. Attractive dining tent. Fine commissary tent. Company F—Quarters well kept. Neat

dining tent. Fine commissary tent. Company G—Kitchen and dining room first-class. Quarters in good condition. Streets well policed. Company I—Quarters in first-class shape. Neat dining tent. Kitchens and rations all right. Company C—Kitchen and rations all right. Quarters well kept. Street well policed. Company A—Quarters very well kept. Kitchen and dining tent very attractive. Company K—Attractive dining room. Quarters very creditable. Good kitchen. Company D—Quarters very creditable. Attractive dining tent. The most neat and cleanly cooks so far seen. Everything first-class. Company B—Kitchen all right. Attractive dining tent. Quarters very well kept. Very commendable in every particular.

Between the breaking of the Gettysburg encampment and the close of the rifle practice season the regiment had made a gain of 20 by enlistment, and its then aggregate was 662, and with this aggregate it once more qualified as sharpshooter or marksmen every officer and man on its rolls—97 sharpshooters and 565 marksmen—a gain of 55 over its qualifications of 1893. The First Regiment, too, had the highest company average, 64, “in the comparative statement of qualification by companies.” The other regiments with an average of 60 and upward were the Fourth, Tenth, and Eighth, 60; and the Fifteenth, 62.

Teams of the First, Second, Third, and Sixth regiments, State Fencibles, and City Troop met in a brigade match, known as the first-class regimental contest, held at the First Regiment range, 200, 500, and 600 yards, seven shots per man at each distance, with the Potter trophy and four gold collar badges with ruby bull’s-eyes as the prizes. The First Regiment’s team was the winner. For the third time that regiment had won the Potter trophy. It was therefore out of all future contests; the third was to be the final winning, and carried with it absolute ownership. The total score was 322, with Private James Stewart, Company E, on the lead with 84, followed by Private Theodore F. Shonert, Company H, 83; First Sergeant H. L. Cooper, Company C, 82; and Sergeant-Major H. J. Mehard, staff, 73.

Companies from most of the organizations of the First Brigade reported for the company contests: teams of four men, five shots each, at 200 and 300 yards. The team of Company D, First Regiment, won the second prize—four silver collar badges—with a score of 131, against one of 160 made by the City Troop, the winner of the first. Corporal A. D. Porter, of Company D, First Regiment, made the highest individual score, 43, among the contestants of the three winning teams. Company A, of the Sixth, won the third prize.

The Brigade match was won by the First Brigade for the first time since 1886. The total score was 1029, with Sergeant-Major H. J. Mehard, of the First Regiment, leading with an individual score of 90. Of the others of the five members of the regiment on the team, Theo. F. Shonert, private Company H, was No. 2, with a score of 89, Corporal H. S. Lewars, of Company E, No. 3, also with 89; First Sergeant H. L. Cooper, Company C, was No. 5, with 87, and Private James Stewart, of Company E, was No. 11, with 82.

The Thirteenth Regiment won the regimental match with a score of 367, with the First Regiment fourth with a score of 349; as it did the skirmish match, with a score of 394, with the First Regiment third with a score of 385, tied with the Sixteenth, given second place. All the regiments in the State were in competition in each of these matches.

In the international matches shot at Sea Girt, New Jersey, the Pennsylvania team won the Hilton Trophy match ("considered the leading match") with a score of 1088, with Sergeant-Major H. J. Mehard in first place, with an individual score of 97, Private Theo. F. Shonert third with 94, and Sergeant H. L. Cooper sixth, with 91; and in the interstate match between the six competing teams—Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, New Jersey, New York, Maine, and Georgia—who were also contestants in the Hilton match, Pennsylvania had second place with a total score of 1036; eight short of New Jersey's winning score of 1044. Sergeant-Major Mountjoy, of the Sixth Pennsylvania, had the highest individual score, 91, with Sergeant-Major H. J. Mehard, of the First, fourth, with 88, and Private Theo. F. Shonert seventh, with 86.

In Colonel Bowman's congratulatory order issued at the close of the rifle practice season of 1894 he refers to the "superb skill and heroic action of the members of the regimental team in the State matches at Mount Gretna," and makes special mention of the regimental representatives on the Pennsylvania team in the interstate and Hilton Trophy matches "for their reliable and magnificent shooting in these contests;" and of Sergeant-Major H. J. Mehard he says: "His increasing energy and great skill in rifle practice have blazed the way for the splendid achievements of the regiment, and special honor is due him for phenomenal scores in almost every contest."

He makes special mention also "for having qualified for ten consecutive years as sharpshooters and marksmen, and thus being entitled through their meritorious records to the Veteran Corps Gold Badge, of the following officers and men: "Captain Milton W. Orme, Captain William S. Allen, Captain Carroll B. Nichols, Captain George C. Von der Lindt, Regimental Sergeant-Major H. J. Mehard, Battalion Sergeant-Major J. B. Maull, Corporal Robert Baile, Corporal J. C. Harbour, and Private B. H. Markley." Lieutenant Charles F. Hess is also mentioned as entitled to credit for having qualified for ten years, but not consecutively, and Lieutenant Charles P. Hunt for having made a possible score in his qualification for 1894.

The military had its part in the ceremonies incident to the unveiling of the equestrian statue erected to the memory of Maj.-Gen. George B. McClellan, on the northwest corner of the City Hall plaza, on Wednesday afternoon, October 24, 1894. The orders had gone out on the 10th, and pursuant to their direction the First Brigade, Brig.-Gen. John W. Schall in command, paraded at one o'clock on the afternoon of that day. The First Regiment was in its proper place in the column, with field and staff mounted and Colonel Bowman in command. The Grand Army of the Republic, out in goodly numbers, had its part in the procession, and was in a large measure the feature of the occasion. The demonstration was impressive and the public testified their sympathy with and appreciation of the ceremonies by the crowds surrounding the platform and by the spectators who lined the sidewalks along the route of the parade.

The four years of a new gubernatorial term began on the third Tuesday of January, 1895. Gen. Daniel H. Hastings advanced from a coloneley in the line, and by appointment of Governor Beaver serving through his term as adjutant-general of the State, had been himself elected governor at the November election. The National Guard in its participation in his inaugural ceremonies at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, January 15, had opportunity therefore, while preserving a time-honored custom, not only to do honor to their new commander-in-chief, but also to remember him as well as aforetime their very efficient adjutant-general. The regiment was on duty, appearing in full-dress winter uniform, with Colonel Bowman in command. It left the regimental armory at 6.30

o'clock on the morning of January 15, entrained an hour later at the Pennsylvania station, made Harrisburg in a four hours' run, participated in all the service it was called upon to render in the inaugural ceremonies, and by midnight had completed its return journey and was back in the armory.

On their respective drill nights for the week beginning February 25 the companies of the regiment were ordered to appear in service uniform for inspection in the school of the soldier, company, extended order, guard duty, and condition of arms and clothing. The field officers, regimental and battalion adjutants, and sergeants-major were directed to be in attendance at each inspection. Later on the regular spring inspections followed.

The thirty-fourth anniversary celebration was given more specific significance by the presentation of a stand of colors by Major Edwin N. Benson and of the portraits of the ex-colonels by the friends and members of the Corps at the Veteran Corps annual dinner at the Union League on the evening of the 19th of April, 1895.

The regimental order for the commemorative street parade, issued on the 3d, was supplemented on the 18th by newspaper notices of a column and upward of events that had given to the regimental career a conspicuous patriotic prominence; followed on the 20th by pages descriptive of the parade of the regiment, the presentation speeches, and annual dinner of the Veteran Corps. The headlines below, with the extracts, are illustrative of the general tenor of the preliminary announcement and what followed.

THE FIRST REGIMENT.

THE ORGANIZATION WILL CELEBRATE THE EVENT TO-MORROW WITH A PARADE—
THE VETERAN CORPS' DINNER AT THE UNION LEAGUE IN THE EVENING.

The 19th day of April thirty-four years ago was a memorable one in this city. On that day, among other notable events, the First Regiment was organized, and since then it has been an active command, sending many men and officers to the front and participating in every call of active duty required by the State.

The history of the regiment is honorable and lustrous in patriotism. . . .

The regiment soon became famous for its splendid drill and discipline, which was an earnest effort of the high degree of efficiency and usefulness which has marked the career of the First through the entire war, and in every campaign in the cause of the Commonwealth since the war, including the stemming of the tide of robbery and murder at the hands of Pittsburgh's raging mob. . . .

The anniversary parade of the Regiment and Veteran Corps to-morrow will be a notable one, for which both organizations are making extensive preparations. The regimental band, bugle and drum corps, aggregating 70 performers, will accompany the Regiment, which expects to parade 600 men in full-dress uniform. The Veteran Corps will be headed by Jennings's Sixth Regiment Band, and hope to have 100 uniforms in the battalion. In the evening the Corps will hold its annual dinner at the Union League, at which will be present the prominent military officers of the city and State and a number of distinguished citizens. . . .

The commands will leave the Armory, Broad and Callowhill Streets, at 4 P.M., and pass over the following route: Broad Street to South, countermarch to Chestnut, to Fifth, to Market, to Broad, thence to Armory. The Union League and all the public buildings will be decorated, and the business men and residents are requested to display their flags and bunting. The business men on the north side of Market Street are especially requested to have wagons and drays move to the south side of the street as the line approaches.

Col. Wendell P. Bowman commanding, Lieut.-Col. J. Lewis Good, Adjutant Robert G. Stinson, Quartermaster Frederick P. Koons, Surgeon Walter D. Green, Chaplain Rev. Samuel D. McConnell, D.D., Surgeon Lawrence S. Smith, Assistant Surgeon W. G. Bryan, were of the regimental field and staff in attendance. The first battalion, composed of Companies E, F, G, H, and I, with a turnout of about 280 men, was in command of Major Albert L. Williams, with Second Lieutenant George B. Zane, Jr., as adjutant. And the second battalion, Major Clarence T. Kensil in command, with Second Lieutenant George B. Wright, as adjutant, made up of Companies A, B, C, D, and K, turned out about 300. The Veteran Corps, six captains, staff officers, band and field music, in command of its commandant, Col. Theodore E. Wiederseim, paraded, numbering about 100.

The parade attracted unusual attention, indicated as well by spectators along the sidewalk as also by the larger gatherings at prominent points, notably in front of the Union League, and the vicinity of Eleventh and Chestnut Streets, where the cannon from the roof to the Union Republican Club sounded the greetings it was wont to tender all notable displays that passed that way.

The First Brigade accepted the invitation of the City Councils to participate in the military exercises incident to the city's commemoration of the one hundred and nineteenth anniversary of American independence at Fairmount Park on the Fourth of July (1895). The assembly sounded at 9:30 A.M. and the regiment boarded its train on the Philadelphia and Reading at Broad and

Callowhill Streets at 9:45, and before eleven o'clock had joined the brigade at Belmont Mansion. General Schall was in command of the brigade and Colonel Bowman of the regiment.

General Schall in his annual report made mention of the occasion as follows:

The grounds not being sufficiently large, the movements executed were necessarily confined to movements in mass, changes of directions in line and column, and the formation of line without regular distances; 30,000 blank cartridges were expended in firing by battalion, company, and at will. The exercises were concluded by advancing in echelon formation of line and passing in review before His Honor, Mayor Warwick. The City Councils entertained the officers at Belmont Mansion and the men with an excellent lunch in individual boxes. The day proved very satisfactory, not only to the troops, but equally so to the public.

Walter D. Green had resigned as surgeon on February 15, 1895, and on July 16, 1895, Lawrence Savery Smith was advanced to be his successor. The vacancy thereby created in the assistant surgeon's position was on the same day filled by the appointment of Joseph Price Tunis to the second place. Captain Milton W. Orme, of Company C, retired by the expiration of his second term as captain, June 5, 1895. He first enlisted as a private, on April 3, 1880, and his service as corporal, sergeant, sergeant-major, second lieutenant, and captain had been continuous for upward of fifteen years. Captain Orme as a soldier was prompt, attentive, obedient; as an officer, of repute as a tactician, of special adaptability as an instructor, thoughtful of his every obligation. In his letter to the Board of Officers of June 10, 1895, announcing his retirement, he said:

I desire to express to you my sincere regret for the necessity which compels me to retire; and to assure you that it is not without the greatest reluctance that I sever my connection from the organization, for which I feel so much esteem and respect. I wish to extend my best wishes to the officers and for the future success of the Regiment; and may it always be "First" in every application of the word.

On June 27, 1895, First Lieutenant Louis F. Stees was advanced to the captaincy of Company C. Second Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant George B. Zane, Jr., had been elected first lieutenant of Company G on October 24, 1864, and on January 9, 1895, Carlos R. Duque was taken from the ranks of Company E to fill the vacancy, which he did until October 7, 1895, when he resigned. The vacancy continued until March 12, 1896, when

Augustus Drum Porter was made a battalion adjutant. George B. Wright resigned as second lieutenant and battalion adjutant December 2, 1895, and Fred. Taylor Pusey, who had been advanced to battalion sergeant-major December 7, 1893, was on February 28, 1896, appointed to succeed him. On July 8, 1895, Captain Theodore R. Lamnot resigned the captaincy of Company D, and his successor, First Lieutenant Artemas W. Deane, was elected July 19, 1895. Captain Carroll B. Nichols resigned his captaincy of Company A October 15, 1895. He had been ten years in the service continuously in Company A, from March 2, 1885, through all the grades to the captaincy, to which he was elected February 17, 1893. First Lieutenant Winfield L. Margerum was elected in his stead February 28, 1896. First Lieutenant Pearson S. Conrad resigned as regimental inspector of rifle practice August 15, 1895, and on the 24th Captain Thomas H. P. Todd was detailed as acting inspector.

"The regiment will take the field with this Brigade for the annual encampment July 20 to 27 inclusive. Every officer and man will arrange for his vacation and business engagements accordingly and must report for duty during the entire encampment. No one will be excused from this tour of duty except on surgeon's certificate of disability." Such is the text of Order No. 10, Headquarters of First Regiment Infantry, April 26, 1895.

This was the year for the separate brigade encampments. This fact was made known and the dates named for each encampment in one of the early publications of the adjutant-general under the new administration. Appointed adjutant-general of the State by Governor Hastings, January 15, 1895, with already a quarter of a century of soldier experiences to his credit, Brig.-Gen. Thomas J. Stewart began his long career of invaluable service to the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

The camp of the First Brigade, named in honor of its recently deceased distinguished commander "Camp Robert P. Dechert," was located at Sanatoga, three miles south of Pottstown on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and about 37 miles from Philadelphia. It was mostly on high ground, open to sun and air, about a mile from the Schuylkill River, and well supplied with good water. The weather was dry and part of the drill-ground proved unserviceable on account of dust, but all the commands

had good camp grounds, and on the whole the site was well chosen. And General Schall concludes a paragraph in his official report with this comment: "The encampment proved very satisfactory and I desire to express my approbation and thanks to the brigade for the willingness and cheerful manner in which all duties were performed."

Col. Edward Morrell, of the Third Regiment, was the newly appointed inspector-general. "He had won distinction," said General Stewart in his annual report, "and attracted attention by the efficient manner in which he had advanced the morale and the efficiency of the Third Regiment. Called to its command from civil life, he infused into the officers and men of that command the energy and devotion to the interests of the National Guard that have characterized thus far the very successful and marked performance of his duty as inspector-general."

The annual inspection was conducted on new lines and new plans. The rating for "general appearance" was given by the adjutant-general. The companies throughout the entire division, to secure uniformity, received their other ratings each from the same inspector. A notable change was the parading of the command in light marching order and conducting the inspection of arms, equipment, clothing, etc., in the company streets, thus "relieving the men of a great deal of unnecessary fatigue."

Of these changes it was stated officially by the adjutant-general that "From personal observation as well as inquiry made I can safely say that the new method of inspection met with approval of both officers and men." And General Snowden in his report adds, following the critical comment he gives the subject in detail, "The adjutant-general and inspector-general may be congratulated on the result of the change of methods, and no doubt upon improvements hereafter, as use and familiarity will correct details and shorten the time required."

Following its advance construction party of Thursday, July 18, the regiment entrained at Broad and Callowhill Streets on the morning of Saturday the 20th, at half-past seven o'clock. The thirty-seven miles soon covered, three hours found the command in full occupancy of its well-appointed canvas home. Details, drills, and duties but repeat themselves with each succeeding year, and their story retold loses interest and becomes but wearisome

repetition. Neither was there change of note or moment from within. What change there was in method had come altogether from without. It proved, too, as the result demonstrated, but a stronger proof and firmer test of the regiment's well-grounded training. The regiment still maintained its high standard of excellence. While it fell off slightly in its figure of efficiency it lost nothing of its well-established prestige and still kept the lead. Its percentage of attendance was 100. Its aggregate was 628, 42 commissioned officers and 586 enlisted men, with a general average of 93.20 and a like figure for its efficiency. The Thirteenth was next, with 37 commissioned officers, 445 enlisted men, a total of 482, and all present; its percentage of attendance was the possible; its general average was 92.81, and so, too, was its figure of efficiency.

"In future," said the inspector-general in his report, "inspections will be held as far as possible during the last days of the camp rather than the opening ones, as the interest in the drills will thereby be kept up, much better perfection arrived at, and fewer requests made for leave." But the First Regiment had to look to the future for this coveted opportunity, for it fell to its lot to answer to the requirements of the annual muster and inspection on what was practically the first working day of the encampment, Monday, July 22. If there was anything in delay, it was certainly to the advantage of its close competitor, for the Thirteenth, its brigade encampment covering the same dates with the First, was not inspected until three days later—Thursday the 25th.

The battalion drill of the regiment ordered for four o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday, July 23, was suspended, and at that hour the brigade was reviewed by the governor and commander-in-chief. Though General Hastings's former acquaintance with the Guard had made him quite familiar with conducting a review, this was the first time that, conducted by some one else, it was his privilege as commander-in-chief to receive one. There were no other ceremonies out of the ordinary, and after the few days of hard work yet remaining the camp was broken on the day fixed and the regiments expeditiously returned to their rendezvous.

The following extracts are observations made by the inspecting officer for the First and Third Brigades detailed by the War De-

partment, Lieut.-Col. William J. Lyster, Twenty-first United States Infantry:

In camp the work was thorough and very effective; guard mounting and morning drill, afternoon drill and dress parade. Almost all the infantry drills were battalion or extended order, as the company drills can be had at home. . . .

I witnessed some dress parades, all very good. The regiments in the First Brigade had guards mounted in the morning. The ceremony was well conducted, showing a thorough knowledge of their duties by the adjutants, sergeants-major, and first sergeants. . . .

The men are generally young and many appear not to have yet reached their full stature in the city regiments; those from the mining and farming sections are larger and heavier men; all are active and look healthy. The discipline is good. . . . The men almost invariably saluted an officer when meeting one or addressed by one, but seldom arose and stood to attention when approached in the vicinity of their tents. . . .

Much attention was paid to guard duty in camp; all the ceremonies of guard mounting that I saw were well performed. Some were excellent, but the sentinels and non-commissioned officers posting reliefs still require instruction. The sentinels were well instructed in saluting officers passing. . . .

To the story of the First Regiment's part in the rifle practice season of 1895, so well told in Colonel Bowman's Order No. 33, of December 10, 1895, there needs only to be added the fact that the First Regiment was second, with a score of 333, but one short of the 334 of the Thirteenth Regiment, the winner of the regimental match, and the further fact that Sergeant-Major H. J. Mehard had the top score in the brigade match, won by the First Brigade with a score of 1000. The order is as follows:

The annexed carefully prepared and able report of Captain Thomas H. P. Todd, acting regimental inspector of rifle practice for the season of 1895, is published for the thoughtful consideration of this regiment.

It demonstrates that the officers and men have performed their duty most faithfully and efficiently. For the fourth consecutive year every member for the active roll at the close of the rifle practice season has qualified as a marksman or sharpshooter. The record shows that 662 officers and men qualified during the season of 1895, of whom 105 are sharpshooters and 557 are marksmen, being an increase of eight sharpshooters.

It also shows that every man practised most faithfully and never relaxed his energies at the firing point.

Sergeant-Major H. J. Mehard is entitled to honorable mention for having distinguished himself six consecutive years by qualifying with a clean score.

The colonel commanding also makes special mention of the meritorious and distinguished records achieved by Captain William Brod, Captain Walter E. Torr, Lieutenant Charles F. Hess, Lieutenant Frank H. Pierce, First Sergeant William S. Walker, Sergeant Charles E. Slough and Private Charles Woehr, Jr., they having won Veteran gold badges for having qualified ten consecutive years as marksmen or sharpshooters.

The officers and men thus distinguished have not only honored themselves but the regiment and the service, and are entitled to the highest consideration for long and faithful attention to duty.

The regimental team at Mt. Gretna again honored the regiment by their skilful and efficient work, thus meriting the distinction of having four of their number selected to serve with the Pennsylvania State team in the Inter-State and Hilton Trophy matches at Sea Girt, N. J. The men who thus honored the regiment were Sergeant-Major H. J. Mehard, First Sergeant H. L. Cooper, Company C, Sergeant H. S. Lewars, Company E, and Private T. F. Shonert, Company H. To Private T. F. Shonert is due the distinction of having made the top score (96) of the team in the Hilton Trophy contest, whilst Sergeant H. L. Cooper is distinguished by making top score (87) of the team in the Inter-State match.

The men composing the team from this regiment—Sergeant-Major H. J. Mehard, Private T. F. Shonert, H, First Sergeant H. L. Cooper, C, Private James Stewart, E—in the first-class regimental contest between teams from the organizations of this brigade, are likewise entitled to the distinction of having won the "Morrell Cup" for the first time with the creditable score of 346.

The colonel commanding recognizes the patriotic liberality of Messrs. William H. Mears and John Wiseman, as manifested by their presentation to the regiment of two valuable trophies and three sets of medals to be competed for by teams from each company. The competitions for these medals will unquestionably increase the practice of the men and thus be a great benefit to the service.

The record thus made for the year 1895 is replete with faithful attention to duty and work well done. The standard of the regiment has been advanced and all honor is due to every officer and man who participated therein, and special credit is due to Captain Thomas H. P. Todd for his valuable, soldierly, and earnest work as acting regimental inspector of rifle practice.

The introduction in regular sequence, beginning with the present administration, of the reports of regimental commanders in the annual report of the adjutant-general gives to the regimental current even not only pronounced official recognition, but as well appreciably increases its historic value.

The events of the year 1896 group well together. The weekly drills, practice on the range, battalion manœuvres, were of the routine work, indispensable for the better retention of what had been taught and the readier acquisition of what was to be. While some of the events were recurrences of former years, others, of themselves significant, were of a special prominence.

On the invitation of the Joint Committee of Select and Common Councils on Saturday, February 1, the regiment in service uniform, light marching order, with overcoats in conjunction with the brigade, paraded as escort to the Liberty Bell on its return from the Atlanta exposition.

On Saturday, March 21, again on a like duty, the regiment escorted the Second Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, from its old armory, Broad and Race Streets, to its new armory, Broad and Diamond Streets, on the occasion of its dedication.

On Saturday, April 18, with the Veteran Corps, there was the usual street parade over a route determined by the Board of Officers—Broad to Locust, to 18th, to Chestnut, to 6th, to Walnut, to 12th, to Locust, to Broad, to armory, in commemoration of the thirty-fifth anniversary. The column was reviewed at the Union League by Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A.

On Thursday, May 14, the regiment was assembled in full-dress uniform at the regimental armory on the occasion of the presentation of the trophies and medals won by the several teams in the brigade and regimental matches during the season of 1895. Following which the active command presented to the Board of Officers an oil painting of Captain James Muldoon, the senior captain of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and the ceremonies concluded with a reception to the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States in annual session in Philadelphia, who were present in a body. In attendance on this occasion besides a goodly gathering of the public generally, there were the governor and commander-in-chief and his staff, Major-General Snowden and his staff, and Brigadier-General Schall and his.

On Saturday, May 30, Memorial Day, the regiment participated in the ceremonies incident to the unveiling of the Garfield monument in Fairmount Park in the early morning, and in the afternoon Company K acted as an escort to Gen. George G. Meade Post No. 1, G. A. R., and Company C to Cavalry Post No. 35, G. A. R., in their observance of the day.

Pursuant to an invitation of City Councils, the regiment in conjunction with the brigade participated in the ceremonies and observances incident to the celebration of the one hundred and twentieth anniversary of American independence on the fourth day of July, at Fairmount Park. General Schall, to combine practical instruction with the spectacular feature of the day, exercised the troops—all arms of the service, artillery, cavalry, and infantry—in some quite extensive and comprehensive field manœuvres illustrative of an actual engagement.

The several companies were inspected by the regimental commander, commencing on March 6 and concluding on March 12, two companies being inspected on each night. The regiment was also inspected by the brigade inspector, Major Frank G. Sweeney, commencing March 23 and ending on April 10.

First Lieutenant and Adjutant Robert G. Stinson had seen sixteen years of faithful and honorable service, all the while in the First Regiment: private Company C, October 6, 1880; corporal, November 22, 1882; first sergeant, April 3, 1884; first lieutenant, June 4, 1885; re-elected June 5, 1890; appointed adjutant July 1, 1892. On June 15, 1896, he resigned, and on July 15, 1896, advanced from his battalion adjutancy, Fred. Taylor Pusey was made first lieutenant and regimental adjutant to succeed him. John B. Maull was named as regimental sergeant-major June 1, 1896, in place of Harry J. Mehard, who at his own request, on April 22, 1896, had been returned to the ranks as a private in Company C.

The time for the annual encampment this year, to be of the division entire, was announced from the adjutant-general's office at Harrisburg as early as February 27, for the week Saturday to Saturday, July 18 to 25 inclusive. The location was subsequently fixed at Lewistown, Mifflin County, and the camp was to be known as "Camp John Gibbon," in honor of a gallant and distinguished general officer of the regular army, eminent in war and famous on the battle-field, a native of Pennsylvania recently deceased. The grounds were admirably chosen. The natural features and general form of the tract crescent-shaped, having a bend of the Juniata River on one side and the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad on the other, nearly three thousand yards in length, made the site attractive and well fitted for the purposes of a large encampment. In this unbroken level stretch of over 240 acres the grounds were superior to any that the division had heretofore encamped upon, and "the only one that ever afforded a sufficient area to admit of manœuvres by the division as a whole." One rainfall, however,—the weather was otherwise propitious,—of moderate severity, but of eight or nine hours' duration, rendered the grounds so impassable that it forced the abandonment of the ceremonies of the review set apart for the day of its occurrence, Friday the 24th. These grounds were furnished and an ample

supply of pure mountain spring-water obtained for the troops and piped into the camp through the generosity of the citizens of Lewistown and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

There was no variance in details. What had been done before was done over again, with the betterments that came from experience and the improvements that followed opportunity. Following its camping party, detailed as for several years in obedience to instructions from division headquarters, the regiment left its home station on the evening of Saturday, July 17. Arriving at its camp destination at daylight the next morning, Sunday, where it found that as drills and exercises had been suspended in accordance with time-honored usage, it was called upon only for divine service, guard mount, and dress parade.

A proper recognition of Sunday had also been specially enjoined. In General Orders No. 4, from division headquarters, General Snowden, to better secure a consistent observance of the day, forcefully insisted upon a general suspension of all traffic in the town. "In order to observe," so his order reads, "as far as possible the sanctity of Sunday, it is directed that no supplies whatsoever be purchased in Lewistown on Sunday the 19th inst. by the various departments or by any officers of the division." It further provided that whatever was needed must be bought on Saturday; that the plea of necessity for a purchase on Sunday would be considered as improvidently made and treated as of no effect.

The opportunity for a later date for the annual muster and inspection did not seem to fall to the lot of the First Regiment, but it was again fixed for the first working day of the encampment. The paragraph in regimental Order No. 24, of July 20, announcing the time, read as follows: "The companies of the regiment will be inspected by the inspector-general this A.M. First call at 9.45 A.M., assembly at 9.55." The order also provided that books and papers should be sent at once to brigade headquarters, as the officer charged with that duty was now there ready to inspect them.

The better to supply the more accurate response should inquiry follow the disappointment incident to the unexpected puncture of a rating that had been previously well maintained, Colonel Morrell had directed that "inspectors will in future keep accurate

notes of the defects which have caused a rating to be lowered, and information in regard to the same will be furnished by this department upon application being made through regular channels."

In the official report of Colonel Bowman for the year 1896, it is stated that: "During this tour of duty [the encampment] the regiment had 619 officers and men present, with three officers absent with leave and eight enlisted men on furlough, making the aggregate strength of the command 630." But on the day of the annual muster and inspection every officer and man had been summoned to the colors save one enlisted man, so that out of its aggregate of 630 there was but this single absentee. He was from Company D, whose aggregate of 59, thus reduced to a present of 58, brought its percentage of attendance to 98.30, and the regiment's consequently fell to 99.84. This year there was no column for figure of efficiency, and "its general average, 93.14, did not secure for the First Regiment first place." The Thirteenth led with 95.65, the Tenth followed with 95.14, and the First was third. As indicative that the Pennsylvania Guard was "progressively better," it is of interest to note that of its fifteen regimental organizations, eight had "general averages" of 90 or upwards. In addition to those previously named the general average of the Eighth was 92.73, the Fifteenth 92.64, the Eighteenth 91.89, the Fourth 90.36, and the Third 90.28. In the First Brigade the Second Regiment was but a shade off, with 89.80, while the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry passed ahead with 94.75, as did the State Fencibles with 91.41.

For the first time [said Major-General Snowden in his official report] in the history of the division there was room for field exercises. . . . Brigades were in line of regiments, in columns of battalions, at a suitable distance. The drill consisted in formation in line, two changes of front on the centre, right brigade forward march in line, and plying into columns of companies, and occupied less than two hours. Change of front to ninety degrees was made in less than twenty minutes, which, considering that not since the War of the Rebellion, and seldom then, had such a movement been executed, and that a very few of the officers had ever seen or taken part in the manœuvre before, may be regarded by the division with some degree of satisfaction. . . . A protracted rain on Thursday night and Friday prevented a repetition of like exercises as well as other movements, such as marching in the enemy's country, the convoy of trains, etc., which will be illustrated by the brigades in camp the coming year.

A force of regulars, two troops, E and F, of the Sixth Cavalry, from Fort Meyer, under the command of Major Lebo, and

Battery C of the Third Artillery, from Washington Barracks, under command of Captain Lancaster, were encamped near division headquarters. They took a conspicuous and admirable part in the review, alike were under close observation by the soldiers of the Guard as they were the delight of "crowds of sightseeing spectators." Captain Leyden, one of the inspecting officers from the army, in his report referring to their presence, said: "From the repeated expressions of approval by civilians and marked interest of the Guardsmen I am convinced of the wisdom of the department in ordering these joint encampments."

Thursday afternoon, July 24, was the day set apart for the review by the governor and commander-in-chief. The review was conducted by the division, his brigade and subordinate commanders "in a prompt and skilful manner creditable to them and their forces." A goodly number from the countryside occupied available sites from which could be obtained a satisfactory view. Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the Army of the United States, had honored the encampment with his presence. The bad weather made summary disposition of Friday's review, previously announced as especially for him, and it was necessarily off. He had opportunity, however, to ride through the camps, and in the First Regiment instructions from regimental headquarters required that the men should stand at attention in front of their tents at once upon his arrival. Governor Lowndes, of Maryland, another visitor of prominence, also favored the encampment with his presence.

Some preparation had been made in the regiment for departure on the evening of the 24th, but an order from superior headquarters determined otherwise. The return journey did not begin until six o'clock on the evening of the 25th. It was intended, too, to break camp by having the tents fall together, but the wet canvas forbade it. Philadelphia was reached at 2:30 o'clock on Sunday morning; the regiment was marched to the armory and formally dismissed for the rest of the summer.

This encampment bore fruit in official comment and criticism highly in its favor. In some instances it was noted as of especial excellence. The following is a brief extract from the official report of Brig.-Gen. John W. Schall, commanding the First Brigade:

The brigade went into camp at Lewistown, Mifflin County, with the other brigades of the division, July 18 to 25, in compliance with General Orders

No. 9, Headquarters National Guard of Pennsylvania, and General Orders No. 2, Headquarters of the Division, National Guard of Pennsylvania. This tour of duty has probably marked in the eyes of all intelligent observers the highest degree of success in military attainment ever accomplished by the National Guard of this State. . . . The discipline of this brigade had probably never been more satisfactorily shown, and great credit is due to the officers and men for the zeal and intelligence with which all their duties were performed. . . .

Critical observation as well as approving comment here follows, extracted from the official report of Maj.-Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U. S. A., who as colonel of the Sixth United States Cavalry, was detailed by the War Department as one of the inspecting officers:—

The best evidence I saw of the efficiency in drill was on the day the major-general commanding paraded the division, including cavalry and artillery, and made a complete change of front in twenty minutes. All of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday were devoted to the inspection by regiment; the time devoted to each regiment was one hour and thirty minutes. The inspection was made by the adjutant-general and inspector-general. Each inspection was preceded by a review. The inspection was on general appearance (not of arms) and was very thorough. After inspection the regiment was drilled by the colonel, then by battalion by the majors, then by company by captains, and by platoon by the lieutenants; movements were made both in close and open order. The drill was carefully supervised by the several inspectors on duty, who are required to mark on efficiency. The inspection of arms takes place at an earlier date at the stations of the companies. . . .

In conclusion, I wish to say that in my opinion the National Guard of Pennsylvania is a body of well-disciplined and efficient soldiers; active service would, of course, rub off some awkwardness and peculiarities that must always exist in men unaccustomed to daily military life, but in all essential matters they are prepared for any call made on them. The general tone and feeling is noticeably high, and the manly respect for rank and position shows a proper appreciation for obligations voluntarily assumed. The gradual promotion and the careful supervision over all appointments is perhaps the greatest factor in making this Guard proficient, and with such a system, it may be safely stated that the Guard is strongest as a unit under its own officers and when commanded by the generals they have learned to respect and obey.

Captain James A. Leyden, Fourth United States Infantry, another of the inspecting officers detailed from the line, thoroughly and exhaustively speaks of the National Guard service in its minutest detail, the following brief extracts from his report give but slight indication of its completeness:

It has been shown that under the most adverse circumstances the Guard can be concentrated, fully equipped and supplied for service, in less than thirty-six hours. . . .

In connection with the question of transporting troops it is not improper to record here a statement made by Mr. Frank Thomson, vice-president of the

Pennsylvania Railroad, in the presence of the major-general commanding the army, Governor Hastings, of Pennsylvania, Governor Lowndes, of Maryland, and a number of staff officers. Mr. Thomson said: "In 1861 the railroad officials were happy when they succeeded in landing in Washington five or six thousand men per day. To-day, the Pennsylvania Railroad, if it receives an order at midnight, can easily, without interfering with its regular traffic, land in Washington one hundred thousand men, from the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. The same number could be transported to the lake frontier in the same time. . . .

That service in the Guard is popular is evidenced by the remarkable percentage (98.86) of men and officers present for duty at the Lewistown encampment. There is no difficulty in recruiting. When a company becomes lax in its attention to duty, when its rating falls below a certain figure, it is promptly mustered out. Many applications are on file for every place thus vacated. The discharge of an enlisted man for cause marks him unfavorably in the community from which he comes. . . .

So far as I had opportunity to observe there was unhesitating obedience to orders on the part of the enlisted men. Salutes were generally given in a soldierly manner. Blouses were not always kept buttoned when out of camp; salutes given in this condition were careless and slouchy. Some officers were observed who were as careless as the men in this matter.

Irregularities had crept into the methods of qualifying and returning scores, in many of the companies, so stated Col. Asher Miner, the newly appointed general inspector of rifle practice, in his first official report, and it was therefore deemed advisable, through radically different regulations, to not only increase the score required to obtain a sharpshooter's decoration, but as well to change the requirements for marksmen.

These were the material changes: The sharpshooter was to score 67 or over out of a possible 75 at 200, 500, and 600 yards, five shots at each range. The marksmen were divided into classes. The "first-class marksman" was to score 40 or over at 200 and 500 yards; the "second-class marksman," 25 or over, and less than 40, at 200 and 500 yards; the "third-class marksman" (only first-year men), 30 or over at 100, 200, and 500 yards; each class five shots at each range. And for an assurance of accuracy the returns were more closely guarded. The official score-sheet, separate for each class, was to be certified to by both marksman and scorer, and to be accepted was required to be filed with the regimental inspector of rifle practice within two weeks after the score had been made.

The First Regiment qualified for the year 1896 622 officers and men out of an aggregate of 626; the four who failed practised faithfully, and did not fail from neglect or inattention. The 622

total was made up of 9 sharpshooters, 93 first-class marksmen, 492 second-class marksmen, and 27 third-class marksmen. Of the sharpshooters, three were officers: Captain William S. Allen, B; Captain Artemas W. Deane, D; and First Lieutenant William J. Storek, H. The highest score, 72, was made by Sergeant William Dalton, H. There were but two in the State who made the possible 75: Sergeant Geo. H. Schillinger, Company D, Fourth Regiment, and Sergeant-Major Geo. J. Britz, of the Eighth. At this time (1896) the First Regiment had veteran sharpshooters and marksmen, five to ten years, 161; ten years and over, 31; a total of 192—the second-highest in the State. The Eighth Regiment led with 217.

Captain Thomas H. P. Todd, regimental acting inspector of rifle practice, in his annual report for 1896, exhibiting as it does a keen knowledge of an accurate acquaintance with his subject, referring to his selection of the regimental team to participate in the State rifle competition at Mt. Gretna, said concerning it:

The team selected by me was made up of the following named enlisted men, viz: First Sergeant H. L. Cooper, Company C; Sergeant H. S. Lewars, Company E; Private H. J. Mehard, Company C; Private T. F. Shonert, Company C; and Private James Stewart, Company E; all of whom were selected in consequence of the average made by them (being the five highest) in practice competitions continuing from June 15 to August 21. Captain A. W. Deane and Private George F. Root, both of Company D, entered in the competition for places on the team, and deserved to be commended for the interest taken by them in my efforts to procure a regimental team that has proved itself to be second to none in the State; and one which is an honor to the regiment and of which the regiment should feel proud.

At Mt. Gretna, August 26, this team won the regimental match in a contest with 19 competing teams by a score of 357, that being the third highest score ever winning this match. "Taking into consideration," said Captain Todd in his report, "the very strong winds that were blowing over the range at the time, which operated very much to the disadvantage of the shooters, I think this score is a great achievement." The winning of this match carried with it the State trophy, which went into the possession of the First Regiment to await future contests. The Thirteenth Regiment was second in the competition with a score of 338, and the Ninth Regiment third with a score of 337. Last year the match was won with a score of 334.

The Third Brigade won the brigade match with a score of 1009, against the score of the First Brigade, 964, and of the Second, 945. The scores made by the five men from the First Regiment out of the twelve that made up the team were as follows: Stewart, 90; Shonert, 87; Mehard, 85; Lewars, 84; and Cooper, 84. Captain Todd seems quite determined that whatever censure there may be for the loss of the match, his people shall be fully exonerated. He treats of the matter in his report with no disposition to be lenient:

In the brigade match the representatives from the First Regiment did all it was possible to do, under the existing conditions; but it is a well-known fact that five men in a team of twelve cannot win the match alone. Only one man outside of the First Regiment team made a score of 80 or more. Porterfield, of the Fencibles, made 84. As to the balance of the team, the least said about it the better; it was improperly selected, and until members of teams are selected for their special fitness to shoot a gun, and in accordance with the averages made at Mt. Gretna, irrespective of the organizations they represent, possibly the First Brigade team may finally win a cup.

First Lieutenant E. Claude Goddard, inspector of rifle practice, Sixth Regiment, presented a very handsome gold medal for competition among the members of the teams of the First Brigade participating in the State rifle competitions at Mount Gretna, to become the property of the competitor winning it three times making the highest average during the week in the annual meets at Mount Gretna. It was won for the first time by Private H. J. Mehard, Company C, First Regiment, with the following scores: 90, 88, 91, 88, 85 = $88 \frac{2}{3}$ average.

The First Regiment again participated in the Morrell Trophy match on the First Regiment rifle range. The first-class regimental match, which carried with it the Morrell Trophy and four gold medals, was won by the First Regiment.

The command also participated in the several regimental contests between teams of ten enlisted men from each company for three trophies and in six contests for the Mears-Wiseman trophies and medals. Besides the officers practised with the regulation revolver and participated in the revolver contests of the year.

The regiment was again honored by having five of its members selected to shoot on the State team in the Inter-State and Hilton Trophy matches shot at Sea Girt, New Jersey. Both matches were

lost to Pennsylvania, the former won by Georgia, with a score of 1048, against Pennsylvania's No. 4, with a score of 992, and the latter by District of Columbia, with a score of 1010, with Pennsylvania, on a score of 966, again in fourth place. The Pennsylvania team was led in both matches by H. J. Mehard in the Interstate by a total score of 85, and in the Hilton Trophy with a total score of 93.

There was an incidental happening at one of the Mount Gretna matches of 1896 with a touch and flavor of romance that weaves for it a very pretty story. Through its lines run sentiment, sacrifice, surrender, honor, manhood, that strengthen the tradition that a nation and a people make no mistake in their confidence in and dependence on the honor of the soldier; ready as he is with every sacrifice that no stain, however faint, shall blur his virtue or impair his worth. There is no better evidence of this than when he promptly yields and willingly surrenders a fairly adjudged right, when that right would have been another's, of which alone improvident accident had deprived him.

The skirmish match, the winning of which carried with it its prize, known as the McClellan Trophy, was within the grasp of the First Regiment's Mount Gretna team when it was wrested from it by the intervention of an unpreventable accident. Shonert in his 800-yard run over the range had scored 57 points in his sixteenth shot, when through no fault of his in some way unaccountable the cam latch of his rifle broke. That is all there was of it; there was no help otherwise. By an imperative rule that neither adversary could waive nor participant alter he must go back and do it all over again. He was gone in wind and weakened in nerve. It was not to be expected that after an 800-yard run he could immediately make another and shoot with equal success. Consequently, instead of the 57 points to his credit on the first run, he had but 21 on his second. This lost the match, for had the team been allowed to retain its 57 points made on Shonert's sixteenth shot, its total score would have been 369, while the score made by the winning regiment, the Sixteenth, was but 367. That the regiment had not lost confidence in its team nor the team confidence in itself was quite well established the following year, when it won this same skirmish match, with its McClellan prize trophy, with the same team save one, C. Percy Smith in place of

H. S. Lewars, with the far superior score of 423, as against the Thirteenth Regiment's 391, second, and the Sixteenth Regiment's 379, third.

But this was not the only loss that followed in the wake of the Shonert broken cam latch. The other was the one that wove about it the glamour of romance, gave it distinctive significance, and afforded it the opportunity to demonstrate how the soldier will not permit himself to be advantaged by his adversary's misfortune. One of the provisions of the order for the matches at Mount Gretna for this year was that the regimental team making the highest total for the week out of all the matches would be sent to Sea Girt to represent Pennsylvania at the State's expense in the Inter-State regimental match, a match that seems theretofore to have received but occasional and but scant recognition. If Shonert could have held the 57 points he had made when his cam latch broke, the First Regiment's team would have had the highest total for the week and won its place as Pennsylvania's representative in the Inter-State regimental match. But credited as he was, with but 21 points made in the second run, it lost its lead, and by just 8 points the team of the Thirteenth Regiment passed to the front. Its selection followed, and it was designated accordingly by the general inspector of rifle practice to stand for the State in this Sea Girt match.

When Colonel Miner in person made the announcement to Lieutenant Cox, the Thirteenth's inspector of rifle practice, that his team, having made the highest total of the week, had been selected to represent the State at Sea Girt in the Inter-State regimental match, his declination on behalf of his team was prompt, emphatic, and graceful. He felt, he said, that but for an accident happening to a rifle of one of the members of the team of the First Regiment, the success would have been theirs, that no honor could be worthily won that would have been another's, save for a something that was no fault of his, that a common willingness to surrender under such circumstances tended to preserve the dignity and reputation of the service. He felt, too, he said, that the First Regiment had this year the strongest team and one that would do the greatest honor to the State. So, with Private George F. Root, of Company D, and Corporal C. Percy Smith, of Company E, added to the team to complete the six, it was named as the repre-

sentative for the Inter-State regimental match and the incident closed.

But the success that was promised did not materialize, for the First Regiment Georgia won with a total score of 1594, and the First Regiment Pennsylvania was third with a score of 1442. There were teams of two other regiments from Pennsylvania, there at their own expense, also competitors, the Twelfth with a score of 1229 and the Third with a score of 1211. The other teams competing were from two commands from the District of Columbia, a cavalry regiment from Georgia, and the Second, Third, and Sixth Infantry from New Jersey. Massachusetts was also represented in the other two Sea Girt matches.

When things did not go Captain Todd's way, he was always heard from. We now have opportunity to hear him speak with spirit and life in tones out of the monotonous strain of routine and detail. The quotation that follows is from his report for 1896 as acting inspector of rifle practice, First Regiment Infantry. The same quotation was also deemed of sufficient moment to be given place in part by Colonel Miner in his report for the same year, to which he adds his own comment as follows:

Massachusetts teams were allowed to shoot with special rifles instead of the military rifle with which all of their troops are armed; still the fact remains that it was impossible for us to win against the magnificent Georgia team, who, with the exception of one man, used the regulation Springfield rifle.

Here follows what Captain Todd said:

Our work at Sea Girt was very much more than fairly successful, in spite of the low scores recorded; but which were largely due to the continuous gale of wind which swept the range, at times averaging 30 miles an hour, and requiring 3 to 3½ points of wind at 500 and 600 yards; at 200 yards, it was almost impossible to stand still. These disadvantages coupled with the fact that we were compelled to shoot a strictly military rifle, as issued by the Ordnance Department of the United States, and service ammunition, against teams equipped with sporting rifles had much to do with our poor showing. District of Columbia used a special Springfield, 6 grooved, chambered for a 90-grain shell, and using a long-pointed bullet, of harder alloy; Georgia shot quick-twist Remington barrels on Springfield stocks and specially prepared ammunition; while Massachusetts came down with the most unmilitary arm of the lot—a single-shot Winchester, 6 grooved, one turn in 18 inches, chambered for 90-grain shell, and shooting a hard bullet of their own manufacture and loading; that they did not sweep the entire field is only accounted for by their lack of practice and familiarity with a new gun. If a man were to buy a long-range sporting rifle for the accurate work at 1000 yards, he could not buy a better weapon than the

one which the Massachusetts team used, barring the sights, which were the same as those of the Springfield. With all these conditions to contend with, it was not to be expected that we would rank very high up in the list of teams—of which there were 14 in all—but it affords me pleasure to state that the First Regiment did nobly and secured third place with a score of 1420 points out of a possible 1800. Georgia was first with 1594 and the Engineers of D. C. second with 1564. The scores of our team are as follows:

	Known dis.		Total	Skirmish		Total	Total
Private James Stewart.....	41	41	82	90	78	168	250
Private H. J. Mehard.....	39	37	76	89	83	172	248
Private T. F. Shonert.....	42	38	80	76	92	168	248
Sergeant H. S. Lewars.....	37	37	74	85	80	165	239
Private G. F. Root.....	38	42	80	67	85	152	232
Sergeant H. L. Cooper.....	42	40	82	47	74	121	203
	239	235	474			946	1420

The regiment was again honored by having five of its members selected to shoot on the State team in the Inter-State military and Hilton Trophy matches; the conditions of which were practically the same as those attending the regimental. Pennsylvania was too severely handicapped by guns and ammunition, and last, but not least, team organization, to make any kind of a showing. Under the present conditions of affairs at Sea Girt, where everything goes, the State can only hope to win out on some off year. With District of Columbia and Massachusetts using guns and ammunition that will make as fine targets as the best sporting rifles, it seems a waste of money and time to send a team to compete, when that amount could be used to better advantage in our own State competitions at Mount Gretna, Pennsylvania. The rules and regulations governing the New Jersey State Rifle Association are a veritable Chinese puzzle; intended to be a modified edition of Blunt's "Small Arms Firing Regulations," so constructed as to mean almost anything, and allowing the executive officers the opportunity to discriminate in favor of those teams who have the largest representation and who most liberally patronize the individual matches.

The calendar of events for 1897 omits for the first time since 1881 participation in the presidential inaugural ceremonies. That it was not only in contemplation but determined upon, appears from the minutes of the Board of Officers' meeting of January 2, 1897, an extract from which reads: "The colonel having announced that the regiment could attend the inauguration of President McKinley, it was decided on motion that we leave Philadelphia as early as possible on the afternoon of March 3 and return leaving Washington as early, as possible March 4." The project, however, failed of consummation. The First Regiment was not present. Indeed, the whole National Guard of Pennsylvania was conspicuous by its absence. This much-used phrase, intended to

be paradoxical, was in fact not so much of a paradox here as it was really meant to be elsewhere. This absence of the Pennsylvania Guard on this occasion did not relieve it from the calumny and abuse that had followed its presence in Washington on all others. Hostile comment was as ripe, wrathful, and vituperative now when it was absent as it had been vengeful, unjust, and unscrupulous in assault when it was present. It so happened, though, that in this assault in its absence the Pennsylvania Guard was not without a champion and defender, and for this championship and defence the First Regiment for itself and its fellows took early opportunity to acknowledge recognition and signify appreciation.

The Washington correspondent of a Buffalo paper, in his story to his paper of the ceremonies incident to the inauguration of President McKinley on March 4, 1897, had, as if casting about for the chance, thrown this fling at the Pennsylvania soldiers: "The absence of the Pennsylvania militiamen and their camp followers accounts in a large measure for the absence of rowdiness. The fear of insult or worse treatment at the hands of the brutal bullies who seem to comprise a large portion of the Guard of the Keystone State has at past inaugurations kept many people off the streets and away from the city."

But the character and worth and reputation that the Pennsylvania Guard had so earnestly aimed to secure had not gone for naught. Brig.-Gen. Peter C. Doyle, a resident of Buffalo, a citizen of high repute and soldier of distinction, a general officer of the National Guard of the State of New York, with but slight personal acquaintance in, but with full knowledge of the worth and character and reputation of the soldiers of his sister-State, would not permit of their being traduced and maligned in his own city without reply. He hastened to make answer through the columns of the public prints. It was no perfunctory story, his answer, but a lengthy statement in which there was no stint in laudation of the Pennsylvania Guardsmen for their virtues as men or honor as soldiers. He characterized the harsh and unmanly criticism against them as unjust and unfair, and said that in his judgment and the judgment of all fair-minded men the Guard of Pennsylvania was "a well-drilled and disciplined division of troops commanded by competent officers and entitled to the respect and admiration of all good citizens."

It was therefore an opportunity, when General Doyle's presence in Philadelphia was assured of for April the 19th, for Colonel Bowman to announce in his order for, and state in his official report of, the parade of the regiment on that day in commemoration of the thirty-sixth anniversary of its organization, that the regiment would be reviewed by "Brig.-Gen. Peter C. Doyle, commanding Fourth Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., in recognition of his soldierly and manly defence of the Pennsylvania soldiers against the newspaper attacks of his own city."

The parade was started at the usual afternoon hour with the Veteran Corps, about 100 strong, in its accustomed place on the right of the column. The regiment's strength neared the maximum, the band had been enlarged to fifty pieces, and the field music numbered forty. The route was as it had been for several years previous, and at the Union League General Doyle, specially designated as the reviewing officer, reviewed the column, witnessing the dress parade that followed. General Doyle was also the guest of honor at the anniversary dinner of the Veteran Corps in the evening, where as the first speaker, acknowledging the courtesies and hospitalities that had been so graciously bestowed, he repeated his high opinion of, admiration for, and confidence in the Pennsylvania Guard. The occasion, with its covers for over three hundred, was marked by the presence of many guests of prominence and graced by the eloquent utterance of leading speakers.

On Tuesday, March 16, a volunteer battalion from the regiment paraded with band and field music as a military escort at the funeral of Col. Alexander E. Drake, late of the United States Army. The occasion was deemed of sufficient import to be made the subject of a congratulatory order as follows:

The colonel commanding desires to express his appreciation of the patriotic soldierly bearing and spirit manifested by the officers and men who so promptly volunteered in response to his call to perform escort duty upon the occasion of the burial of the late Col. Alexander E. Drake, U. S. A., a hero of the old school who had faithfully served his country in three wars.

The services thus rendered by the volunteer battalion have also been gratefully acknowledged by the family and friends of the deceased.

Colonel Drake's career was unique, in that he was in the regular service in the permanent establishment on both land and sea. He was a midshipman in the United States Navy from his appointment on June 26, 1834, until his resignation, June 28, 1837,

and after an interval of twenty years, on February 21, 1857, he entered the army as a second lieutenant in the Second United States Infantry. Made a first lieutenant May 14, 1861, a captain October 9, 1861, he retired August 27, 1862. Brevets for faithful and meritorious services as major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel subsequently followed. He died March 13, 1897.

This March 13 recalls a date made much of in the old army in the closing days of the Civil War.

Brevet rank was usually conferred for some specific act of gallantry or distinction, and the act itself, the place where and the date of its performance, were always made to appear in the body of the commission as the cause of and the reason for its issue. It so happened that as the days of the great struggle were on the wane, the War Department, generously impelled to forget no one, was lavish in its distribution of this brevet rank, whether battle distinction could be found to sustain it or not. One instance is recalled as illustrative of others where the blank space in the commission after the word "for" was filled up with the phrase "faithful services in the recruitment of the armies of the United States," instead of the specific act of gallantry it was intended to be used for. It so happened, too, whether designedly or by accident did not appear, that many of these commissions went out under the same date, March 13, 1865. When knowledge of this wholesale issue, all of the one day, began to come to light, some wag of an officer in the Army of the Potomac bestirred himself to find a battle date that the day would fit. He wanted to find a battle where the slaughter was sufficient to justify such a wholesale recognition of gallant performances. His search was vain—he had overlooked "Thermopylæ had her messenger of defeat, the Alamo had none"—so he turned himself to the Holy Scriptures, where the man who flounders either in profane literature or religious lore usually goes. Here his industry was rewarded; he had found what he wanted in the battle of Armageddon. It was immaterial whether he had drawn figuratively on the Armageddon of "The Revelation of St. John the Divine," where "in the battle of that great day," where the good alone survived and evil went down to sore defeat, or actually from the real Armageddons of the plain of Esdraelon, where the sword of the Lord and of Gideon had smote the Canaanites and the Midianites hip and

thigh and slew a nation. It was of no particular moment for the purpose for which it was appropriated whether Armageddon was tradition or history, fact or fancy, myth or mystery, the name was all that was needed; it sounded big and strong and had the ring about it of the awful carnage of these ancient battles. It was a fitting antithesis to the bloodless field of March 13, 1865, when for the valorous deed done on that day there was such a lavish issue of brevets.

The soldier who had fought hard and marched afar, with nerves hardened, sinews toughened, sentiment gone, had neither sympathy with nor tolerance for honors awarded or distinction won at home station, recruiting office, draft rendezvous, distribution camp or in any other way save in the field and at the front; besides that irrepressible sense of humor was ever ready with responsive answer. Neither was it of moment whether that immortal struggle the Armageddon of those ancient days was figurative or real, it had struck a popular chord and with March 13, 1865, arbitrarily fixed for a date, jocularly paraphrased, such brevet commissions were made thereafter, in the minds, at least, of their soldier critics, to read as conferred "for gallant and meritorious services at the Battle of Armageddon."

On Monday, April 5, the regiment was paraded at the armory in full-dress uniform for inspection, review, and presentation of medals and trophies won during the rifle practice season of 1896.

An event of national import was the "Grant Monument Inaugural Parade" and the ceremonies incident to the dedication of the monument in the city of New York, April 27, 1897. By direction of the governor and commander-in-chief the Pennsylvania National Guard was represented by a provisional brigade commanded by Brig.-Gen. J. P. S. Gobin, composed of the First Infantry, Colonel Wendell P. Bowman; Ninth Infantry, Colonel C. Bow Dougherty; Thirteenth Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Coursen; Fourteenth Infantry, Colonel William J. Glenn; Sixteenth Infantry, Colonel Willis J. Hulings; Eighteenth Infantry, Colonel Norman M. Smith; Battery B, Captain Alfred E. Hunt; and Governor's Troop, Captain Frederick M. Ott. Transportation for the movement was furnished through the courtesy of the railway companies, and the troops were quartered at the Grand Palace, Lexington Avenue, between 43d and 44th Streets.

The day had with it a reminder of a Washington inaugural. A furious gale blew continuously, biting wild and wintry, but the skies were bright and the streets dry. The First Regiment left the armory at six o'clock on the morning of the 27th, marched thence to the Reading Terminal, entrained at 6:45, made its New York destination in ample time to be at Madison Avenue and 34th Street at the hour named, where the Pennsylvania provisional brigade was directed to form. From there the brigade took up its line of march, joining the main column at 23d Street and Madison Avenue at 10:45.

The First Regiment did not take advantage of the quarters provided for the troops on Lexington Avenue, but chartered for itself a large barge, which, meeting its special train on its arrival at Jersey City, conveyed the regiment up the East River, landing at the foot of 32d Street within a few blocks of the point of formation designated for the provisional brigade.

From 23d to 125th Street, the site of the Monument, via Broadway, Fifth Avenue, Seventy-seventh Street, Riverside Drive, and thence to 129th, where the column was reviewed and dismissed, was a lengthy march, shortened materially, though, by the enthusiastic greetings everywhere extended by the vast crowds that thronged the sidewalks and occupied every vantage ground for observation along the entire route.

The barge in service for the day, ready near the foot of 129th Street on the North River when the parade was over, with regiment aboard, again landed it at the foot of 20th Street, where, arms and accoutrements left under proper guards, the men were permitted their own way until eleven o'clock, when, retraining for Jersey City, the regiment was off again on the midnight schedule for home; participant as it had been in an event conspicuous in its time and long remaining bright in the memory of all who were of it.

The water transportation not only expedited the movement, saved a fatiguing march, but afforded opportunity for a view of the combined fleets of our own and the navies of several foreign countries, "one of the principal features of this great national celebration."

Another event commemorative of a civic undertaking of national importance followed on May 15, 1897. The Society of the Cincinnati had nearly a century before set aside a modest

sum of money, which it had wisely permitted to accumulate, that it might in the end in more pretentious significance erect the statue that was in the way of its small beginning to commemorate the services as patriot, soldier, statesman, of him of whom "history affords no other example of so indispensable a man," General George Washington. This equestrian statue, as is well known to every Philadelphian and all familiar with that goodly city, in all its massive grandeur and rich heroic proportions, now graces the Green Street entrance to Fairmount Park, where amid tributes of admiration, appreciation, and profound respect it was on the fifteenth of May, 1897, so worthily and impressively dedicated.

The presence of the First Regiment at these dedicatory ceremonies was first assured by direct invitation on March 17, 1897, from Col. J. Biddle Porter, chairman of the committee of the Society of the Cincinnati, who had the matter in charge. His letter, as follows, was presented to the Board of Officers at a regular stated meeting: "I have the honor," said the letter, "on behalf of the State Society of Cincinnati of Pennsylvania, to invite you and your command to take part with the First Brigade of the National Guard of Pennsylvania in the unveiling of the Washington Monument in Fairmount Park on May 15;" by and upon motion the invitation was unanimously accepted.

But the proposed dedication had a firmer hold upon the public than had evidently been anticipated, and soon assumed more expansive proportions. Not the First Brigade alone, but the entire division, had been ordered to parade, and so much had the community at large felt its importance that by concurrent resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania, approved by the governor May 5, 1897, the adjutant-general of the State was thereby requested "to direct that such commands of the National Guard as have dress uniforms shall be allowed to wear them on the occasion of the dedication of the Washington Monument in Philadelphia, May 15, 1897."

And General Snowden, never of prodigal speech, recognizing the importance of the occasion, had out of his usual course included in his order announcing the movement of the division the following paragraph:

A reputation for efficiency and discipline gained by years of attention and application to duty may be lost in a single day. The division cannot live on the distinction of the past; it must acquit itself with credit on all

occasions, especially upon this one, when it will be the object of great interest and of close and sharp criticism. Every officer and man of the division must feel the need of doing his duty so well that credit and honor will accrue to and be gained by all. Effective measures will be taken to require every officer and man present in uniform not excused by written permission of commanding officers of regiments and separate commands to join in the parade.

There was wisdom in the request of the legislature and good judgment in the ready compliance of the adjutant-general, as his annual report conclusively shows:

This request was complied with, and as a consequence the Guard itself by its splendid appearance made a most convincing argument in favor of a full-dress uniform. From all sides, from the press and the people, the National Guard received unstinted praise for its splendid appearance and discipline.

And that the caution of General Snowden bore fruit was also demonstrated from the same official source. This is a concluding sentence from a paragraph in the same annual report of the adjutant-general: "The demonstration made by the National Guard of Pennsylvania on this occasion was without doubt the finest and most successful in all its history."

Besides the entire division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania the following commands of the regular army participated: two foot batteries of artillery from Fort McHenry, Maryland; two foot batteries and one light battery of artillery and band from Washington Barracks, D. C., and also the band and four troops of cavalry Fort Meyer, Virginia.

Maj.-Gen. George R. Snowden was the marshal of the procession. Gen. Daniel H. Hastings, governor and commander-in-chief, was in command of the National Guard. Brig.-Gen. John P. S. Gobin, the ranking brigadier, was in command of the Pennsylvania division, National Guard. The First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry was assigned to special duty as the escort of the President of the United States, William McKinley, who paraded with the column, unveiled and dedicated the monument, delivering an oration of telling effect.

The column, in light marching order, formed on South Broad Street, moved promptly at the hour fixed to Spring Garden Street and thence to the site of the monument, where after the ceremonies of the dedication had been completed it was reviewed by the President of the United States and officially it was said that as

a military demonstration, this was "one of the most notable pageants ever witnessed in this city."

The city of Philadelphia provided for the subsistence and entertainment of the troops and horses for the mounted officers, the various railroad companies of the State again extended the courtesy of free transportation, and the entire division, National Guard of Pennsylvania, was assembled in Philadelphia for the occasion without expense to the State.

The paragraph in General Snowden's annual report which so succinctly tells the story of the military part of this especially distinctive event so peculiarly of Philadelphia, preserved securely, as it ever will be, among the archives of the State, seems of sufficient present interest for revival and repetition:

In the parade on the 15th of May, in Philadelphia, at the dedication of the monument to General Washington, erected by the Society of the Cincinnati, the division appeared to the greatest advantage and received with the plaudits of great crowds of people unbounded praise for discipline and soldierly appearance. Having myself the honor of commanding the entire parade, composed of troops from the army and sailors and marines of the navy of the United States, a detachment from the cruiser *Fulton*, of the French Navy, a regiment from Delaware, a regiment, a Gatling gun battery, and a naval battalion from New Jersey, the entire division and the naval force from our own State, and corps of military cadets from the Pennsylvania Military Academy and Girard College, in all, nearly 12,000 men, the command of the division devolved upon Brigadier-General Gobin. As the visiting troops and the First Brigade were in full uniform, the formation by brigades alternately in full-dress and service uniform—a fortunate incident of the ceremony—added to the attractiveness and variety of the display, and enabled spectators to contrast at intervals simplicity with ornament in dress. The members of the legislature and the public were offered opportunity under favorable circumstances to pass upon the relative merits of the different styles.

Captain Alexis R. Paxton, of the Fifteenth United States Infantry, was the officer of the regular army on duty with the National Guard of Pennsylvania, so assigned by Order of the Secretary of War. Through the efforts of Colonel Bowman and the willing response of Captain Paxton the officers of the First Regiment had been given a very instructive lecture on some of the newer contribution to the military art. This favor was acknowledged by resolution "That a vote of thanks be tendered to Colonel Bowman for securing the services of Captain Paxton and that a resolution be sent by the Board of Officers to Captain Paxton tendering the thanks of the Board for his kindness in giving us the

benefit of his knowledge on "Wagner's Service of Security and Information."

On Monday, July 5, 1897, upon the invitation of a joint committee of the Select and Common Councils, the regiment with the First Brigade participated in the usual celebration of the anniversary of American independence. Colonel Bowman in his order for the parade concludes with this paragraph: "The celebration being held under the auspices of the Councils of the city of Philadelphia—the representatives of the people—it is important that every officer and man able for duty should participate in this patriotic duty." "The exercises," said General Schall in his annual report, "consisted of certain manœuvres executed in a suitable portion of Fairmount Park, designed more for spectacular effect than military instruction." The demonstration concluded with a review by his Honor, the Mayor of the city.

The encampment order for 1897 located the First Brigade at Neshaminy Falls, Bucks County, 18 miles from Philadelphia on the New York Division of the Reading system, fixed the time from Saturday, July 10, to Saturday, July 17, inclusive, and gave to the camp the name "Camp David B. Birney," in honor and memory of an eminent citizen of Philadelphia, a major-general of United States Volunteers, distinguished as a regimental, a division, and a corps commander. Of this encampment Brig.-Gen. John W. Schall, its commander, officially said: "The discipline of the troops during the encampment was better than I have ever before known, instruction by the officers was well directed and intelligent, and the work of the men faithful and earnest, so that the results of the camp were on the whole satisfactory."

The First Regiment reached the camp at 8:30 o'clock on the morning of Saturday in the run of an hour from the time its special train of thirteen cars had left the Reading Terminal. There was but little variance from the prescribed routine. The governor and commander-in-chief had his review, the major-general his, and the annual muster and inspection with all its rigorous requirements carried out was disposed of by the adjutant-general, inspector-general, and his assistants on Wednesday, July 14. Much insistence by the regimental commander for closer instruction in the school of the soldier, particularly the salute, and better attention to cleanliness about the kitchens, as no adverse comment followed

from the supervision of superiors, it would seem had been effectual. The surrounding country was well adapted to instruction in outpost and advance rear guard formations. They were made the subject of careful study and the drills were as satisfactory as possible, hampered as they were in some instances by ranks depleted from the posting of interior guards. The weather had been encouraging, but was not altogether without its hindrances; the canvas was so wet on the morning of departure that the formality of dropping tents together was dispensed with, and its further disposition was left with the quartermaster. But the week following there was the worst of weather; downpours and heavy rains followed each other daily, the Neshaminy was in flood, and it was well nigh a week before the sorely perplexed quartermasters had the canvas out of the way.

On the early morning of the seventeenth, other impedimenta save the canvas disposed of, the regiment was aboard of its train at ten o'clock, an hour later at the Terminal, and moving thence to the armory, was dismissed for the rest of the summer.

The comments of the regular officers on duty with the Pennsylvania Guard in the several brigade encampments were thorough and exhaustive. The following brief extracts, if not altogether of the First Regiment, have close touch with its every surrounding:

On July 16 the First Brigade was reviewed by Governor Hastings. The formation was prompt, distances good, and in both the turns and the march past the reviewing officer the troops made a fine showing. The men were remarkable for their steadiness. The old formation of locking shoulders was noticeable; the step a trifle slow—about 110 to the minute—and a little short of the regulation step of 30 inches. Upon the brigade band wheeling out, the step was appreciably increased and reached 120 to 122 per minute.—(First Lieutenant J. Harry Duval, Eighteenth United States Infantry.)

Exercises in outpost, advance and rear guard, and patrol duty, as well as in the order of march in an enemy's country for brigades with cavalry and artillery attached, have received very considerable theoretical and practical attention in the past year. Maj.-Gen. George R. Snowden, commanding the division, offered special prizes for the best essays on this subject, taking Major Wagner's text-books as a basis. This interest was very clearly proved in the brigade camps of this year. This being the first year of any theoretical or practical work in this line, much proficiency could scarcely be expected, but in some of the brigades and regiments the purposes of these formations were fairly understood, although in their many details there was a great deal to be learned. The regiment which made the best showing in outpost duty was the Third, attached to the First Brigade.—(Captain Alexis R. Paxton, Fifteenth Infantry, U. S. A.)

The personnel of this brigade (First) is excellent. The enlisted strength

is generally made up of young, intelligent men. The officers are men of intelligence, who take great interest in their work. Both officers and men display a degree of enthusiasm in their work and an attention to duty that cannot fail to bring about good results and maintain this brigade in its present efficient state. The discipline of the command was excellent.—(Captain Edgar B. Robertson, Ninth United States Infantry.)

The National Guard of Pennsylvania is officered by a class of men representing the highest social and intellectual class, men of standing in the State, and to them is due the high state of efficiency attained in organization, drill, and discipline, while the rank and file, composed of the better element from the town and country, make discipline a comparatively easy matter.—(First Lieutenant Robert L. Howze, Adjutant Fifth United States Cavalry.)

As the result of the inspection, out of an aggregate of 618, 41 officers and 577 enlisted men, with but four enlisted men absent, the First Regiment, with its total present of 614, secured a percentage present of 99.35 and made a general average of 97.45. The regiment again was on the lead, with the Third Regiment a close second; with its general average of 96.94, it was but 0.51 behind it. The following extract from the report of General Schall clearly shows how the very laudable efforts of Colonel Ralston to excel had had their full reward. "Colonel Ralston," said General Schall, "obtained permission to have his regiment [the Third] inspected in regard to its knowledge of outpost duty and field work on the field instead of on parade, and the ratings received attest the inspector's estimation of the work." But the ratings throughout the State were exceptionally high. There was no regimental general average below 90. Besides the First and Third of 95 and above, the other averages were as follows: the Eighth, 95.85; the Second, 95.56; the Tenth, 95.43; the Fifth, 95.29; the Thirteenth, 95.23. And then followed the Fourteenth, 94.63; the Ninth, 94.61; the Fourth, 94.18; the Twelfth, 94.15; the Fifteenth, 93.52; the Eighteenth, 93.29; the Sixteenth, 92.43; the Sixth, 91.78; and the State Fencibles Battalion, 91.11.

On June 29 Col. Wendell P. Bowman was for the second time re-elected and recommissioned as of July 1, 1887. He reannounced his commissioned staff, including without change all whose appointments have previously been noted. And also upon the expiration of their respective commissions, both on September 13, 1897, Lieut.-Col. J. Lewis Good and Major Albert L. Williams were each re-elected. Captain Winfield L. Margerum resigned the captaincy of Company A, May 7, 1897, and on June 11, 1897, his first

lieutenant, Clarence H. Staley, was elected to succeed him. Captain Margerum had been in the service with but a year's interval since he joined Company A as a private, May 7, 1884. He was promoted corporal and sergeant and elected first lieutenant and captain.

On the 17th of September, 1897, Captain Thomas H. P. Todd was relieved from duty as acting regimental inspector of rifle practice, with the following note of commendation from the colonel commanding: "The faithful, conscientious, and meritorious services rendered by Captain Todd in the discharge of the important duties of inspector of rifle practice entitle him to special mention as deserving of the highest consideration and hearty appreciation of the entire command."

On the same day Private Harry J. Mehard, of Company C, was appointed first lieutenant and regimental inspector of rifle practice and commissioned accordingly.

Major Clarence T. Kensil after a lingering illness in health resort and hospital died in Philadelphia, August 20, 1897. Although of but the youthful age of thirty-nine, beginning as a drummer-boy of sixteen, he had seen twenty-three years of continuous service, all the while in the First Regiment, through every grade and rank from a private to a major. He was never absent from a tour of duty in riot, or otherwise, except when, a hopeless invalid, he missed the last annual encampment.

The well-deserved tribute paid him in the regimental general order announcing his death best recounts his career:

As an enlisted man he never missed a roll-call, and as an officer he was never absent from any military engagement or duty except when excused by proper authority by reason of severe illness, or for unavoidable absence from the city on important business. He frequently travelled hundreds of miles to report promptly for duty according to orders, and within the last year, although stricken with his fatal disease, and suffering therefrom, he travelled six hundred miles on one occasion to command his battalion rather than be absent. In the riots in Luzerne County in 1875 he served with the regiment as a drummer boy; in 1877 he was again with the colors of his regiment as a duty sergeant in the riots at Pittsburg at 28th Street crossing and in the round-house; and in Scranton, Luzerne County, during the same year; and also in command of his company during the Homestead riots of 1892, displaying at all times the highest order of soldierly qualities, reliable and faithful in the discharge of every duty. Thus his record is complete for faithful, efficient, and enthusiastic devotion to duty. The best energies and efforts of his life were devoted to his regiment, and he always had a pride

in its every achievement, and entered with an enthusiastic spirit into every work and service in which it was engaged. His untimely death therefore is a great loss not only to this Regiment but to the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

The field staff and line attended his funeral on Tuesday, August 24, at three o'clock in the afternoon, with interment at West Laurel Hill Cemetery; the second battalion, Captain William S. Allen commanding, paraded as an escort, the usual badge of mourning was worn for thirty days, and the flag on the armory was displayed at half staff for the allotted period.

The vacancy continued until January 3, 1898, when Captain William S. Allen, of Company B, was elected major, vice Major Clarence T. Kensil, deceased, and the election of First Lieutenant Charles S. Wood to the captaincy of Company B followed on February 23, 1898. Chaplain Samuel D. McConnell, called to a parish in another city, resigned January 20, 1898.

In the rifle practice season of 1897 the First Regiment qualified 5 sharpshooters, 106 first-class, 484 second-class, and 11 third-class marksmen—a total of 606. Five only had failed to qualify. The sharpshooters fell off from the previous year from 9 to 5; owing not to any lack of interest, but to the more strict conformance to the requirements demanding higher capabilities and more industrious practice. For these reasons Colonel Bowman, deeming those who attained that grade in the First Regiment to be entitled to honorable mention previous to their recognition in the yearly reports from Harrisburg, named them in his general order as follows: Private Theo. F. Shonert, Company C, score 70; Private H. J. Mehard, Company C, 70; Private James Stewart, Company E, 68; Sergeant Horace S. Lewars, Company E, 67; First Sergeant Harry L. Cooper, Company C, 67.

The Thirteenth Regiment qualified every man, the Ninth every man but one, the Sixth all but seven, the Sixteenth all but ten; and including the First's all but five in his statement, the general inspector of rifle practice in his official report said: "These are all splendid records."

The First Regiment's team—H. J. Mehard, 78; James Stewart, 88; C. Percy Smith, 86; Harry L. Cooper, 83; Theo. F. Shonert, 88; a total score of 423, 98 hits—won the Skirmish Match; Thirteenth Regiment second, score 391; Sixteenth Regi-

ment third, score 379. The Regimental Match, "an exceedingly close and exciting match," was won by the Twelfth Regiment with a score of 352, with the First Regiment fifth by a score of 342. The Brigade Match was won by the Third Brigade with a score of 1012; First Brigade second, 974; Second Brigade third, 964. The Mount Gretna and Sea Girt competitions ran concurrent, consequently there was no Pennsylvania team entered in the matches of the National Rifle Association for 1897 at Sea Girt.

The First Regiment carried upon its rolls at this time 202 officers and men who had qualified as veteran marksmen five years or over, 32 of them having qualified for ten years or over. Of the commissioned officers on revolver practice, 28 had qualified as marksmen and 3 as experts.

Honorable mention is also made in the regimental general order of those who had distinguished themselves by qualifying each year as marksmen, being therefore the recipients of the ten-year gold medal issued by the Commonwealth in recognition thereof, as follows: Second Lieutenant Albert P. McDowell, Company D; Battalion Sergeant Major H. A. Mohr; First Sergeant G. C. Schoch; Sergeant James Walsh; Corporal Herbert Brambley; and Corporal Frederick Zeyer.

The regiment made its last appearance before war was upon us on the evening of Tuesday, April 12, 1898, when it was paraded at the regimental armory for inspection, review, and the presentation of the medals and trophies won in the rifle practice season of 1897. On the 22d Congress authorized the increasing of the military establishment, on the 23d the President issued his call for volunteers, and on the 25th war was declared to have existed between the United States of America and the kingdom of Spain since and including the 21st.

On the 12th also was published the regimental order announcing for the 19th the parade in commemoration of the thirty-seventh anniversary, but the weather being altogether out of condition, the order was countermanded, and the celebration postponed until Saturday the 23d.

It was a forceful demonstration. The snap of war that had been in the air, now materialized to a stern reality, appreciably strengthened the ranks and gave zest to the movement; heads were erect, shoulders square, pace accelerated. There was no need for

caution to quicken the step or close the interval; every man was on his metal, alert with his energies, as quick to perceive as he was prompt to respond. The Veteran Corps led the column with a zeal as earnest, a purpose as intent, a gait, carriage, and bearing as soldierly, as was throughout the entire march so vigorously maintained by those who followed.

With war on the horizon, that the business centre might have opportunity for closer observation of a body of men of good repute who were soon to be with the colors in the field, the route was varied down Chestnut to Sixth, and thence back on Walnut to Broad. The swing was so perceptibly impressive, that the more rapid and still regular step attracted decided attention and elicited strenuous applause. A son of one of the members of the Veteran Corps occupying an office well up in one of the many-storied office buildings, knowing the column was in motion and that his father was with it, hearing the approaching music, hastened with all despatch to the sidewalk for a closer view. When he reached there, the rear was just passing out of sight. "Well," said he, turning away with a disappointed air, "I guess it don't make much difference anyhow. If the old man is with that column he's certainly in the ambulance."

On Thursday the 28th the regiment was off for the war and its six months' active service in the field.



FIRST REGIMENT PENNA. INFANTRY, U. S. VOLUNTEERS
SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR
1898

CHAPTER X

THE FIRST REGIMENT IN THE WAR WITH SPAIN ¹

On the 15th of February, 1898, the United State battleship *Maine* was blown up while at anchor in the harbor of Havana. For some months before that time the relations between the United States and Spain had been greatly strained by reason of the tyrannical rule of Spain in the West Indies, where American interests were extensive and important. The destruction of the *Maine* caused these hitherto smouldering flames of public disapproval in the United States to flash out into a wildfire of anger and excitement, and the voice of the American people called out in righteous indignation, demanding that the kingdom of Spain relinquish its sovereignty over the island of Cuba.

The talk of war between the two countries continued from that time on until the tension became so great that the Congress of the United States, on April 20, 1898, "unloosed the hounds of war" and directed the President to use the land and naval forces of the United States to compel Spain to relinquish its tyrannical domination of the island of Cuba.

From that time on events moved quickly. On April 23 the President issued his proclamation calling for 125,000 volunteers to serve "for two years, unless sooner discharged," and on the twenty-fifth day of April an act of Congress was passed and approved declaring "that a state of war existed between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain, and had existed since the 21st day of April, 1898."

On April 25, the very day war was officially declared, the governor of Pennsylvania, Hon. Daniel H. Hastings, through his adjutant-general, Brig.-Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, issued an order directing the mobilization of the entire National Guard of the State at Mt. Gretna, in Lebanon County, on Thursday, April 28.

¹ By Fred. Taylor Pusey, lieutenant-colonel and A. D. C. staff, Governor and Commander-in-Chief; formerly captain and regimental adjutant, First Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and first lieutenant and regimental adjutant, First Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; Spanish-American War.

The gallant First, with its motto "Paratus" ever before it, was, true to its name and its traditions, "ready" almost to a man to go forth in defence of its country and its country flag.

The order for mobilization was received on April 26, 1898, and on the afternoon of that day Col. Wendell P. Bowman, commanding the regiment, issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY, FIRST BRIGADE, N. G. P.,
PHILADELPHIA, April 26, 1898.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 5.

In compliance with General Orders No. 6, C. S., from Headquarters First Brigade, N. G. P., this regiment will report at the Armory at 7 o'clock A.M. Thursday, April 28, 1898, to proceed to Mt. Gretna, Pa. First call will be sounded at 7:10 A.M., Assembly at 7:20, and the Regiment will leave the Armory at 7:30 in service uniform, heavy marching order, with regimental gray shirt, regimental shoes, and campaign hats for enlisted men, and new regulation fatigue cap will be worn by commissioned officers. Company commanders will provide two days' cooked rations for their men. Books, papers, financial accounts, and vouchers will be taken by each company sufficient for delivery of such rolls, reports, and returns as may be called for in camp, and daily morning reports will be forwarded to these headquarters before 7 o'clock A.M. Field music will consist of two musicians to a company, and companies will report with the maximum number of men and no more. Field and staff officers will report prepared to be mounted upon arriving in the field, and their horses must be reported at the Pennsylvania Railroad, Thirty-second and Market Streets, at 7:45 o'clock A.M., for loading. All camp baggage must be ready to be loaded at the Armory not later than noon of the 27th inst. Baggage will be restricted to cooking utensils, mess tents, books, and papers.

By order of

COLONEL BOWMAN.

FRED. TAYLOR PUSEY, Adjutant.

The war was on. From that time until the evening of the next day all was bustle and rush at the armory of the regiment, at Broad and Callowhill Streets, arranging equipment and baggage for field service. On the morning of Thursday, the 28th, the bugle call was sounded in the armory, assembling the regiment for its movement to Mt. Gretna, the place of mobilization.

What soldier of the First Infantry who responded to that bugle call of war will ever forget that day! Although it was almost the month of May, that morning was bleak and raw, and wet and chill—portentous indeed of war, and significant of what war might mean to a soldier. Amid all the snow and sleet and rain the good and stolid "First Foot," firm of step and stern of mien, marched down Broad Street, led by its trusted com-

mander, Colonel Bowman, to the Broad Street Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, to entrain for Mt. Gretna. Thousands of Philadelphia's citizens, under cover of their umbrellas and storm coats, in silent meditation, watched that brave regiment of sturdy, loyal, and patriotic boys march by, going where, they knew not—but from home, from wives and parents, brothers and sisters, from friends, from business pursuits, to return—perhaps; perhaps not.

The regiment arrived at Mt. Gretna during the day while the storm of sleet and rain continued. Temporary shelter was found in one of the large pavilions in the grove until tents were erected and "Camp Hastings" was established.

Maj.-Gen. George R. Snowden, who was in command of the division, subsequently reported:

The troops arrived in the midst of snow and rain and mud. No previous camp had offered so many or so great difficulties and hardships. It was intensely cold, followed by weeks of rain. From the difficulty of procuring enough wagons and the impossibility of keeping them at work, the men were obliged to carry on their backs for long distances tents, rations, and other supplies. The experience and training of camp life and the lessons of taking care of themselves, however, had been well learned and enabled them to meet the emergency with fortitude and success. Privations and hardships, unavoidable under the circumstances, were cheerfully borne and resulted in little sickness.

As soon as the camp was established, drills were commenced, when the weather permitted, and instructions in guard duty and other requirements of the service were given.

But the regiment was not yet in the volunteer service of the United States, although it was subsequently determined by the War Department that the service and pay of all soldiers who volunteered should date from the time of leaving their "home stations," which would be considered the time of "enrolment." The qualification of a soldier in the National Guard of Pennsylvania, under the law as it existed at that time, and his oath as such, did not require or obligate him to enter the United States service in time of international war. Every officer and man in the regiment, therefore, was given the opportunity to say whether or not he would volunteer in the service of the United States for the term of two years, unless sooner discharged.

Governor Hastings was anxious to have the National Guard

of Pennsylvania make a good showing in response to the President's call for volunteers, and he was particularly anxious that the First Regiment, in offering its men for the volunteer service, should set the example for the rest of the division. The morning of the 2d of May was designated as the time when the regiment should assemble on the parade ground for inspection by the governor, and inspector-general, Col. Edward DeV. Morrell, and every officer and man was then asked whether or not he would enter the service of the United States. Colonel Bowman, whose inspiration had set the whole regiment aglow with patriotic impulse, had canvassed the regiment and knew by that morning that practically 95 per cent. of his command would volunteer.

Before the hour designated for assembly, Governor Hastings sent for the colonel to ascertain what the First would do, and Colonel Bowman, accompanied by his orderly, Sergeant Kenney, in response to this summons, rode over to the governor's quarters, and reported that the First Infantry almost to a man would respond to the President's call for volunteers. The governor was delighted with this report of patriotic loyalty on the part of the gallant First, and, the conference concluded, Colonel Bowman galloped off on his horse to rejoin his regiment, when a serious and painful injury occurred to him by the vicious bucking of his horse, necessitating his immediate removal home on a special car for surgical treatment necessary to save his life. This sad injury disabled Colonel Bowman for many months, and long after the war was over and the regiment had returned home from the service he was just commencing to get about on crutches. This accident not only deprived the First Regiment of Colonel Bowman's services as its commanding officer during the war, but also, no doubt, changed entirely the part the regiment would have otherwise taken in the field, as the command of the regiment devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Good, then a junior officer, the regiments which subsequently had foreign service in the war being those commanded by senior colonels, *viz.*: the Tenth Regiment, under Colonel Hawkins, which was sent to the Philippines, and the Fourth, Colonel Case, and the Sixteenth, Colonel Hulings, which were sent to Porto Rico.

Notwithstanding this sad loss of its colonel, the good old regiment promptly steadied from the shock, and, with its brave and loyal lieutenant-colonel, J. Lewis Good, in command, marched

out on the field for inspection that morning, and, almost to a man, volunteered for service under the United States Government for two years, unless sooner discharged. This display of courageous patriotism was indeed an inspiring example, not only to the rest of the National Guard Division of Pennsylvania, but to the entire militia of the United States.

The other regiments in succession followed the First in offering to volunteer, and then came the medical examinations by the surgeons before the muster rolls were completed and the several companies were ready to be sworn into the service of "Uncle Sam." This surgical examination was a severe process and weeded out many a loyal and patriotic fellow who had expressed his willingness to volunteer, but who, on account of physical defects, was rejected by the surgeons and required to return home.

Among these patriots was dear old Captain James Muldoon, of Company E, who had fought for his country during the war with Mexico in 1847-48; through the great Civil War in 1861-65; during the Pittsburgh riots of 1877, and who at one time was in command of the regiment (though a captain). Although Captain Muldoon could not be accepted into the service on account of his advanced age, he bravely and loyally volunteered, and with tears in his eyes he bade the boys of his company a fond farewell, to return sadly to his home.

The first officers of the regiment to be mustered into the United States volunteer service were: First lieutenant and regimental adjutant, Fred. Taylor Pusey; first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster, Frederick P. Koons; major and surgeon, Lawrence Savery Smith; first lieutenants and assistant surgeons, Joseph P. Tunis and William G. B. Harland—who took their official oaths on May 5, 1898.

On May 10 and 11 all of the several companies of the regiment had completed their quota of enrolment of three officers and seventy-five enlisted men each, and, together with the field officers of the regiment, were mustered into the United States service, forming the "First Regiment Infantry, Pennsylvania Volunteers."

The companies were sworn into the service by Major Thompson, United States Army mustering officer. It was indeed an impressive occasion. As each company was ready to enter the service the mustering officer administered in impressive tones this solemn oath:

Do you solemnly swear that you will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America, and that you will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies whomsoever, and that you will obey the orders of the President of the United States and the orders of the officers appointed over you, according to the rules and articles of war?

To which every officer and man, with his right hand uplifted, responded earnestly, "I do."

The regiment as thus sworn into the service consisted of the field and staff officers, ten companies of 3 officers and 75 enlisted men each, aggregating 40 officers and 754 enlisted men, or a total of 794.

The roster of officers at the time of muster-in is as follows:

Colonel, Wendell P. Bowman (injured and awaiting muster).
Lieutenant-Colonel, J. Lewis Good.
Major, First Battalion, Albert L. Williams.
Major, Second Battalion, William S. Allen.
Major and Surgeon, Lawrence S. Smith.
First Lieutenant and Regimental Adjutant, Fred. Taylor Pusey.
First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, Frederick P. Koons.
First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, William G. B. Harland.
First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, Joseph P. Tunis.
Second Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant, Augustus D. Porter.
Second Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant, John L. Conaway.

Company A.

Captain, Clarence H. Staley.
First Lieutenant, William C. Knox.
Second Lieutenant, T. Watson Walker.

Company B.

Captain, Charles S. Wood.
First Lieutenant, Edwin W. Lynch.
Second Lieutenant, Thomas B. Ellis.

Company C.

Captain, Louis F. Stees.
First Lieutenant, Charles C. Allen.
Second Lieutenant, Augustus D. Whitney.

Company D.

Captain, Artemas W. Deane.
First Lieutenant, Thomas B. Thomas.
Second Lieutenant, Frank A. Sinnickson.

Company E.

Captain, Charles P. Smith.
First Lieutenant, Horace S. Lewars.
Second Lieutenant, George H. Halstead.

Company F.

Captain, William Brod.
First Lieutenant, Henry E. Pearson.
Second Lieutenant, George C. Shoch.

Company G.

Captain, George C. Von der Lindt.
First Lieutenant, George B. Zane.
Second Lieutenant, Henry F. Campbell.

Company H.

Captain, Eugene J. Kensil.
First Lieutenant, David H. DaCosta.
Second Lieutenant, Walter M. Hotz.

Company I.

Captain, Thomas H. P. Todd.
First Lieutenant, Joseph P. Boyd.
Second Lieutenant, Carl A. Wettenhall.

Company K.

Captain, Walter E. Torr.
First Lieutenant, Charles F. Hess.
Second Lieutenant, Samuel A. Martin.

Under general orders issued by the governor of Pennsylvania officers of the National Guard entering the United States service were given leave of absence from the State service during their tour of duty, and enlisted men were given honorable discharges by the State, with the privilege of reënlisting after the war and being credited with continuous service.

For some four or five days after its muster into the United States service the regiment remained at Mt. Gretna, completing its equipment for field service, drilling and receiving instructions in the art of war, while awaiting further orders, until on May 16, 1898, it was ordered to proceed to the great mobilization camp, known as Camp George H. Thomas, at Chickamauga Park, Georgia.

Arriving at Chickamauga on May 18, the regiment was assigned to the Third Brigade, Second Division, First Army Corps. The regiment was brigaded with the Fourteenth Minnesota Regiment, Colonel Van Duzee, and the Second Ohio Regiment, Colonel Kuert. The brigade was first commanded by Colonel Van Duzee, the senior colonel present, and later by Colonel Kuert, when Colonel Van Duzee assumed temporary command of the division.

Later on, Brig.-Gen. Thomas L. Rosser was assigned to the permanent command of the brigade. Gen. John S. Poland was assigned to the permanent command of the division, relieving Colonel Van Duzee, who had been in command temporarily. During the summer General Poland was taken ill while on duty at Chickamauga, and, after lingering a few days, died, and was succeeded by Brig.-Gen. W. J. McKee. The corps commander was Maj.-Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., a Pennsylvanian. General Brooke subsequently assumed command in Porto Rico and Maj.-Gen. J. V. Wade became the commanding officer at Camp Thomas, being later relieved by Maj.-Gen. J. C. Breckenridge.

The days spent at Camp Thomas were busy and exciting days for the men of the First Pennsylvania Volunteers. Every day was one of expectancy to be ordered to the "front." The quartermaster and ordnance departments were indeed kept busy in endeavoring to complete the equipment of the regiment as required for field service, and the officers of the field and line were daily schooling the men in long drills and difficult manœuvres and exercises in preparing for real fighting—in Cuba, or Porto Rico, or the Philippines.

Dewey had fought and won the great naval battle of Manila Bay on May 1, and soon thereafter the rest of the Spanish fleet were on the Atlantic Ocean, whither bound no one then knew. The fleet was later discovered at anchor in the harbor of Santiago on the southerly side of Cuba, where the United States fleet, under command of Admiral Sampson, promptly steamed, and proceeded to "bottle up" the Spanish battleships in this small harbor. This was the situation in the month of June, when elaborate preparations were being made by our War Department to land a large army under Major-General Shafter near Santiago to coöperate with our fleet in making a combined attack on the Spanish land and naval forces concentrated there.

Early in June we had received orders to recruit the several companies of the regiment from 78 to a war footing of 106 officers and men, and First Lieutenant Henry E. Pearson, of Company F, and First Lieutenant Thomas B. Thomas, of Company D, were sent to Philadelphia to procure the 314 additional recruits required. Throughout the entire service of the regiment in the field the Veteran Corps was always ready and willing to lend its aid to the regiment at every opportunity. As soon as this

order for additional recruits was received, Colonel Good advised Col. Theodore E. Wiedersheim, commander of the Veteran Corps, thereof, so that when the recruiting officers arrived in Philadelphia, the Veteran Corps had assembled, and arranged for the medical examination of the recruits needed by the regiment. With this addition the regiment had a strength of 1100 officers and men ready and fit for service, prior to June 30, 1898. The regiment had gone away without a chaplain, and on June 17, 1898, Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady joined the regiment as its chaplain.

During the latter part of June the movement to Cuba was well under way. United States troops and supplies were being landed near Santiago ready for real fighting. The excitement at Camp Thomas was intense, as regiment after regiment, either from there or from the mobilization camps at Tampa, Florida, or at Camp Alger, near Washington, was ordered on its transport for Cuba or Porto Rico. The officers and men of the regiment, inspired by Lieutenant-Colonel Good, were enthused with a patriotic desire to be on the "fighting line," and strong efforts were made by Colonel Good to have the regiment among the first of those to receive orders for the "front."

By July 1 our land and naval forces were in position at Santiago ready for a combined attack, and on the early morning of July 3 the great naval battle of Santiago had been fought and won by the American navy. The stirring news of this great event reached our camp about "taps" that same day. The men had been pent up with intense patriotic enthusiasm for more than a month, and they had quietly wrapped up in their blankets for the night, wondering what the morrow might have in store for them. When the news of the great victory was received by our division commander, General Poland, he transmitted it throughout his command, accompanied by permission for the men to relax and join in the general jubilation which so spontaneously asserted itself.

That was indeed a notable night in the camp of the First Pennsylvania Volunteers. That pent-up patriotic enthusiasm was let out in one glorious jubilee. The boys of the First, a thousand strong, in fantastic night garments, each man with a lighted candle carried in the shank of his bayonet, headed by the regimental band, and with no other leader than the inspiration of the occasion,

marched across the parade grounds, dancing, singing, shouting, cheering, to the headquarters of General Poland, our division commander. After serenading General Poland we espied our dear friends, the First Georgia Regiment (who were in our division), coming out of their camp in similar attire, when our regiment marched over to meet the Georgia boys, our band playing, with a spirit of enthusiastic brotherly welcome, that dear old southern tune of "Dixie." As the Georgia boys came toward us their band struck up "Yankee Doodle," and as the two regiments met and commingled, their bands spontaneously united in playing the "Star Spangled Banner." It was a veritable love-feast. The boys of Georgia carried the Pennsylvania officers around on their shoulders, and the boys of Pennsylvania did likewise with the officers of the Georgia regiment. It was a night never to be forgotten; never, I dare say, in the life of any man there had patriotic enthusiasm run so rampant; it was an exhibition of the mettle of those men. They could have gone anywhere under any difficulties that night and fought any enemy without a fear of death or a waver in their lines.

But the regiment was not yet destined to have an opportunity of showing its mettle on the "firing line." Our infantry was being as rapidly as possible equipped and sent out of the country for service. The Tenth Pennsylvania was on its way to the Philippines; the Fourth and Sixteenth were destined for Porto Rico, where they were landed the latter part of July; and the Third Infantry had been twice ordered on transports from Tampa, Florida, but these orders were withdrawn, and no other Pennsylvania troops saw active service except some of the cavalry and artillery, which were sent to Porto Rico.

The First Regiment, however, received notice early in August to be ready for an expedition, presumably Porto Rico, and had made return to higher headquarters, according to orders, of the men who were absent or sick and who would not be able to accompany the regiment on this expedition. Overtures for a truce between Spain and the United States were made about this time, the "Protocol" was signed, and the expedition was abandoned.

During all of this time, since muster-in, the regiment had been under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Good, while Colonel Bowman still lay on his sick-bed at home, lame and disabled from his injury received at Mt. Gretna early in May. It

appearing that Colonel Bowman's injury would prevent him indefinitely from taking command of his regiment in the field, under date of August 5, 1898, he was commissioned and given the rank of colonel of the First Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date from May 11, 1898, and at about the same time, under date of August 11, 1898, his enforced resignation as colonel was accepted, to date from May 12, 1898, "on account of disability while awaiting muster-in."

This appointment and retirement of Colonel Bowman as commander of the regiment enabled the position of colonel to be filled, and on August 17, 1898, Col. J. Lewis Good was given the command, with full rank as Colonel from May 13, 1898.

On August 29 the regiment, with the rest of the second division, under Gen. W. J. McKee, left Chickamauga Park, Georgia, for Knoxville, Tennessee, where it remained until the 14th of September, before moving to its home station for muster-out. Colonel Good continued in command of the regiment, bringing it home after the termination of hostilities, on September 16, 1898. On its return the regiment was met by the Veteran Corps of the First Regiment Infantry, N. G. P., a detachment of the Nineteenth Regiment, N. G. P. (a provisional regiment affiliated with the old First and organized during its absence), and Meade Post No. 1, G. A. R., who escorted it to the armory of the regiment. The regiment was then placed on furlough for thirty days from September 17, and on October 26, 1898, after all Government property had been turned in or accounted for, and the final muster and pay-rolls and other service records made up, the regiment was mustered out of the United States service by Captain Fuger, of the Fourth Artillery, U. S. A., as mustering officer.

On that very day (October 26, 1898) the regiment paraded in Philadelphia on the occasion of the Peace Jubilee given in celebration of the return of peace, and in the evening many of the officers attended a magnificent reception tendered by the Union League of Philadelphia to President McKinley and distinguished officers of the army and navy who served during the war.

During its six months' tour of duty the regiment was not without its share of the difficulties and privations of war. Although the fortunes of war did not put the regiment within sound of the cannon's battle-roar, nevertheless it suffered from sickness and death from exposure and disease.

Colonel Good, at home chief of the Bureau of Health of the city of Philadelphia, a veteran experienced in administering the rules of hygiene for the protection of the health of his men, was practically helpless against the "red tape" and strict regulations of the United States army, administered by superior officers in the field. As a National Guard regiment we had always encamped in the open field, where the purifying rays of the summer sun removed all dampness from the tents, and helped to disinfect and purify the sinks and kitchens. At Chickamauga Park it was different; the camp, as well as the sinks and kitchens, were in the woods, with no opportunity to receive the purifying effect of the sunlight. The regimental camp was crowded to its limits, and the tents were overcrowded with men. The ground where we were required to dig our sinks was an impervious soil, with a hard rock bottom two or three feet under the surface. These ominous conditions were at once noted by Colonel Good, and he applied for permission to encamp in the open, but this request, though urgently repeated, was refused; he then asked permission to have our sinks located in the sunlight, but this was refused; and as a last resort he applied for disinfectants, and this was refused, with the curt endorsement, "See paragraphs 119-120, Manual Governing Medical Department, U. S. A., and A. R., paragraph 1462," which we had already learned to know—"the routine use of disinfectants is prohibited." A camp is supposed to be moved before it becomes putrid, but we could get permission neither to move nor to disinfect.

As early as June 24, while the regiment showed no signs of disease, Colonel Good had taken the wise and thoughtful precaution to have samples of all drinking-water used by the men sent on to Philadelphia for examination by the skilled chemists of the Bureau of Health, and every other precaution had been taken, which the service offered, to insure the men against disease.

Up to August 1, 1898, our sick-roll did not exceed one per cent., and finally, on August 12, Colonel Good's request for disinfectants and permission to encamp in the open were granted and made a general order for the whole camp. But the damage had been done; the seeds of disease of the deadly typhoid had been sown among us, and death soon became our frequent visitor.

On August 19 a special hospital train with physicians and nurses arrived from Philadelphia in charge of a committee of

Councils and under the supervision of Dr. Batt. Eighty-four sick men of the regiment returned on this train to Philadelphia and were distributed among the various hospitals of the city. On August 27 a second hospital train, with Governor Hastings in charge, took home another detachment of the sick; and on September 12 a third hospital train, sent by the Veteran Corps of the regiment, and in charge of Dr. Charles S. Turnbull, a former surgeon of the regiment, and now again its chief surgeon, conveyed the remainder of our sick to Philadelphia.

The first loss by death sustained by the regiment was that of Corporal Jacob S. Zane, of Company G (a younger brother of the present Major George B. Zane), who died on July 1 at Chickamauga.

The next to go was private Charles Dolan, of Company E, on August 4, 1898, at Chickamauga.

And the following completes the list of those brave men of the First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers who gave up their lives from disease contracted while "in the line of duty" for their country's cause:

Private Wm. J. Kohring, Company E, of typhoid, August 8, 1898, at Chickamauga.

Private Bernard Schappercotter, Company D, of typhoid, August 10, 1898, at Chickamauga.

Private Frank Marren, Company D, of typhoid, August 28, 1898, at Philadelphia.

Private Geo. Elliott, Jr., Company D, of typhoid, August 28, 1898, at Philadelphia. Was discharged from service before death.

Private John P. Chatham, Company B, of typhoid, September 8, 1898, at Sternberg Hospital, near Chickamauga.

Corporal John A. Foley, Company F, of typhoid, September 30, 1898, at Philadelphia.

Private John B. McIntyre, Company H, of typhoid, September 13, 1898, at Philadelphia.

Private James F. Maguire, Company C, typhoid, September 18, 1898, at Philadelphia.

Private Howard A. Williams, Company A, of typhoid, October 4, 1898, at Philadelphia.

Private Chas. Kohl, Company A, typhoid, October 9, 1898, at Philadelphia, after muster-out.

Corporal Mark Morton, Company F, of typhoid, October 30, 1898, at Philadelphia, after muster-out.

Of those who went out with the regiment who were transferred or assigned to other service and acquired their diseases away from it, there died the following:

Major and Surgeon Lawrence S. Smith, of typhoid, August 17, 1898, on hospital ship *Relief*, returning from Porto Rico.

Private Peters, Company G, of typhoid, at Sternberg Hospital; on service at Third Division Hospital, Chickamauga.

Private Jos. S. VanZandt, Company E, who had been transferred to Second Division Hospital, killed by falling from train on his return home.

In addition to the foregoing list, First Lieutenant Henry E. Pearson, of Company F, who was taken ill while on recruiting service in Philadelphia in June, never recovered from his illness, and finally died in Philadelphia on December 22, 1898, after the regiment had been mustered out of the service. Private Joseph Bailey, of Company I, who also contracted illness during his service, from which he failed to recover, died some months later.

There were several changes among the officers of the regiment during the period of the war. The promotion of Colonel Good to the Colonelcy resulted in Major Albert L. Williams being made lieutenant-colonel, and Captain Thomas H. P. Todd, of Company I, major. On the staff, Captain and Chaplain Cyrus Townsend Brady was appointed on June 17, 1898.

First Lieutenant and Quartermaster Frederick P. Koons resigned on June 23, and on July 5, Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant Frank L. Mueller was appointed first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster to succeed him. On September 1, First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon William G. B. Harland was made regimental surgeon, with the rank of major, to succeed the late Major Lawrence Savery Smith, who died at sea en route from Porto Rico on August 17, 1898, while on detached service with the Reserve Hospital Corps, First Army Corps, at Porto Rico.

In the line, Captain Clarence H. Staley, Company A, resigned on June 7, and was succeeded by First Lieutenant Charles F. Hess, Company K, who was appointed captain on July 4. Captain Eugene J. Kensil, Company H, resigned on June 11, and was succeeded by his first lieutenant, David H. DaCosta, on July 4. On the same day (July 4) Second Lieutenant Walter M. Hotz of Company H, was promoted to first lieutenant; and on July 5 Sergeant Nicholas J. Kenney (who was Colonel Bowman's orderly at the time of his injury at Mt. Gretna) was made second lieutenant of this company.

Second Lieutenant Samuel A. Martin, of Company K, was promoted to first lieutenant of that company on July 4, in place

of Lieutenant Hess, appointed to be captain of Company A; and on July 5, First Sergeant Harry L. Cooper, of Company C, was appointed second lieutenant of Company K. On July 14 Second Lieutenant Harry F. Campbell, of Company G, resigned, and his place was filled on July 24 by First Sergeant William B. Johnston, of that company. On July 27, Second Lieutenant Carl A. Wettenhall, Company I, resigned, his place being taken on August 8 by Regimental Sergeant-Major John B. Maull.

The promotion of Captain Todd, Company I, as major, on August 17, resulted in the appointment on August 26 of First Lieutenant George B. Zane, of Company G, as captain of Company I. On August 26 Second Lieutenant William B. Johnston, of Company G, was moved up to first lieutenant of that company, and at the same time Regimental Sergeant-Major Townsend Whelen was made second lieutenant of Company G.

Major and Surgeon Lawrence Savery Smith and First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon Joseph P. Tunis were detached from the regiment in June for service with the Reserve Hospital Corps, First Army Corps, in Porto Rico, and were not with the regiment the remainder of its tour of duty. First Lieutenant Samuel A. Martin, of Company K, was also detached from his company, and was detailed to the Quartermaster's Department, Reserve Hospital Corps, First Army Corps, in Porto Rico.

Second Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant John L. Conaway was detailed as acting ordnance officer for the regiment, and Second Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant Augustus Drum Porter as acting commissary. Second Lieutenant Frank A. Sinnickson, of Company D, afterward succeeded to these duties.

It may be of some interest in this narrative to refer to the equipment of the regiment in this service. This equipment may be briefly described by an extract taken from a general order at Camp Thomas on July 1, 1898:

On his person, the soldier is to carry, besides his arms and canteen, haversack (with meat ration can, knife, fork and spoon inside), tin cup, web belt filled with 50 rounds of ammunition, the following: A roll containing 1 poncho, 1 piece shelter tent, poles and pins, 1 pair of stockings, 1 towel.

In the wagon, in a roll or bundle done up in the blanket bag, 1 blouse, where the soldier wears his dark blue shirt and does not wear his blouse,—1 woollen blanket, 1 extra suit of underclothing, which includes 1 pair of stockings, 1 extra pair of shoes.

In addition to the personal equipment of the men thus described, the regimental equipment consisted of a dozen officers' horses with horse equipment, 27 large army wagons (intended eventually for six mules, but then drawn by four only), 109 army mules (one for orderly duty) with harness equipment complete, besides tentage, kitchen and cooking utensils for every company, ammunition, commissary supplies, forage for horses and mules, and other paraphernalia required by the exigencies of field service.

The pay of the enlisted men during the war with Spain was 20 per cent. more than had been received by the men of the army before the commencement of hostilities. Private soldiers received \$15.60 per month and allowances, instead of the customary "army pay" of \$13 per month, which had previously prevailed; non-commissioned officers also received their increase in the same proportion.

There were other features of the service at Chickamauga which may be mentioned. Our practice marches, for instance, were not only practical and instructive, but were an interesting diversion for the men. An entire battalion, or perhaps the entire regiment, would break camp at reveille, taking down all tentage and loading everything on the army wagons, and go on an eight- or ten-mile march, halting for noon mess and pitching a "shelter-tent camp" at some attractive spot in the cooling woods, or along some picturesque stream where the men could bathe.

Although the service regulations prescribed only a "drum and bugle corps" when the regiment entered the volunteer service, by subsequent authority of the War Department we were permitted to organize a "band," although no instruments were at that time issued by the Government. Much to the delight of the men, however, the City Councils of Philadelphia appropriated money to purchase a complete equipment of band instruments for the regiment, so that our "band" was promptly organized and equipped; and soon thereafter the merry tunes unknown to the martial bugle were enlivening the men at reveille, and making pleasant their lonesome evenings on the "tented field."

The "Dandy First" seldom failed to have its "evening parade" each day. Usually the men changed their dusty service uniforms of "khaki," worn in the long drills, marches, and battle exercises of the day, to the "blue," similar to the present "dress"

uniform. Until the new band was organized the drum and bugle corps always "trooped the line" in this ceremony of evening parade, generally playing "Semper Fidelis," or some other tune within the limitations of the bugle, which had long since had a hackneyed sound to the men. On one occasion, the boys will well remember, the evening parade was held just as the regiment returned from a long afternoon of "battle exercises," and in the temporary absence of the drum and bugle corps this impressive part of the ceremony was rendered by the two "buglers" mounted on sleek Government mules, who "trooped the line" with solemn dignity as the regiment stood at "parade rest."

During the tour of duty at Chickamauga a rifle practice camp was erected at Boynton, Georgia, five or six miles away from Camp Thomas. This camp was occupied for several days at a time by the battalions of the regiment, when the men received their instructions in rifle practice.

For a time the regimental "canteen" was established under the provisions of the army regulations on this subject. A sort of a club was maintained where a light beer was dispensed for the use of the men, but this arrangement was soon determined to be unsatisfactory and not for the best interests of the men, and was abolished.

Many were the incidents of that five months' service in the field. Although it was serious business, seriously entered into by earnest, loyal, and patriotic men, yet withal it had its incidents of fun and joy. Songs and poems were composed by the boys apropos of some of the events. Years hence, when the gallant boys of the good old First are hoary-headed veterans, they will tell their grandchildren of the vicissitudes of that service, and perhaps recite to them some of the verses of that popular camp song, "Because I Took the Oath and said 'I do.'"

Or perhaps they will tell them of the "night attack," when shot after shot awakened the camp at midnight, and it was discovered that a box of pistol cartridges had caught fire and exploded from a candle left burning in Major (afterward Lieutenant-Colonel) Williams's tent, while he was encamped with his battalion at the rifle practice camp at Boynton, "many miles away." For a time bullets were flying in all directions from the major's vacant tent, and the men, alarmed from their peaceful sleep,

were having a real object-lesson in "seeking cover" behind the tall trees of the forest where the regiment was encamped.

The officers and men soon had their rough edges worn off and accustomed themselves to each other and to the little difficulties of the service under the unflinching regular army regulations and cumbersome "red tape" employed by the United States Government in managing its army in time of peace. This "red tape," to the officers and men accustomed to business methods at home, seemed at times more suitable for the deliberate and studied conduct of a reformatory institution than for application to an army of young, active, hustling, intelligent soldiers, who were accustomed to the "short-cut," "get-there" methods of the average American in his civil life.

For instance, Company D,—we all knew Company D in those days—had enlisted a swarthy colored man as "cook" who could not cook. He was not happy there and wanted to get back home; there were thousands of others to fill his place. The facts were frankly recited in a communication to higher headquarters and his discharge was requested. After days—perhaps weeks—of delay the communication was returned, with innumerable endorsements by intermediate headquarters, refusing his discharge, with instructions to place him in the "ranks" if he could not cook. This was indeed a severe shock to the keen sensibilities of dear old Company D; but, nothing daunted, they again applied for his discharge, fashioned after army regulation requirements, on the ground that his enlistment as a "cook" was made under false and fraudulent representations, etc., *i.e.*, that he could cook, when in fact he could not safely boil an egg. Higher headquarters, however, whoever or wherever they were, again refused the discharge, and Company D was surely "up against it." They were, however, good and obedient soldiers, and as directed by the "powers above," put their colored comrade in the ranks to make a soldier of him. Something, however, happened about this time which exhibited a beautiful silver lining to Company D's cloud of trouble. An order came from corps headquarters, where the cook's discharge had been refused, directing the First Pennsylvania Volunteers to detail "one cook to these headquarters for duty, sending with him his duplicate enlistment paper, clothing and descriptive list." The opportunity for escape had come. The

order was "respectfully transmitted to the commanding officer of Company D for compliance." The swarthy cook, with his cook's enlistment paper, clothing and descriptive list, was quickly despatched to corps headquarters in compliance with the order received. Enough said! No further communications were received, but simply an extract from a general order issuing from corps headquarters, that "cook —— of Company D, First Pennsylvania Volunteers, is hereby discharged by favor and without travel pay." But notwithstanding this cruel order, the generous men of Company D took up a "camp town" and paid his way home.

Even the medical department became permeated with the patriotic desire to conform strictly to the literal interpretation of the "A. R." One afternoon, after a hard and fatiguing drill in the hot sun, a soldier feeling ill applied to one of the officers of the medical department for relief. "Don't you know that 'sick call' is at 7 A.M.?" the surgeon said; and the poor fellow dragged himself away to his camp to wait for 7 o'clock the next morning to arrive. Promptly at the hour he stands in line for his turn at the hospital tent. At last the surgeon asks him a few questions as to how he feels, and turning to the steward directs, "Give him some C. and S." (calomel and soda, I presume). "We're all out of C. and S.," came the reply of the steward. "Then give him whatever you've got the most of." The hospital steward, according to army regulation obedience, took from his chest two pills, giving them to our sick friend with the direction, "Here's two pills. Take one three times a day."

The mules were a source of interest and amusement at all times. They were strong, active, southwestern mules, not tamed down to the quiet industries of a peaceful camp. Each regiment was required to take care of its own mules in a corral, enclosed by army wagons and ropes. It was not an infrequent scene, by day, to see a four-mule team galloping at breakneck speed toward the woods, after dumping its driver out in negotiating a sharp turn or over rough ground. The army wagon would be left at the edge of the woods with fragments of harness here and there and the mules hasten on to the inner fastnesses of the forests.

At night one of the most frequent calls by the sentinels on post was, "Corporal of the Guard No. ——, two mules loose!"

or as the case might be. The mules had not found it too difficult to escape from the corral, either by slipping through the ropes, or, if necessary, even climbing over the bodies of the army wagons in their insistent desire to "take to the woods." The regimental quartermaster was charged personally by "Uncle Sam" with each of these mules at about \$122 per capita, and their frequent escape, with the additional loss of two or three by disease, required the tedious and cumbersome inquiry by a "Board of Survey" to "fix responsibility" before the quartermaster could be relieved of his burden in this respect. But the First Pennsylvania had a resourceful quartermaster. At Chickamauga all mules looked alike, with nothing to indicate who or whose they were, except the well-known "U. S." branded on the flank. Besides employing a competent detail of "mule hunters" to bring in sufficient estrays to avoid Government "red tape" and tedious "Boards of Survey," the vigilant quartermaster obtained permission to brand our mules on the hoofs, "1 Pa." It was a great saving of time, anxiety, and trouble. How many mules in that camp were branded on the hoof "1 Pa." history will never record. Suffice it to say, no more boards of survey were required. The regiment always had enough mules, and higher headquarters and other commands were daily reporting to us the capture of some of "our" escaped mules, branded "1 Pa." on their hoofs.

The foregoing narrative is, in brief, the part the First Regiment took in the Spanish-American War, and it was in no way a small or mean part. General Brooke, our corps commander, in addressing some of the officers before his departure for Porto Rico, remarked that the victories in the field and the final conquering of the foe depended just as much upon the strength and discipline of the regiments ready to take the field as upon those who were actually before the enemy.

We need not here refer to those who may have perhaps faltered in their duties in little ways, and who were subject to the rigorous discipline of the service therefor. May the records of these petty derelictions ever be forgotten and never referred to. The First Regiment Infantry of Pennsylvania Volunteers was indeed a body of brave, loyal, patriotic, steadfast men, ever true to the regimental motto "Paratus."¹

¹ See Appendix for Muster-Roll.

CHAPTER XI

1898-1905—PEACE JUBILEE PARADE—REORGANIZATION—DEDICATIONS—GRANT MONUMENT, FAIRMOUNT PARK—HARTRANFT STATUE, HARRISBURG—PITTSBURGH ESCORT TENTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS ON RETURN FROM PHILIPPINES—ADMIRAL DEWEY'S RETURN AND RECEPTION, NEW YORK—COMPANIES L AND M TRANSFERRED FROM NINETEENTH—THREE BATTALIONS ESTABLISHED—ANNIVERSARIES, ENCAMPMENTS, INSPECTIONS, RIFLE PRACTICE—MEHARD WINS STATE CHAMPIONSHIP CUP; FOULKE, WIMBLEDON CUP, WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP—INAUGURATION PRESIDENT M'KINLEY—HIS DEATH—LIBERTY BELL ESCORT, CHARLESTON, S. C., EXPOSITION—INDUSTRIAL DISTURBANCES, HAZELTON, 1902—U. S. INSPECTION UNDER MILITARY EFFICIENCY ACT—ARMORY FUND—NEW MAGAZINE RIFLE

There is something highly paradoxical in the modern man's relation to war. Ask all our millions, north and south, whether they would vote now (were such a thing possible) to have our war for the Union expunged from history, and the record of a peaceful transition to the present time substituted for that of its marches and battles, and probably hardly a handful of eccentrics would say yes. Those ancestors, those efforts, those memories and legends, are the most ideal part of what we now own together—a sacred spiritual possession worth more than all the blood poured out. Yet ask those same people whether they would be wiling in cold blood to start another civil war now to gain another similar possession, and not one man or woman would vote for the proposition. In modern eyes, precious though wars may be, they must not be waged solely for the sake of the ideal harvest. Only when forced upon one, only when an enemy's injustice leaves us no alternative, is a war now thought permissible.—("The Moral Equivalent of War," by William James).

It has never been seriously alleged that the United States ever waged an unjust or aggressive war. Whatever cotemporaneous doubt may have prevailed against the righteousness of our Mexican invasion, for the annexation of the State of Texas, that doubt has certainly been removed by the developments of after-years. If the acquisition of the State of Texas had for its primary intent a strengthening of the slave power, its consummation had scarce a realization before that same slave power disappeared with the universal freedom won by the sword and proclaimed by the Constitution and the law. If this same independent State of

Texas joined a union of other alleged independent sovereign States, reserving to herself the right to withdraw from that union without the consent of all the others, then, too, that pernicious error was with slavery blotted out at Appomattox.

What is now the philosopher's deduction, "only when forced upon one, only when an enemy's injustice leaves us no alternative, is a war now thought permissible," not only is now, but always has been, not a deduction simply, but a rule of action by the United States of America. This fact, conceded and admitted by annals, archives, and history, is garnished and illuminated by the nation's generosity in strengthening and assuring her title by conquest by a handsome money payment for every holding and possession she has won by the sword. Whatever islands of the sea are hers, whatever lands she holds on continent or main that she took as her hosts advanced to conquest and domain, she bought for value and paid for in gold, and for which she now by good and sufficient deeds, treaties, and assurances in the law has title in fee simple, absolutely and forever.

With all wars, whatever their extent, follows the aftermath of a militia inertia, nor was the Spanish-American War an exception. There is need, too, that this militia and the spirit and manhood which it inculcates should be ever heroically and persistently maintained. One of the strongest of the anti-militarist party, but one who does not believe "that peace either ought to be or will be permanent on this globe unless the States pacifically organized preserve some of the elements of army discipline," a man no less eminent in scholarship than was William James, said in his brochure, "The Moral Equivalent of War," previously quoted from:

We must make new energies and hardihoods continue the manliness to which the military mind so faithfully clings. Martial virtues must be the enduring cement; intrepidity, contempt of softness, surrender of private interest, obedience to command, must still remain the rock upon which states are built, unless, indeed, we wish for dangerous reactions against commonwealths fit only for contempt, and liable to invite attack whenever a centre of crystallization for military-minded enterprise gets formed anywhere in their neighborhood.

The enlisted men furloughed for thirty days from September 17, 1898, the First Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, United State Volunteers, finally mustered out and paid in full October 26,

1898, it nevertheless so far retained its identity, that with Col. J. Lewis Good in command, on the next day, Thursday, October 27, it participated in the ceremonies attending the Peace Jubilee celebration in Philadelphia, that being the day set apart for the procession of the land and naval forces of the United States, the Pennsylvania volunteers, the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and the Grand Army of the Republic, and their review by the President of the United States. Brig-Gen. Willis J. Hulings, United States Volunteers, was specially assigned to command the division of Pennsylvania volunteers composed of the Pennsylvania regiments that had recently or were about to be mustered out of the United States service as volunteers in the Spanish-American War. The First Regiment Infantry, Pennsylvania Volunteers, was assigned to Col. D. Brainard Case's brigade of this division. The procession was commanded by the then Major-General, afterward Lieutenant-General, Nelson A. Miles, commander of the United States army. Two of the former colonels of the First Regiment were on duty with General Miles on this occasion, Gen. James W. Latta as his chief of staff and Col. Theodore E. Wiedersheim as assistant adjutant-general.

Of this procession the Philadelphia *Record* spoke editorially the next day as follows:

THE GREAT MILITARY PARADE

Under favoring skies, through miles of gayly decorated streets and between densely crowded lines of enthusiastic and applauding spectators, nearly twenty-five thousand of the flower of the regular and volunteer troops of the Federal Army enforced upon the vast Peace Jubilee throng yesterday the true meaning and significance of this great celebration. These were fighting men, not holiday squadrons gathered for mere empty show. Together with ten times their number they stood ready to repel assault by the foe or to carry destruction to the gates of a foreign enemy. Their warlike mission has been swiftly accomplished, and it is in token of the return of peace that the tramp of marching thousands of armed men echoed all day yesterday through Philadelphia's broad highways.

With the habit of military discipline thoroughly established among the parading thousands, and the solicitous care of the marshals to avoid undue delays, there was scarcely a possibility of any hitch in the programme. As a matter of recorded fact the vast body of troops was handled as easily and as promptly as though it had been but a regiment on review.

So perfect had been the arrangements in effect that the elaborate machinery of organization was nowhere in evidence, and the rhythmic swing

of the vast columns seemed as though inspired by some mysterious automatic force. Never was a great parade in this country more skilfully organized nor more successfully brought to a conclusion.

And so with its part in this Jubilee pageant most creditably performed; the patriotic contribution of itself as a whole to the military war needs of the country appreciably recognized by people, press, and the authorities; the niche reserved for it in historic annals filled with a story of a soldier's duty faithfully, honorably, and capably discharged, the First Regiment Infantry passed off the stage as a regiment of United States Volunteers to become again, with the profit and advantage that had come to it from its training in the field for war, the First Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania.

The State was not tardy in announcing its scheme for re-organization and recuperation, and while directing that organizations should retain their designations and resume their places, gave thought also to the preservation of the continuity of the individual term of enlistment, necessarily interrupted by a United States enlistment, transfer, or otherwise, unless the soldier should too long tarry with his acquiescence. General Orders, No. 35, of November 18, 1898, Headquarters National Guard of Pennsylvania, prescribed that commissioned officers whose commissions had not expired or been vacated by resignation or otherwise during their absence in the service of the United States, should at the expiration of thirty days from their muster out of that service, return to duty in the National Guard with the same rank they had held at the time of their entry into the United States service. Enlisted men who on their enlistment in the United States service, were honorably discharged from the National Guard service, were given opportunity to re-enlist in the State service, their National Guard service to be considered continuous, if such re-enlistment occurred within sixty days from their muster out of the United States service. Enlisted men who had not entered the United States service, but who had practically been off duty because of the absence of their companies, were to report for duty to their commanding officers. Men retransferred from newly organized companies of the National Guard to which they had transferred, were alike with others who had been off duty to be credited with continuous service.

This order, republished from First Regiment Headquarters, November 29, 1898, was at once put into practical operation, and the re-muster and reorganization of the several companies of the regiment reported as complete on the following dates: Company K, January 3, 1899; Company H, January 11, 1899; Company I, January 19, 1899; Company D, January 13, 1899; Company C, January 19, 1899; Company B, January 21, 1899; Company F, January 23, 1899; Company E, January 24, 1899; Company G, January 24, 1899; Company A, January 27, 1899; Field and Staff, January 24, 1899.

One of the earlier provisions for betterment announced under the reorganization, but repeating what had always been a distinguishing feature of the regimental curriculum, was a reconstruction of the Regimental Examining Board for the examination of candidates for non-commissioned officers, with Captain Thos. H. P. Todd, First Lieutenants Charles P. Hunt, Charles F. Hess, Thomas B. Thomas, Second Lieutenant Augustus D. Whitney as members. An injunction that had been before imposed was again announced: "No recommendations for promotion will be favorably reported upon by the Board of Examination unless the applicant shows a thorough knowledge of his duties and passes a satisfactory examination."

There were numerous changes among the commissioned officers, following the muster out of the regiment as an organization of United States Volunteers and its re-muster as a regiment of the Pennsylvania National Guard: Major and Surgeon Lawrence S. Smith, first appointed Assistant Surgeon April 11, 1893; Surgeon July 16, 1895; died while in the field as Surgeon First Pennsylvania Volunteers, August 17, 1898. Surgeon William Guy Bryan Harland, who had been Assistant Surgeon since July 14, 1894, and was with the regiment in its war service, succeeded him, "serving out commission" until he resigned November 15, 1900. Captain Artemas W. Deane, of Company D, resigned December 17, 1898. Captain Deane, beginning with his company as a private on September 5, 1881, passing through both grades of non-commissioned officer and the two lieutenantcies, made captain June 5, 1891, had at the time of his resignation seen seventeen years of continuous service. He commanded this company through the Spanish-American War and had had repeated honor-

able mention for the record he made with the rifle. Captain John A. Osborn, who had been a soldier in Company D since June 15, 1890, its first sergeant through the war, and its first lieutenant since January 27, 1899, was on November 10, 1899, elected to fill the vacant captaincy. Captain Eugene J. Kensil, in command of Company H previously, and in the field from May 11, 1898, to June 11, 1898, on that date resigned and was made major of the newly organized Nineteenth Regiment of the National Guard, and when that regiment was discontinued he returned to the First Regiment and on February 8, 1899, was again made captain of Company H. Captain Walter E. Torr of Company K, private September 3, 1881, elected captain from the ranks November 22, 1892, re-elected November 20, 1897, through the Spanish-American War, seventeen years in continuous service, resigned December 17, 1898. His first lieutenant, Charles F. Hess, in service—the war a part of it—with the First Regiment since September 7, 1877, succeeded to the captaincy January 14, 1899.

First Lieutenant Henry Earnest Pearson, of Company F, died December 22, 1898, “after a lingering illness contracted in the line of duty in the late war with Spain.” His manly virtues and military accomplishments were appropriately noticed in a regimental General Order, the commissioned officers attended his funeral in a body and the usual badge of mourning was directed to be worn for the prescribed period.

Captain Louis F. Stees, of Company C, private Company C, May 8, 1890; corporal March 21, 1892; first lieutenant June 22, 1893; captain June 27, 1895, in command of the company through the war with Spain, resigned January 6, 1899. Then the captaincy seemed to meet by both election and succession, with a peculiar fitness, in the person of First Lieutenant Charles C. Allen. A private from August 4, 1892; second lieutenant June 27, 1895; first lieutenant July 18, 1897; in Company C, First Regiment; first lieutenant, First Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 11, 1898, to October 26, 1898; First Lieutenant Allen was on February 23, 1899, elected to the captaincy of Company C. His soldierly instinct, stimulated and encouraged by what he had learned from and experienced in his service in the First Regiment, had induced him to seek a wider field of military

usefulness, as indicated by General Order No. 4, Current Series, July 28, 1899, Headquarters First Regiment, as follows:

On account of the absence of Captain Charles C. Allen, of Company C, in the United States Volunteer Army, First Lieutenant Augustus D. Whitney will hereby assume command of said company until further orders.

Captain Allen's resignation, previously tendered, was shortly afterward accepted. He had been appointed July 5, 1899, first lieutenant Twenty-eighth Regiment, United States Volunteers, serving with it through its full two-years' term in the warfare in the Philippine Islands. Honorably mustered out June 30, 1901, he was transferred to the permanent establishment, where on February 2, 1901, he had been appointed to a second lieutenantancy in the Thirtieth United States Infantry. His promotion followed to a first lieutenantancy May 28, 1902. Lieutenant Allen's special adaptability has caused his frequent selection for the performance of many delicate and responsible duties, notably on the staff of a number of general officers of prominence. Son of a worthy sire, Captain Allen strongly reflects the soldierly capacity and sterling manhood of his noted father, Col. Wm. W. Allen, whose efficiency through all the fifty years of the First Regiment's military life has ever been helpful in maintaining its high repute.

Captain Augustus D. Whitney was made the captain of Company C by election, September 21, 1899. He afterward resigned to accept his adjutancy, his commission as such issued after the increase of rank, preserving his rank to date from his first commission as a first lieutenant, February 23, 1899. Captain Henry Nuss, Jr., who began his military service as a private in Company E, First Regiment, as far back as August 13, 1878, was elected captain of Company C, February 8, 1900.

Captain Clarence H. Staley, Company A, private July 14, 1888; corporal January 16, 1893; sergeant March 20, 1893; first lieutenant February 28, 1896; captain June 11, 1897; through Spanish-American War; resigned January 17, 1899. Captain Isaac Price Ewing succeeded him on August 18, 1899, and resigned February 9, 1900. First Lieutenant William C. Knox, Company A, from April 12, 1889; private, corporal, sergeant, first lieutenant, was on July 20, 1900, elected captain,

vice Price, resigned, where he remained until June 6, 1901, when he was "honorably discharged."

Captain William Brod, Company F, resigned July 24, 1899, after a faithful service, with scarce an appreciable break, from September 26, 1878. He was succeeded by Second Lieutenant Wright I. F. Haggard, September 25, 1889. The commission of Captain George von der Lindt, of Company G, after an honorable service of twenty years from July 1, 1879, as private, corporal, sergeant, lieutenant, captain, expired by limitation June 19, 1899. He was succeeded July 11, 1899, by First Lieutenant George B. Zane, Jr. Second Lieutenant Townsend Whelen, of Company D, resigned May 5, 1900, to accept a commission in the United States Army, where, becoming so distinguished as a marksman as to win a nation-wide repute, it is well that he should have a note of remembrance in the history of the regiment that afforded him his first opportunity to make of himself the soldier he has.

The commission of Captain James Muldoon, of Company E, expired by limitation January 23, 1899, and, declining a further re-election, he was placed on the retired list. A military career, with a span of two score years and ten, covering wars domestic and foreign, riots, tumults, camps, pageants, parades, was not permitted to close without the official recognition it so justly deserved. First Lieutenant Charles P. Hunt, who had been with the company and regiment from October 4, 1878, was on June 13, 1899, elected to succeed him.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY, FIRST BRIGADE, N. G. P.,

Philadelphia, January 24, 1899.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 3.

The announcement is hereby officially made that the commission of Captain James Muldoon, Company E, expired on January 23, 1899, and having declined a re-election, his active career as an officer is thus terminated.

The remarkable and unprecedented career and record of Captain James Muldoon as a soldier justifies this notice on his retirement from active service.

Entering the service of his country, January 5, 1846, as a private soldier in Company G, United States Volunteers, in the war with Mexico, he served with distinction, receiving honorable mention in orders for bravery at Cherubusco, Buena Vista, Molino del Rey, and Contreras, and fell seriously wounded in the assault upon the fortress at Chapultepec, September 13, 1846. This wound, thus received in his country's service more than half a century ago, disabled him from further active service in the campaigns in Mexico,

and from which he has always suffered and will ever suffer to the end of his earthly career, with the heroism and fortitude of a true soldier.

In the war for the Union, notwithstanding his crippled condition, he was among the first to enlist in this regiment on April 19, 1861, and from that memorable day down to the expiration of his last commission, on the 23rd instant, he has been in continuous service, participating in all of the campaigns of this regiment, in war and in riot service, never missing a tour of duty whenever the command was ordered out for service. He served one year as duty sergeant; one year as first sergeant; six years as first lieutenant and thirty years as captain of his company.

In the war with Spain, when the President of the United States called for volunteers, this veteran soldier was found in his place at the head of his company and marched with the regiment in response to the first call, although beyond the age of three score and ten, suffering with the scars of battle received more than a half-century before, ready to follow his flag where duty called. His patriotic heart was willing, but at Camp Hastings, the Mustering Officer, recognizing his physical disability, refused to muster him, and he was ordered to his home station to assume command of those who were unable to enter the service.

Thus we find him with the colors in three wars, and with equal fidelity to duty he served the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the Susquehanna, Hazelton and Pittsburg riots. He fought his way from private to captain, having repeatedly refused higher promotion, and as senior captain commanded the regiment when it was temporarily without field officers in 1873, and for ten months in 1877 and 1878, after the Pittsburg riots.

Throughout his long and eventful career, whether in peace or war, in the field or the armory, Captain James Muldoon has always been distinguished for his loyal, faithful and efficient attention to every duty. His conscientious discharge of every trust and regard for the rights of others won for him the confidence and respect of officers and men alike.

His record will ever be regarded with just pride by his comrades, and will stand as an example to be emulated and for the inspiration of those who may follow him in the military service of their country.

By order of Colonel Bowman.

FRED. TAYLOR PUSEY, Adjutant.

The Act of Assembly, "To provide for the organization, discipline and regulation of the National Guard of Pennsylvania," Approved April 28, 1899, made the regimental adjutant and quartermaster each an extra captain, and accordingly their rank so increased, on April 28, 1899. Regimental Adjutant Fred. Taylor Pusey was commissioned as captain, and upon the same day a commission with the like rank issued to the quartermaster, Frederick P. Koons. Three battalion adjutants were also provided for with the rank of first lieutenant, and the first appointments thereunder were Augustus D. Whitney to rank from February 23, 1899; William Hotz, vice John L. Conaway, resigned, from July 14, 1899; and George Rushton Howell from

the same date, vice Augustus Drum Porter, promoted to aide-de-camp, First Brigade. A regimental commissary with the rank of first lieutenant was added to the staff and Frank L. Mueller, practically selected for his growing reputation for proficiency in that line of duty, was named for the place July 14, 1899. The act worked a radical change in the medical corps. Each regiment of infantry was allowed "one surgeon with the rank of major and two assistant surgeons with the rank of first lieutenant, each to be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief and assigned to duty from the medical department." So on December 28, 1900, Charles S. Turnbull was appointed a major and surgeon and assigned to duty with the First Infantry. On December 18, 1899, Randolph Faries, and on January 29, 1900, William Muir Angney, were each appointed a first lieutenant and assistant surgeon, and each, respectively, on the date of their appointment, assigned to duty with the First Infantry.

The regular spring inspections were conducted by the brigade inspector, Maj. Chas. H. Worman, and of those of the First Regiment in his official report he speaks as follows:

I shall arrange my report in the order as the several commands were inspected, commencing with the First Regiment, First Battalion. Companies I, F, G, E and H made a most excellent appearance, the personnel being of a superior order, and the physical development of the men very good. The Second Battalion, Companies B, C, D, K and A, was paraded on the night of April 11, the personnel being of the same order as that of the First Battalion, and the physical development of the men very good. A good regiment and well calculated to maintain its high record in the past. Colonel Bowman and field and staff officers were present on both nights; General Snowden was also present.

The thirty-eighth anniversary of the organization of the regiment was commemorated on the 19th of April (1899) by the usual street parade, in the yet incomplete re-equipment with arms furnished through the courtesy of Col. Oliver C. Bosbyshell, commanding Nineteenth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, for which in a subsequent General Order it was stated that "The colonel commanding recognizes with much pleasure the courtesy thus extended by the commandant of the Nineteenth Infantry and assures the latter of his hearty appreciation of the generous service thus rendered." In front of the Union League the column was reviewed by Brig.-Gen. Willis J. Hulings, United States Volunteers, who had commanded the

Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers in the recent Porto Rico campaign. The entire route was lined with spectators who greeted the regiment cordially, appearing as it did in its full dress uniform, and for the first time since its muster out of the United States Service. The new State cartridge belt, a woven blue belt, with brass plate lettered N. G. P., on this occasion also made its first appearance. As the column passed the Odd Fellows' Temple, Broad and Cherry Streets, the headquarters of Geo. G. Meade Post No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, the colors of the Post, unfurled on the sidewalk, were recognized with an appropriate marching salute. The regiment was under command of Lieut.-Col. J. Lewis Good, but Colonel Bowman, in spite of his disability, rode in the rear in an ambulance, Major Williams, commanding the First Battalion, Major Allen the second, and Colonel Wiedersheim, the Veteran Corps, in its usual place on the right.

On Thursday, April 27, with but a week's interval, at two o'clock in the afternoon the regiment, with Lieut.-Col. J. Lewis Good in command, was again summoned to participate with the First Brigade in the ceremonies incident to the unveiling of the equestrian statue of General Ulysses S. Grant in Fairmount Park. After the dedication the Brigade was reviewed by the President of the United States, William McKinley.

The regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Col. J. Lewis Good, organized as follows, with three officers and forty-seven men to a company: First Battalion, Companies F, G, H, and I, Major A. L. Williams; Second Battalion, Companies B, C, D, and K, Major Wm. S. Allen, participated on Friday, May 12, as part of a provisional brigade, in the dedicatory ceremonies incident to the unveiling of the imposing equestrian statue erected on the Capitol grounds at Harrisburg as the State's tribute to the memory of Major-General and Governor John F. Hartranft. The command left Philadelphia at 7.30 in the morning, and returning, left Harrisburg at ten o'clock in the evening.

It does not appear that troops, other than the six new regiments of the National Guard organized for the Spanish-American War, but their services not required, were in attendance at Harrisburg at the Governor's inauguration on January 17, 1899, and as shown in the following paragraph from the adjutant-general's report the encampment for that year was omitted.

In the summer of 1899, the reorganization of the National Guard and the reinstatement of the several companies that had been mustered out of the United States service was in progress. The entire Guard was to be re-uniformed and re-equipped and it was not possible to do this in time for the annual encampment. The General Assembly under the circumstances evidenced a willingness to make the usual appropriation and the amount of money necessary to conduct the annual encampment to be expended in re-uniforming and re-equipping the Guard. This was deemed wise, and the Act of Assembly approved April 28, 1899, provided that encampments should be held annually, beginning with the year 1900.

On August 7, 1899, at a meeting of the Board of Officers called to specially consider the question it was resolved that the regiment visit Pittsburgh to participate in the home-coming welcome it was proposed to tender the Tenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. Alexander L. Hawkins, upon its return from the Philippine Islands, where in its protracted campaign it had won conspicuous distinction in many battles. Accordingly, pursuant to a regimental general order covering the movement, the regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Good in command, left the Broad Street station at 8.30 on the morning of Sunday, August 27, 1899, reaching its Pittsburgh destination in the early evening, where suitable quarters were provided for its accommodations. Headquarters were established at Newell's Hotel on Fifth Avenue. The next day, Monday, the 28th, the regiment joined the column of parade, participating as well in that remarkable pageant as in the other ceremonies and ovations incident to the demonstrative welcome with which all western Pennsylvania greeted the return of its heroic sons. The badges of mourning worn by the regiment in respect to the memory of Col. Alexander L. Hawkins, who died on the homeward voyage, suggested the single shadow of gloom.

Hospitalities, attentions, entertainments bade the regiment tarry over the night of Monday and until 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday the 29th, when, entraining for the return, it reached Philadelphia after a ten-hour run. These attentions and courtesies were subsequently appropriately acknowledged by resolution of the Board of Officers to the Pennsylvania Railroad, for the courtesy of free travel; to the Mayor and City Councils of Pittsburgh, Col. Albert J. Logan, Captain L. A. Anshutz, Major Sutton, and Mr. John S. Flannery for their kindness, generosity, and hospitality, and thanks were also tendered to the citizens of

Philadelphia who had donated funds to aid the regiment in its undertaking.

An effective preamble expressive of the worth and value, the courage and faithfulness of Col. Alexander L. Hawkins as soldier and citizen, of the many instances of conspicuous gallantry that had marked his career, in battle, followed by resolutions of condolence and sympathy, was the subject of special action by the Board of Officers. Lieut.-Col. James E. Barnett, the lieutenant-colonel commanding the Tenth Regiment, acknowledging their receipt said that he had just received "a copy of the resolutions of the First Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, upon the death of our beloved colonel and thank you most heartily on behalf of the Tenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers Infantry, for the kindly esteem and appreciation expressed therein."

Another event, this time of national import, followed closely. On September 25, 1899, there issued from the headquarters of the National Guard, Adjutant-General's Office, Harrisburg, General Order No. 45, which announced that:

The First, Second and Third Regiments Infantry, First Brigade, and Ninth Regiment Infantry, Third Brigade, having accepted the invitation, arranged to provide their own transportation, and expressed their intention to participate in the reception to be given Admiral George Dewey, United States Navy, in New York City, on September 30, 1899, on the occasion of his return to the United States, will constitute a provisional brigade of the National Guard of Pennsylvania for the occasion named.

Brig.-Gen. John W. Schall, commanding First Brigade, assigned to its command, was directed to report to Maj.-Gen. Chas. F. Roe, 280 Broadway, New York, for instructions as to hour and place of formation.

Admiral Dewey was to arrive in New York harbor on that date or thereabouts, flying his home pennant on the completion of his lengthy voyage from our Philippine possessions, his first appearance in the country since Cavite and Manila fell before his guns on that eventful May day of '98. This New York welcome was the nation's greeting to this now famous hero of the seas.

The 30th of September, 1899, happened to fall upon a Saturday and at seven o'clock in the morning, by the Pennsylvania Railroad, the regiment in most creditable numbers, with Lieut.-Col. J. Lewis Good in command, had entrained for and by ten-

thirty had reached the point designated for its juncture with the main column of the great New York Dewey military parade. The procession was all that had been promised for it and the occasion went into the regimental annals as an event distinctively to be remembered. The Sixty-ninth Regiment, National Guard of New York, had graciously tendered its armory, 7th Street and 3d Avenue, for the use of the First Regiment during its stay in New York, and there the regiment was quartered until Sunday afternoon at four o'clock, when it again assembled, marched to the ferry at the foot of West 13th Street, and by boat to Jersey City and train to Philadelphia was, before the night was over, once more at home.

For a year, officially spoken of in the reports as one of re-equipment and re-organization, the functions were frequent and important. To his brief summary of these events in his annual report, Colonel Bowman adds a paragraph as follows:

On all the above occasions, the regiment was in command of Lieut. Col. J. Lewis Good, owing to the absence of the regimental commander on leave, on account of physical disability.

The rifle practice was, throughout the season allotted to it, lacking in its usual activities. The regiment qualified 7 sharpshooters, 54 first-class marksmen, 396 second-class marksmen, 13 third-class marksmen, a total of 470 out of an aggregate of 578, 108 having practised but failed to qualify. Forty-two officers qualified with the revolver, seven of whom were experts. The officers match for the Bailey Medal was won by Company E, and the revolver competition for commissioned officers by First Lieutenant H. J. Mehard, Regimental Inspector of Rifle Practice, and Captain Charles P. Hunt, of Company E.

In the First Class Regimental Match, a brigade competition, the First Regiment team with a total score of 336, First Lieutenant H. J. Mehard, 80; Corporal James Stewart, 83; Private William S. Sloan, 84; Private T. F. Shonert, 89; won first place. Its prize, the Morrell Trophy, which had been now won for the third time, under the rules of the contest became the property of the First Regiment. Colonel Bowman in his General Order makes mention of this as "the distinguishing feature of the rifle practice season of 1899," giving the names of those who "won this honor and distinction for the regiment's escutcheon."

Also in the Second Class Regimental Match the First Regiment won first place with a score of 216; Lieutenant Walter M. Hotz, 53; Major W. S. Allen, 47; Private W. de V. Foulke, 57; and Private E. C. Goddard, 59. In the Company Team Match, six companies participating, Company E, First Regiment, stood second with a score of 109, and Company D fifth with a score of 94. The regiment also participated in the regimental competition for company teams of ten enlisted men each; also a regimental monthly competition for the Board of Officers Trophy, both of which were won by Company E.

As announced in General Orders No. 63, Headquarters National Guard of Pennsylvania, Adjutant-General's Office, Harrisburg, Pa., November 23, 1899, the assignments of companies of the Nineteenth Regiment of Infantry included Company E, Captain William L. Bosbyshell, to be Company L, First Regiment Infantry, and Company M, Captain Henry L. Brooks, to be Company M, First Regiment Infantry. Captain Brooks, who had been private and non-commissioned officer in Company H, First Regiment, since November 17, 1880, was transferred to the retired list, and February 27, 1900, his first lieutenant, W. Baner Gray, was elected to succeed him. On August 1, 1900, Captain George A. Scattergood was elected to succeed Captain William L. Bosbyshell, resigned. Captain Scattergood had been in the ranks in Company C, First Regiment, from December 14, 1893, to May 27, 1897. When honorably discharged he enlisted May 24, 1897, as a private in Company C, Third United States Cavalry, from which, after his promotion to corporal and sergeant, he was honorably discharged on the expiration of his term, May 23, 1900.

Colonel Bowman opens his annual report for the year 1900 with the statement that, "During the year the regiment has attended faithfully to the regular routine of military duty, consisting of instruction in the school of the soldier and company, school of the battalion, and regimental evolutions and extended order work."

The first General Order that appears, No. 2 of March 21, 1900, recognizing the three-battalion formation, permitted by the addition of Companies L and M, assigns to the First Battalion Companies I, F, M, and K, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel

J. Lewis Good; to the Second, Companies H, D, A, and E, under command of Major A. L. Williams; and to the Third, Companies B, C, L, and G, under command of Major William S. Allen.

The thirty-ninth anniversary commemorated on April 19 by the usual street parade with Col. Wendell P. Bowman in command, was the first public appearance of the regiment in the three-battalion formation. The command, the new companies not having had time to equip themselves with the dress uniform of the regiment, appeared in service uniform without leggings, with white gloves and regulation cap. The Veteran Corps under Colonel Wiedersheim had its place on the right. The column was reviewed at the Union League by Maj.-Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army. This ceremony had a special significance. General Brooke, of our own neighboring county of Montgomery, a soldier all his life from the veriest beginnings of the War of the Rebellion, colonel of the Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, brigadier-general of volunteers, colonel, brigadier-general, major-general, in the Regular Army, his distinctive courage, skill and efficiency repeatedly recognized by brevet commissions, general orders, and otherwise; his consent to review the regiment carried with it an appreciation due not alone to his eminence as a soldier, but to the further fact that he was a distinguished contribution of our own great Commonwealth to the honor roll of the nation. What he said of the regiment in his acknowledgment of the courtesy is helpful to standardize its annals as well worthy of preservation and remembrance.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 28, 1900.

COL. WENDELL P. BOWMAN,
FIRST REG. INF. N. G. P.,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

COLONEL:—I regret that a press of matters since my return to Washington has deferred my writing this to you. In the review of your regiment I was exceedingly gratified at the soldierly bearing of the men. The evidence of a thorough appreciation and knowledge of their duties on the part of officers and guides was marked. Of course, as you said to me, your regiment was largely composed of recruits, still as recruits they manifested that they had been receiving considerable valuable instruction. I am sure that with a little time your regiment will reach, if it does not surpass, the standard which was so high prior to the Spanish War. Should it be probable that we should be called to the field in war again I should be very much gratified indeed to have your command assigned to me. I have always felt and always will feel a deep interest in the National Guard of our country, and particularly in that of

my native State. You will, of course, understand this and not think that I am trying to say pleasant things. All I say is based upon the plain Quaker fact, as I see it.

Trusting that you have recovered entirely from your exertions of that day, which I regret to hear disabled you somewhat, I am, with kindest remembrances to your command,

Very truly yours,

JOHN R. BROOKE, Major-General.

In recognition of courtesies extended to them by the regiment, the command was assembled at the armory on Wednesday evening, May 2, 1900, to receive from the sisters of the House of Good Shepherd of Philadelphia a national color of regulation standard for a regiment of infantry made and donated by themselves.

At the expiration of his second five-years' term on July 25, 1900, Maj.-Gen. George R. Snowden was succeeded by Maj.-Gen. Charles Miller. Twenty-five years a soldier, two in the civil war and twenty-three in the National General Guard, General Snowden, close as a student and patient in research, was of high scholarly attainments as well in literature and learning as in the art of war. His scholarship, courage, skill, and tactful adjustment of delicate questions of border-line authority make his terms as major-general memorable for the wisdom with which he met his responsibilities, particularly as manifested when the Homestead crisis of '92 demanded the judicious treatment that he so aptly gave it.

A proposition was submitted by the Veteran Corps at the meeting of the Board of Officers May 7, 1900, requesting the appointment of a committee to act in conjunction with a similar committee from the Veteran Corps for the purpose of compiling "A History of the Regiment." Captains Kensil and Pusey and Lieutenant Mehard were named on the part of the regiment. These propositions from time to time appear among the records, but none seem to have materialized save the small volume of April 19, 1880, "compiled from the official records by Edwin N. Benson, R. Dale Benson, and Theo. E. Wiedersheim, Committee of the Veteran Corps."

Serious attention had been given from time to time to athletics and the organization of the First Regiment Athletic Association had given impetus and zest to the better accomplishment of their purpose.

The encampments provided for by the 32d Section of the Act of Assembly approved April 28, 1899, were to be held annually, beginning with the year nineteen hundred, at such times and places and for such periods as the Commander-in-Chief might direct, not to exceed in any one year a period of fourteen days. Accordingly it was announced from the Adjutant-General's office at Harrisburg, on March 30, 1900, in General Orders No. 23, that the National Guard would encamp by Division from August 4, 1900, to August 11, 1900, inclusive, detailed instructions, name, and location to be thereafter published. The name, Camp Alexander L. Hawkins; the location, Mount Gretna, Lebanon County, were afterwards made known and specific instructions given in General Orders No. 2, from Division Headquarters, of July 10, 1900. The camp was formally opened Saturday, August 4, at nine o'clock in the morning with Maj.-Gen. Charles Miller in command, General Snowden's commission having meanwhile expired.

The advance detail from the First Regiment for camp construction under command of First Lieutenant Charles P. Smith, of Company E, reporting to Maj. William S. Allen of the First Regiment, in charge of the several details of the First Brigade, left the Broad Street station for Mount Gretna at six-thirty on the morning of Thursday, August 2, and was followed by the regiment, under command of Colonel Bowman, entraining from the same station at 10.20 on the evening of Friday, August 3. The regiment had answered to reveille roll-call and its guard mounting was over before the nine o'clock hour announced from general headquarters for the formal opening of the camp. From thence on until the end of the tour it continued in the watchful performance of the never-ceasing duties of the camp to the satisfaction and approval of all concerned, notably, as will be shown from their reports, to those of the general and inspecting officers.

The annual muster and inspection, preceded by a review by the adjutant-general and followed by the usual inspection drills, was held on the morning of Tuesday, August 7. A cautionary circular from the inspector-general, to which the colonel commanding had directed especial attention, had, among other things, previously announced that inspection drills would be confined to

Battalion Drill, Extended Order and Outpost Duty. That the inspection of Guard Mounting under the direction of the division inspector would cover the entire period of the encampment, and would as far as possible be made at the hour set for the ceremony in the camp schedule. And also that the inspector-general would himself make the ratings for discipline and base his conclusions upon his observations during the entire tour of camp duty, and as a further suggestion it was stated that the condition of camps as to cleanliness and neatness of quarters, and the conduct of men off duty and after taps would be important factors in the making up of this rating. How the warning found lodgement and the admonition abiding place has official demonstration later on.

On the afternoon of Monday, August 6, at 3.30, the Division was reviewed by Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the United States Army. Of this review General Miller in his annual report said the division presented "a splendid appearance and was highly complimented by General Miles." Throughout the entire encampment and for a time before and after there prevailed an intense heat and protracted drought. On account of this severe heat and not wishing to unnecessarily exhaust the troops the review tendered the Governor and Commander-in-Chief was declined.

The movement from the encampment began on the 10th of August, the time for the departure of each regiment being specifically designated from Division Headquarters. Accordingly, as directed, the camp of the First Regiment was broken at 7.30 on the evening of the 10th. A speedy march brought it to the station and within schedule time it was back again to its Philadelphia rendezvous.

The depletion in the ranks of the National Guard brought about by a war of duration as short as the Spanish-American, was remarkable. It was conceded that of the enlisted men in the camp of 1900 at Mount Gretna sixty per cent. were in camp for the first time. The forty per cent. that had survived after the sweeping withdrawals, seemed to supply a sufficient leaven to well nigh restore the whole to its former prestige. With these facts in view, General Miller, in his report of the encampment, said that "the showing made by the division was in my opinion

most satisfactory and proved that the Guard was fully as able to take the field on short notice and to perform all duties required as ever it was."

And General Schall, speaking for his own Brigade, the First, said:

At no time since my connection with the National Guard did the several commands of this brigade enter the yearly camp in a better condition, in every respect, than in this encampment of 1900. This is owing to the fact that the officers were more familiar with their duties and displayed greater energy to excel, which is a matter of congratulation.

And Col. Frank G. Sweeney, the inspector-general, said in his annual report:

It was anticipated that, owing to the recent reorganization, and the fact that nearly 60 per cent. of the enlisted men were recruits, the summer inspection would fall far below the former high standard, but I am pleased to report the Guard in excellent condition.

The general appearance of the Division was superior, a result due in no small measure to the new uniform.

Decided improvement in military courtesy was noticeable; in fact, the discipline of the troops, at all times, would have reflected credit upon the Army of the United States. It was a pleasure to witness the military bearing and deportment of the men off duty, and while it is true that men were permitted to leave camp without the blouse, the regulation shirt habitually worn on such occasions, with canvas trousers, leggins and campaign hat, proved a uniform at once neat and soldierly.

There were errors in battalion movements and an apparent lack of comprehension of drill in Extended Order, but from the comments of the inspector and from personal observation the Inspector-General is disposed to credit the defects to lack of opportunity for practice rather than lack of theoretical knowledge. . . .

The ceremonies were exceptionally good; in fact, I am satisfied they outranked any previous record made at an encampment; there was less raising of hands and turning of heads, while the military bearing, in general, was markedly good. Col. Albert J. Logan, who was detailed to determine the rating of ceremonies, in his very exhaustive and complete report pays fine tribute to this part of the work.

In conclusion, I would say, that in my judgment Pennsylvania has every reason to feel proud of its National Guard. In every department it is officered by men of intelligence and experience, who are ambitious of high results, while the rank and file severely tested by the unusual heat and excessive dust experienced at Mount Gretna, gave generous evidences of that magnificent fibre that has placed the American soldier in the front rank of the soldiery of the world. The State has a body of troops ready for any service, and loyal in highest degree to the welfare of the Commonwealth and nation.

There was, however, a depleted attendance at the annual inspection, a consequent falling off in the percentages of attendance, and the general averages were appreciably lower. In the First Regiment the percentage of attendance for the Field and Staff was 95.23; for the First Battalion composed of Companies I, F, M, and K, Lieutenant-Colonel Good commanding, 98.31; for the Second Battalion, composed of Companies H, D, A, and E, Major Williams commanding, 97.53; for the Third Battalion, composed of Companies B, C, L, and G, Major Allen commanding, 99.15. A downward tendency in the other ratings also had its effect. With a regimental general average of but 89.66, the First Regiment dropped to fourth place with the Sixteenth, 91.30, the Thirteenth, 91.07, and the Eighteenth, 89.82, ahead of it.

The First Regiment's practice at the firing points through the season of 1900 included an aggregate of 748 officers and men, 93 of whom had practised but failed to qualify, leaving 655 who were rated as follows: Sharpshooters, 12; first-class marksmen, 101; second-class marksmen, 534; and third-class marksmen, 8. As compared with the previous year this was a gain of 5 sharpshooters, 47 first-class, 138 second-class, and a loss of five third-class marksmen, making a total gain of 185. Veteran marksmen who had qualified for five years and over now numbered 138, and of these 49 had qualified for ten years and over. The regiment at this time was entitled to twelve ten-year gold medals, two for sharpshooters, six first-class, and four second-class marksmen. Every commissioned officer and five non-commissioned staff officers, a total of 56 marksmen, 16 of whom were experts, had qualified for the year with the regulation revolver.

There were competition matches in which the First Regiment participated, which it either won, helped to win, or creditably preserved its standing. In the First-class Regimental Match for "First Brigade Trophy," contested for by six teams, the First Regiment had second place with a score of 337, against the Sixth Regiment in the first place with a score of 343. In the Regimental Skirmish Match for the State Cup, the First Regiment obtained second place with a score of 378. In the company match for the "Dolan Trophy" and individual badges contested for by fifteen teams, Company D, First Infantry, had second place with a score of 119, Company G, Third Infantry, being in the lead with a score of 125.

"The Brigade Match for the State Cup was won for the third time and finally by the First Brigade with a score of 1030 points, the highest ever made (the highest previous score was 1023), defeating the Second Brigade by the narrow margin of two points. It was undoubtedly one of the most exciting and interesting matches ever held in this State, each brigade having won the trophy twice."

The successes in individual matches credited to members of the First Regiment were, besides those of lesser note, one of State, and the other of world-wide repute, indeed, remarkable achievements.

The events incident to the winning of these distinctions are thus recorded in the very valuable, interesting, and comprehensive annual report for 1900 of Maj. David S. B. Chew, who on March 7, 1900, had been named as major and ordnance officer of the First Brigade, vice Maj. Herbert Cox, deceased:

The championship medal offered by the State was won by Lieutenant H. J. Mehard, I. R. P., First Infantry, with an average of 90.2. This is the first time this coveted medal has ever been won by a member of this brigade.

THE WIMBLEDOM CUP, presented by the National Rifle Association of Great Britain to the National Rifle Association of America, to be shot for annually, 30 shots at 1000 yards, open to all comers, was won by Private William de Foulke, Company E, First Infantry (at Sea Girt, September 1, 1900), by a score of 140, possible 150, the second highest score ever made in this match during the thirty years that it has been contested.

The winning of this cup, practically carrying the championship of the world, reflects great credit not only on the winner and this brigade, but on the whole National Guard of Pennsylvania.

Colonel Bowman in his general order announcing results, achievements, and advancement in rifle practice makes special mention as follows:

The regimental inspector of rifle practice has, by great skill and steady nerve, not only distinguished himself, but has added new honors to the regiment by his successful competition in the contests for the "Brigade Championship Medal," "Hatfield Revolver Trophy," "Inspectors of Rifle Practice Match," Commissioned Officers' Revolver Match, and the "State Championship Medal," presented by the State of Pennsylvania, for the best general average during the entire series of competitions.

Such achievements are worthy of the highest commendation in a Guard famous for its expert shots, and Inspector Mehard is therefore entitled to special mention, for his distinguished record as a marksman.

The colonel commanding invites a careful study of the report of the inspector for the year 1900, for the lasting benefit of the service and all concerned. There must be no lack of interest in this important part of our work as soldiers; every officer and man must do his full duty at the rifle range. The improvement over the previous year must be emphasized in 1901, and the spirit of interest and improvement carried forward without interruption.

The regiment participated, pursuant to an invitation from the city authorities, in services conducted under their auspices, on the night of Monday, December 31, 1900, commemorative of the ending of the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth century. The design comprehended an impressive conclusion at Independence Hall. The command in its service uniform, with band and field music, each man supplied with ten rounds of blank ammunition, left the armory about ten o'clock, and after a street parade, including a review by Mayor Ashbridge at the City Hall, marched down Chestnut Street to the State House, there forming by battalions, the first on Chestnut Street, the second on Fifth, and the third in Independence Square. At fifteen minutes before midnight the band and drum corps sounded tattoo and taps, and as the last echoes died away, all lights were extinguished; darkness followed until the State House bell began to peal forth its ringing notes of salutation to the incoming year, when a re-illumination, instantaneous and brilliant, reveille by the band and drum corps, repeated volleys of musketry by company and by battalion, added their greetings, sending forth their more demonstrative and joyous welcome to the opening of this, the new twentieth century. The ceremonies over, the command returned to the armory, where a nourishing lunch had been thoughtfully provided by the committee in charge on behalf of the city.

On June 29, 1901, Rev. Floyd Williams Tompkins, D.D., Rector of the Holy Trinity Parish, was appointed chaplain vice Rev. Samuel D. McConnell, resigned. Captain Charles F. S. Ellwanger, private, Company A, October 1, 1895, corporal, sergeant, through the Spanish-American War, First Lieutenant, July 20, 1900, was on September 6, 1901, elected captain of Company A, to succeed Captain Knox, honorably discharged. First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon William Muir Angney resigned June 24, 1901, and First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon Wilfrid Bernard Fetterman, Jr., appointed to the Medical

Department July 15, 1901, was on the same day assigned to the First Regiment.

At the November session of the Board of Officers (1900) a resolution prevailed that the "colors carried by the regiment in the United States service during the war with Spain as the First Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry" be taken to Harrisburg, to be deposited in the flag-room, escorted by the commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers of the regiments in service uniform, and such of the ex-officers of that service as might accept the invitation which was directed to be extended to them. Colonel Bowman, Lieutenant-Colonel Good, and Major Williams were appointed a committee on details and transportation. The mission was fulfilled as directed. A subsequent General Order No. 1, Current Series of 1901, fixed the day for its performance as January 15, 1901. The escort, the whole body of commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers, visited Harrisburg, where in the executive chamber the colors were formally presented to His Excellency Governor William A. Stone, commander-in-chief, who received them and directed the adjutant-general to assign a place for and have them deposited in the flag-room.

The regiment was constant in the pursuit of its regular routine of military duty, consisting of instruction in the school of the soldier and company. In addition, in a series of battalion drills, beginning May 28, 1901, and continuing until July 10, 1901, the regiment was also instructed in the school of the battalion, including extended order, guard duty, outpost duty, and advance and rear guard.

Through the month of April and part of May, 1901, the spring inspections were made by Maj. Charles H. Worman, the brigade inspector. In his general report he makes no specific reference to the First Regiment except to say that "the strength present at the inspection of the several organizations was comparatively satisfactory, that of the First Regiment being 671 present, 48 absent"; and then the other organizations follow in their numerical order, none, however, reaching the aggregate of the First.

The regiment under command of Colonel Bowman in State uniform (including cap and leggings), with complete equipment, participated with the division in the military parade at Washington, D. C., on March 4, 1901, incident to the ceremonies attendant

upon the inauguration of President William McKinley, leaving Philadelphia in the morning of March 2, returning Monday evening, March 4, quartered while in Washington at Convention Hall, Fifth and L Streets and New York Avenue, N. W. The President reviewed the column from a stand on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue at Executive Avenue between the Executive Mansion and the War Department.

The comments of Major-General Miller in his annual report are of interest; they serve not only to enlighten as to the advantage that has followed these inaugural expeditions, but present historic and official answer to the adverse criticism that on several occasions had followed the Pennsylvania division of the National Guard when in attendance at a presidential inauguration.

The conduct and appearance of the officers and men, with but few exceptions, was of the best, notwithstanding the comments to the contrary of some of the Washington correspondents, who are always so willing to charge every act of misconduct at an inauguration to Pennsylvania; due, no doubt, to the fact that Pennsylvania always sends enough of her troops to Washington to cover Pennsylvania Avenue from the Capitol to the White House, in honor of a new President, which is greatly to the credit of its military organization and splendid railroad facilities. I believe these trips to be of great benefit to the Guard, as they stimulate recruiting, train new officers in transporting and caring for their men, improve discipline, and afford the only opportunity thousands of our young men may ever have of seeing the capital of their nation, and taking part in the inauguration of their Chief Magistrate, while displaying the effectiveness of the organization to the people that support it, and depend upon it, to support their laws and their Constitution.

Colonel Wm. H. Patterson, curator of the Veteran Corps, author, as has been previously stated, of a "History of the Artillery Corps of the Washington Grays," on February 4, 1901, at the regular session of the Board of Officers, delivered an address on the Washington Grays up to the time of their connection with the First Regiment. At its conclusion he was thanked by resolution for his able and interesting story.

A newspaper report of the anniversary parade of April 19, 1901, opens as follows:

There were no bright sunbeams to greet the First Regiment Infantry, N. G. P., as it marched forth yesterday in honor of the fortieth anniversary

of its inception. The gray clouds and the mist of rain did not, however, detract from this gallant and brilliant body of citizen soldiers. The twelve companies paraded in good strength; this being the first occasion (as was officially noted in the colonel's annual report) of the Regiment appearing with twelve companies in full dress uniform.

Colonel Wiedersheim commanded the Veteran Corps, Colonel Bowman the regiment, and Lieutenant-Colonel Good, Majors Williams and Allen the First, Second, and Third Battalions. The route was the one usually followed, and the regiment was reviewed from the porch of the Union League by Maj.-Gen. Charles Miller, the division commander, his staff in attendance with him. Adj.-Gen. Thomas J. Stewart and Brig.-Gen. John W. Schall were also of the reviewing party. The annual dinner of the Veteran Corps was of pretentious and impressive proportions, with the Hon. James M. Beck, eminent for his eloquence and distinguished as a lawyer, as the leading speaker. The fortieth anniversary, another decade complete, had its distinctive recognition of remembrance throughout the entire regiment.

A tardiness and inattention, notably in a non-attendance at company drills, had in the end made itself so manifest as to invite attention and receive rebuke from regimental headquarters. In his General Order No. 19, of June 1, 1901, the colonel commanding in its first paragraph said: "It is very apparent that too many of the company commanders have failed in the recent past to enforce prompt obedience to their orders requiring attendance of their officers and men on their respective drill nights or to set the example and lead the way by prompt attendance themselves. Thus careless and unsoldierly habits have been formed prejudicial to discipline and military efficiency." Numerous paragraphs followed, noting other delinquencies, prescribing methods and measures for their eradication, and the order concluded as follows: "The discipline of the regiment must be maintained and every officer and man will zealously coöperate in earnestly upholding and advancing the efficiency of the regiment and the honor and distinction of the Guard."

Action followed this deliverance and the methods and measures thus suggested were invigorated by the introduction of a series of supplemental battalion drills, four for each battalion, and the creation, pursuant to the section of the code permitting it, of a

summary court, presided over by Maj. William S. Allen for the trial of such petty offences as were within its jurisdiction. Company commanders were also directed to prefer and prepare charges and specifications against all offenders. With the rigorous enforcement of everything that had been undertaken it was soon apparent that the colonel's prompt seizure of the situation had had its corrective effect.

On April 24, 1901, General Orders No. 10, from Adjutant-General's office at Harrisburg, directed that the annual encampment for the year 1901 should be by brigade, fixed July 20 to July 27 as the time for the First Brigade, leaving the designation of place and names to the brigade commanders. Perkasio, Bucks County, and Camp Egbert were subsequently announced as the place and name. This location has been frequently occupied as a camping ground. Captain George T. Langhorne, Eleventh United States Cavalry, detailed as the Regular Army inspecting officer, aptly describes it in his official report. He said:

Perkasie is a town of about 2000 inhabitants on the Bethlehem Division of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, 35 miles northwest of Philadelphia, and is in a beautiful valley.

The First Brigade was encamped on "Tunnell Hill Farm," about one and a half miles northwest of Perkasio and some 200 feet higher overlooking the valley on either side of the ridge. The railroad tunnels the ridge, hence the name of the farm. The site was an excellent one, the ground covered with rocks the only objectionable feature. There had been cleared off a sufficient space so as not to interfere seriously with the exercises.

The First Regiment, preceded two days before by the usual construction detail, left the armory on the evening of July 19, under command of Colonel Bowman, with present for duty and on special duty as shown by the morning report of July 20: 13 commissioned officers, field and staff, with 8 non-commissioned officers and musicians, 31 company officers, 585 enlisted men; on special duty, 1 commissioned officer, 33 enlisted men. Total, 671 out of an aggregate present and absent of 742; 49 commissioned officers and 693 enlisted men.

There was a brigade review for the division commander on Monday afternoon, July 22.

The brigade presented an elegant appearance in their new and still clean summer uniform of fibre dyed lead gray, 8-ounce cotton duck. Before

the review there was a presentation of medals and trophies to the successful competitors at rifle practice. The trophies were handsome and fitting and the presentations before the four regiments were a splendid stimulus to the interest taken in the very important small arms training of the soldier.

His Excellency, Governor William A. Stone, arrived in camp on July 23. He was received with military honors and reviewed the troops the same afternoon. This made four to six hours under arms for all the troops, yet all seemed to enjoy the work, especially as there was a large crowd of spectators, about ten thousand in number. As most of these were brought in excursion trains, it was at once seen why the railroad was glad to offer camping and manœuvre grounds free.¹

On Tuesday, the same day with the Governor's review, the First and each of the other three regiments of the brigade were in turn reviewed and inspected as to personal appearance by the Adjutant-General, Thomas J. Stewart, specially referred to by Captain Langhorne "as a capable officer and an excellent inspector."

Then there followed regimental drills in both close and extended order, and the solution of some problems in minor tactics submitted by the Inspector-General, Colonel Sweeney.

Of these regimental reviews, inspections and drills, Captain Langhorne makes extended comment and draws conclusions that suggest a place and opportunity for more ready reference:

The regiments did well at the Reviews, and presented a good appearance at the inspection.

There was a great difference in the set up and dress of the men of the different regiments, and especially of different companies. When good it showed careful attention on the part of the respective officers.

The drills were good as a rule, and a great deal has been done and learned by the enthusiastic members of the regiments, both officers and enlisted men.

When it is considered that many of the members are new, and had but few drills, the showing was excellent. In many cases the mistakes and irregularities could be corrected by giving more care to the accuracy, which was conspicuously absent in a number of instances. There was quite a difference between companies and company commanders. Too much praise

¹ Official Report Captain Langhorne, United States Army, Adjutant-General's Report, 1902.

cannot be given to those most efficient, and in the other cases, but careful instruction is needed to make excellent companies, with the material of bright, enthusiastic, intelligent men.

And again to quote from Captain Langhorne on another line:

One is at once struck with the ease with which everything is done and the perfection of the arrangements, by the competent staff officers in charge. They have well profited by the experience they have had, in transporting and supplying their State troops, for the many encampments and other duties, for which the troops have been called into the service, and the smoothness with which the encampments I saw were run is admirable.

There is but meagre reference to this encampment in the reports of either the division, brigade, or regimental commanders. Captain Langhorne's report, attractive not only for its felicity of expression but for its concise and comprehensive detail, would rather indicate that the encampment was of more typical import than it was at first considered to be. Besides introducing an occasional new line of thought, he does not hesitate to recommend for trial in the regular army, the large company mess tent of the Guard, 60 feet long and 18 feet wide, as an excellent place for recreation when not used for meals, and to take the place at half the cost of the temporary structures then frequently built for use in the tropics. Then when it is remembered that at this Perkasie inspection the First Regiment regained its lost place as first in the order of merit, it is but a conclusive inference that in Captain Langhorne's comment that "There was quite a difference between companies and company commanders," he did not mean to include the First Regiment companies among the indifferent that "needed careful instruction," but rather of the class comprehended in his phrase "Too much praise cannot be given to those most efficient."

The report of Colonel Sweeney as inspector-general of December 26, 1901, covering the inspections at the brigade encampment is sometimes commendatory, at others caustic, frequently severe. The following quotation exemplifies the tenor of the text and is illustrative of its other criticisms:

The military bearing of the men in the ranks evidenced some improvement, particularly in way of less raising of hands and turning of heads. During the drills, however, there was talk and confusion in the ranks, to a

degree that counteracted in a measure the improvement noted, and worked injury to the soldierly conduct of the commands.

In certain particulars the discipline of the entire Guard shows change for the better, the deportment of the men after taps and the cleanliness and sanitary condition of the camps being particularly noticeable. Some organizations are excellently in hand, the conduct of the men, both in camp and in transit, evidencing an admirable state of discipline, while others show a great lack of that serious conception of military duty that attends thorough training in the School of the Soldier.

Again in the presence of this general comment and the absence of specific discrimination, may not the First Regiment be permitted, from the vantage ground of the highest average, constructively to associate itself with the class of the "some organizations" that "are excellently in hand, the conduct of the men both in camp and transit evidencing an admirable state of discipline," and eliminate itself from that other class that showed "a great lack of that serious conception of military duty that attends thorough training in the School of the Soldier."

The general average of the First Regiment at the annual "Field Inspection for 1901" was 93.94, that average the leading average in the infantry organizations. All of the separate ratings that went to make it up were creditable, some exceptional, notably discipline, 98; evolutions of the regiment, 98; ceremonies, 97. The discipline rating of 98 was the highest in all the fourteen infantry regiments. The percentage of attendance was 96.67. The Sixteenth Regiment was second with a general average of 91.64, the Eighth third with 90.61 and the Thirteenth fourth with 90.57.

In the proceedings of the Summary Court a number of privates were found guilty of offences comprehended within the phrase "neglect of duty to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," and sentenced "to be reprimanded in General Orders." In publishing the proceedings and promulgating the sentences the colonel commanding said:

They will understand by this proceeding and reprimand that in the future, as soldiers, they must respect the oath of enlistment and obey all orders promptly. No soldier shall be permitted to absent himself from duty without authority and permission from his company commander, and every man must attend on his company drill night, unless thus excused, or, if prevented, by force of circumstances, from obtaining authority to be absent

in advance, the reason of his absence must be promptly reported to his company commander thereafter, and thus insure himself from punishment and protect his good record as a soldier.

This reprimand is published in General Orders as a full warning to all men who are disposed to be tardy in the performance of their duty, and any repetition of this offence, or any violation of this requirement hereafter, will merit and receive severe punishment.

Every soldier must do his duty or suffer the consequences of disobedience or neglect thereof.

"The sad and untimely death at 2.15 A.M. of this date" (September 14, 1901) "of His Excellency William McKinley, President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy," was speedily announced to the regiment in a General Order and the rifle contests ordered at the regimental rifle range for that day postponed to a date to be thereafter fixed.

This event of world import, bringing as it did a powerful nation to a grief and sorrow, deep, reverential, sincere, abiding, has a comprehensive exposition in Colonel Bowman's stately and expressive General Order No. 43, of September 17, 1901. This order, uncovered for the first time in years, is typical of its day, the sorrowing echo from a still quite recent past of a stricken people's woe. It is a conception grand and impressive; the First Regiment's imposing tribute to the honored heroic dead, their chief as a soldier, their servant as a ruler. Of a readily recognized historic value, so long with the archives it must now be of the chronicles.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 17, 1901.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 42.

1. Pursuant to G. O. No. 27 c.s., Headquarters National Guard of Pennsylvania, announcing the death of the President of the United States, WILLIAM MCKINLEY, at Buffalo, New York, at fifteen minutes past two o'clock A.M., the 14th inst., the commissioned officers of this regiment will wear the badge of military mourning and the regimental colors will be placed in mourning or draped for the period of thirty days.

2. Thursday next, September 19, having been set apart by proclamation of the President of the United States of America and by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as a day of mourning and prayer in commemoration and expression of our deep sorrow for the untimely death of our beloved Chief Magistrate, on which day his earthly remains will be laid in their last resting place, this regiment will assemble at the armory at 10 o'clock A.M., in full dress uniform, white gloves and belt, without arms,

officers wearing side arms, to participate in the services of the day at Holy Trinity Church, under the auspices and direction of the regimental chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Floyd Williams Tomkins.

First call will be sounded at 10.20 o'clock, and the regiment will move at 10.30 o'clock A.M. The Field and Band Music will report to the regimental adjutant at 10.20 o'clock A.M.

3. The following minute of the Board of Officers upon the death of President McKinley is hereby published for the official information of the regiment, and will be duly inscribed upon the records thereof:

"WE, the Board of Officers of the First Regiment of Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, being called together, in solemn meeting assembled, to mourn the untimely, cruel, and sad death of our beloved Chief Magistrate, President Wm. McKinley, do hereby order that the following minute be made and duly inscribed upon the records of this Regiment:

In common with all God-fearing, law-abiding, and liberty-loving people of our own dear land, as well with those of the civilized world, we meet on this Sabbath Day of September the Fifteenth, A. D. 1901, to express our sorrow for and mourn the loss of our great and good President.

The nation stands with bowed head and heart, in deepest mourning, overwhelmed with grief and sorrow.

The civilized world, too, joins with us in mourning for Honorable William McKinley, our immortal dead. He has been struck down in cold blood, with premeditation and deliberation, by a cowardly assassin, the product of the infamous teachings of anarchy and assassination.

Thus a great crime has been committed against the noblest of men; nay, more, against law and liberty, against civilization and mankind.

President McKinley's whole life was devoted to the uplifting of his fellow-men, the prosperity of our country, and its advancement in the pathway of nations.

His sympathies and best efforts were ever active for the alleviation of the poor and the oppressed, for the promotion of their welfare, the protection and prosperity of all, for the honor and glory of his country and its flag.

He was a patriot by endowment of nature and the grace of God; a good, kindly, pure man; a brave soldier; a great and learned statesman, wise and safe in counsel and action.

His devotion to his loving wife and family marked him as one of the most lovable of men; always so gracious and thoughtful in his anxiety for her, not only through his busy public life, but especially during the last sad hours of his suffering, to the very end of his courageous, brave fight for life.

He crowned all his earthly achievements by a glorious death of Christian fortitude and resignation. The life he led and the way in which he died will stand forever a precious example to mankind.

We shall have an abiding reverence for his noble life and memory, and shall ever mourn his cruel and untimely death.

We bow, however, in humble submission to this awful decree. In his immortal language to his precious wife, "It is God's way. His will be done, not ours." These words, like his life, will be indelibly inscribed upon the records of time, as an example of Christian faith, to be emulated by his countrymen and by mankind.

The world is better for his having lived in it. His name will be recorded with the greatest of the human race. God bless him and his memory!

We extend our heartfelt sympathy to his sorrow-stricken and bereaved wife and family.

It is further ordered that this minute of our action be suitably engrossed and transmitted to the devoted and bereaved widow, duly attested by the President and Secretary of this Board.

By order of

COLONEL BOWMAN.

FRED. TAYLOR PUSEY, *Adjutant*.

The general order from regimental headquarters announcing the current season for rifle practice for 1901 from May 1 to October 31 provided, among other things, that "any man who fails to present himself at the range for practice shall be discharged for inefficiency or charges preferred against him by his company commander for neglect of duty." The paragraph, though it had appeared before and was seen afterward, did not appear to have ever required enforcement. Out of the aggregate of 737 in 1901, the 41 who failed to qualify had not failed to practise. The total qualifications reached 696 (94 per cent.): 14 sharpshooters, 125 first-class marksmen, 556 second-class marksmen, and one third-class marksman. Fifty-three officers and non-commissioned staff officers qualified with the regulation revolver, of whom 21 were experts.

The first-class regimental match for the First Brigade trophy, hotly contested, was won by the First Regiment team with a score of 363 out of a possible 420: Private James Stewart, Company E, 94; Private Theo. F. Shonert, Company C, 94; Lieutenant H. J. Mehard, 90; Lieutenant Wm. S. Sloan, Company D, 85. The team of the Third Infantry, second in this match, made a score of 358. These, the First's winning score of 363 and the Third's of 358, "being the highest scores ever made in the State, excepting that of 368 made by the Thirteenth Infantry in 1894 at Mt. Gretna, the State record."

The following officers and men [so reads Colonel Bowman's annual rifle practice order] are entitled to honorable mention for the distinction of ten consecutive years of faithful and efficient service in rifle practice, thereby entitling them to the ten-year gold medal issued by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in recognition of said service: Sergeant E. A. Forbes, Company B; Captain Fred. Taylor Pusey, F. and S.; Lieut. F. L. Mueller, F. and S.; Sergeant C. A. Large, Company E; Lieutenant H. E. Bonnin, Company G; Sergeant G. L. Pomroi, Company G; and Sergeant-Major J. H. Wiley, F. and S.

Musicians, J. A. Coneen, Company A; G. R. See, Company C, and H. A. Nathans, Company D, have qualified ten years, but, unfortunately, not consecutively.

There are 144 officers and men who have qualified as Veteran Marksmen, five years and over, 56 of whom have qualified ten years and over.

Captain C. P. Hunt, Company E, has qualified twenty-two consecutive years, being the oldest qualified marksman in the Brigade; Lieut-Col. J. Lewis Good and Maj. A. L. Williams each twenty consecutive years.

In the brigade match for the State cup the Second Brigade won with a score of 968, with the First Brigade second with a score of 964. The First Regiment's representatives on this team were Lieutenant Mehard, Chief Musician Chapin, Sergeant Forbes, and Private Shonert. At Sea Girt Major Chew said in his report: "The performance of the men of both the infantry and cavalry teams was undoubtedly the best ever made with the Springfield rifle and carbine and represents the highest attainment that can be reached with that arm." And adds: "The Pennsylvania teams defeated all other competitors armed with the Springfield rifle; only those using the Krag or other high-powdered modern arm defeating them." Lieutenant H. J. Mehard and Private Theo. F. Shonert, two out of twelve, were the First Regiment's men on the Pennsylvania team.

Of Pennsylvania's presence on this occasion Colonel Patterson, general inspector of rifle practice, speaks as follows: "Several years have elapsed since the National Guard of Pennsylvania had taken part in the competitions at Sea Girt, and it was with some hesitancy that we undertook the work, but our treatment was all that could be desired and our meeting with other rifle teams from other States has added very much to the interest in rifle practice in our State."

Of the individual matches, Lieutenant Horace S. Lewars, of Company E, was third of twenty-six contestants in the Hatfield trophy match. Lieutenant Wm. S. Sloan, Company D, won second

prize in the 600 yards match open to first-class marksmen of the First Brigade. At Mount Gretna the brigade championship medal was won by Private Theo. F. Shonert, Company C. The inspector's of rifle practice, and the match for commissioned officers, with its handsome sword, known as the Elverson prize, was won by First Lieutenant H. J. Mehard with a score of 159 points. Lieutenant Mehard also won the revolver match, where there were quite a number of competitors, with a score of 84 out of a possible 90.

The Liberty Bell was again in motion. At the request of the joint committee of Select and Common Council the regiment assembled at the armory in winter uniform at 1.15 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, January 4, 1902, to act as escort in the removal of the "Old Liberty Bell" from Independence Hall to Thirty-second and Market Streets on its way to the Inter-State and West Indian Exhibition, at Charleston, South Carolina.

The bell returned on the morning of Tuesday, June 10, 1902, the regiment, at the invitation and request of the Councils Committee, participating in the military escort. Colonel Bowman's order for the parade concluded as follows: "The sacred Bell will be received at Broad and Washington Avenue, and as this may be the last opportunity we will have the honor of escorting it, it is hoped that every officer and man will participate in this patriotic duty which will require our services until about 11 o'clock A.M."

General Orders No. 3, Headquarters National Guard of Pennsylvania, of January 6, 1902, issued "in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly approved April 28, 1899, recognizing for the first time the "three majors" for the eight regiments therein named, the First included, authorizes the commanding officers of the respective brigades to which the regiments indicated were attached, to order elections for an "additional major," to be held on or before January 25, 1902. That the major elected at an earlier date should not be advantaged in rank over another whose election followed later on, the order further provided, following a precedent, that majors elected in compliance with its terms should all rank as of January 25, 1902. Major William S. Allen, by the order from the headquarters of the First Brigade, was detailed to conduct the election for the

First Regiment, ordered to be held at the regimental armory on Saturday evening, January 25, 1902, at eight o'clock; when, promoted from his captaincy of Company H, Maj. Eugene L. Kensil, with his twenty years of service, was duly elected major to fill an original vacancy. Captain Sylvester G. Watson, private April 5, 1899, corporal July 1, 1901, succeeded to the captaincy of Company H, June 11, 1902.

This election was followed by the assignment of Companies I, D, L, and E to the first battalion, and Maj. Albert L. Williams to its command; Companies B, C, A, and G to the second battalion, with Maj. William S. Allen in command; Companies K, M, H, and F, with Maj. Eugene J. Kensil in command. A series of battalion drills followed, covering the season to summer-time.

A general order from headquarters of the National Guard announced the death on February 24, 1902, of ex-Adjutant-General and Brigadier-General Presley N. Guthrie, and concluded a lengthy résumé of his military career with this handsome tribute to his worth: "General Guthrie rendered distinguished and valued service to his country during the war for the suppression of the rebellion. He served his State faithfully as an officer of the National Guard and as adjutant-general. He was an ideal soldier, brave in battle, forceful and able as a commanding officer, competent and trustworthy as an executive officer."

The forty-first anniversary of the regiment was celebrated by the usual street parade on Saturday, April 19, 1902, with Brig.-Gen. John W. Schall as the reviewing officer. The review took place from the porch of the Union League, "going south the band and field music after passing in review wheeling out and taking position in front of the reviewing officer on the east side of Broad Street." After the necessary halt for the music to resume its place, the march was continued to Locust, to Eighteenth, to Walnut to Twentieth, to Chestnut, to Seventh, to Walnut, to Broad, to the armory, where the parade was dismissed. The Veteran Corps on the right, under Colonel Wiedersheim, numbered some 125, and the strength of the regiment, under Colonel Bowman, was estimated at 600. The significant feature of the occasion was the presence with the reviewing officer of Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, who in the evening was the special

guest of honor at the anniversary dinner of the Veteran Corps at the Union League.

On Sunday afternoon, May 25, 1902, the regiment in full-dress uniform, accompanied by the Veteran Corps and Brig-Gen. John W. Schall and staff, attended services in commemoration of the Nation's Memorial Day at Holy Trinity Church, conducted by the rector and regimental chaplain, Rev. Floyd Williams Tomkins, D.D.

The third term of Col. Wendell P. Bowman about expiring, it was determined to make the occasion of his re-election to his fourth functional as well as official. Through a resolution of request by the Board of Officers the Governor and Commander-in-Chief waived the provision requiring a ten-days' previous notice, and the brigade commander permitted the electors to appear in citizen dress. The order for the election directed the line officers to report at "Elm Hall," Merion, Pennsylvania Railroad (Colonel Bowman's residence), at 6.30 o'clock P.M., June 30, 1902, leaving Broad Street station at 6.15, for the purpose of holding an election for colonel to fill the vacancy incident to the expiration of the commission of the present incumbent. Company and battalion drills ordered for that evening were annulled, and a paragraph in the order read: "The commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers of the field and staff will likewise report at the same place and hour to participate in such duty and service as may be required of them." The following excerpt from the annual report of Brig-Gen. John W. Schall, who conducted the election, clearly indicates what the duty was and shows its faithful performance: "Col. Wendell P. Bowman, the efficient commanding officer of the First Regiment, was unanimously re-elected colonel on June 30, 1902. I had the honor to preside at the election." The "service" was "functional," and though the story of its performance did not find official place among the archives, as did the "duty," it was long remembered as distinctively characteristic of good fellowship and hospitality.

Colonel Bowman's General Order No. 13, Headquarters First Regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania, July 1, 1902, read as follows:

I. Having been re-elected and sworn into the service as required by the Military Code of this Commonwealth, the undersigned by virtue thereof and

fully appreciating the honor and responsibility thereby conferred, hereby assumes command of the First Regiment Infantry, N. G. P.

II. The following re-appointments and appointments on the Regimental staff are hereby announced:

Adjutant, Fred. Taylor Pusey; Quartermaster, Fred'k P. Koons; Commissary, Frank L. Mueller; Chaplain, Rev. Floyd Williams Tomkins, D.D.; Battalion Adjutant, A. D. Whitney; Battalion Adjutant, Walter M. Hotz; Battalion Adjutant, G. Rushton Howell; Sergeant-Major, Raymond C. Winter; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Wm. G. Goodwin; Commissary-Sergeant, L. P. Pratt, Jr.; Color-Sergeant, Eugene H. Waage; Hospital Steward, Charles Ouram; Principal Musician, Wm. E. Chapin; Battalion Sergeant-Major, Isaac Price Ewing; Battalion Sergeant-Major, Wm. H. Farraday; Battalion Sergeant-Major, H. Bartram Cornog.

There were no changes in the medical staff by assignment until June 10, 1903, when Sorden McClure, appointed first lieutenant and assistant surgeon, was assigned to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon Randolph Faries on December 22, 1902.

As early as March 17, 1902, a general order from the adjutant-general's office at Harrisburg made it known that the National Guard would encamp by Division from July 12 to July 19, inclusive, and on July 1 the division commander announced that the camp would be known as "Camp George G. Meade," prescribing at the same time the customary rules for its conduct and government, and naming the hours for the calls for duty and service.

This encampment assuming a place of national import from the beginning, the regimental unit, except as each was a factor in its zest to assure the reputation of the whole, was apparently lost for special mention. The adjutant-general of the State, when he said of it in his annual report: "The encampment was without doubt the most successful ever held by the National Guard. The troops were fully equipped and the personnel remarkably high. The conduct of the officers and enlisted men was exemplary in every respect," gave it character for specific prominence. The presence of and review by the Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of War, and the distinguished officers of the United States army, Maj.-Gen. Henry C. Corbin, Adjutant-General, Brigadier-Generals Leonard Wood, Alfred E. Bates, and W. H. Carter and Colonel Wallace F. Randolph, Artillery Corps, who accompanied him, gave the encampment its national import. And then when the



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Secretary supplemented his presence and his review with his close and expressive analysis, with the commendatory conclusions he drew from his observations, he prepared for it a distinctive place in history.

I am not authority, of course (said the Secretary of War at the conclusion of the review), but I have visited the camps and posts of the Regular Army, and I have been very much gratified to see to-day the tendency toward uniformity and practical business-like basis which the National Guard of Pennsylvania has attained. When I say uniformity I mean discipline, method, equipment, and everything that goes to characterize a homogeneous army. * * *

This is not merely a perfunctory body of soldiers which I have seen, it is a practical body, and my words are based upon genuine observation, for I am very deeply interested in bringing about an *entente cordiale*—a sympathetic relation, a camaraderie, between the Regular Army and the Guard. * * *

The national government ought to make due provisions to enable the National Guard of poorer States, which cannot afford to furnish funds like Pennsylvania, to do what has been done in this great Commonwealth.

I want to repeat that I was mostly impressed with the tendency toward uniformity in organization, equipment, and spirit of the National Guard of Pennsylvania and the Regular Army. Pennsylvania is a great, rich State, but has been able to do all this itself, doing it on proper lines; but, as I look at it on national lines, I believe that this Guard is worth many millions of dollars to the national government.

The following organizations of the United States army participated with the National Guard in this encampment: Troops G and H, Second United States Cavalry, Captain Thomas J. Lewis commanding; Fourth Battery Field Artillery, United States army, Captain Stephen M. Foote commanding; Company of Instruction Hospital Corps, United States army, Frederick P. Reynolds, captain and assistant surgeon United States army, commanding.

This encampment had other significant features, out of the routine, some of the details of which are supplied in the instructive report of Lieut.-Col. W. F. Richardson, the division quartermaster:

“Never in the history of the National Guard were the railroads so liberal and their arrangements more complete for rapid movement of the division.” The division mobilized within twenty-four hours, and the encampment closing on Saturday, July 19, “all troops were at their home station by Saturday night.”

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad ran sidings for the different brigades at great expense. The Western Maryland also ran a siding from its main line "for the accommodation of troops and batteries." A schedule is submitted with Colonel Richardson's report giving hour of departure from the camp, and the hour of arrival at the camp of each separate organization with the make-up, composition, and character of the train which transported it.

The cost of the use of the grounds occupied by the encampment was met largely by the Gettysburg Citizen Committee. Water, donated from the same source, was supplied through six or seven miles of pipes, tapping the main pipe entering Gettysburg on the Spangler Farm. Bath houses, erected, one for each regiment, and one for the troops and batteries, were used to great advantage.

The regimental advance detail for construction left to prepare the way for the regiment's participation in the 1902 Camp George G. Meade, Gettysburg Encampment, on Wednesday evening, July 9, at half-past nine o'clock. The regiment with Colonel Bowman in command followed on Friday evening, July 11, assembling at the armory at eight-thirty o'clock and entraining by the Reading at Broad and Callowhill Streets at nine o'clock. The movement was in two sections, the first reached Gettysburg at six-fifty-two on Saturday morning the twelfth, and the second, close behind it, arrived at seven-thirty-two. Gondola, baggage and stock cars furnished the transportation for the regimental ambulance impedimenta and horses. The encampment was formally opened with a national salute and the raising of the flag at division headquarters at nine o'clock on the morning of the twelfth, and the regiment had reached its camp destination in time to be present from the beginning.

Breakfast, under the regular schedule fixed for 6.30, was on the morning of Thursday, July 17, announced for five, and the companies were directed to be assembled in their several company streets at six o'clock for the annual muster and inspection. Inspection drills directed to include ceremonies, battalion movements, extended order, outpost duty, advance and rear guard, followed, and a full twelve-hour day closed with a review of the division by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief at five o'clock in the afternoon.

The men had also been cautioned that inspectors would make ratings upon discipline; that the condition of the camp, interior of tents, the conduct of men off duty and the order in camp after taps would be important factors in computing this discipline rating. Infantry ratings were to be by regiment and would be so announced.

The concluding ceremony of moment was the review of the division by the Secretary of War on the afternoon of Friday, the 18th, a review which afforded the National Guard of Pennsylvania the unconscious opportunity through his "genuine observation" of permitting him to say to the country "that this Guard is worth many millions of dollars to the National Government."

The regiment broke its camp on Saturday morning, the 19th, scheduled to leave at 10.45 A.M., the first section composed of 14 coaches and 1 combination car, left at 12.01 noon, and the second, made up of 2 coaches, 5 box, 1 stock, and 1 gondola car, 15 cars in all, scheduled also to leave at 10.45 A.M., left at 12.16. Neither delay nor accident hindering the movement, its arrival in Philadelphia with the close of the day, included the regiment in the official statement that "all troops were at their home stations by Saturday night."

The report of Maj. William P. Duvall of the Artillery Corps, one of the officers of the army, detailed to attend the encampment, is comprehensive in its scope, thorough in its discussion, and remarkable in the exactitude with which its details lead up to its conclusions. It has been recognized as so well worthy of preservation in the State's archives that it appears in full in the Appendix and is liberally quoted from in the text of the Adjutant-General's report for 1903. The following, a concluding paragraph, illustrative of its general trend, is a definitive embodiment of its conclusions:

I inspected every officer and man of the division in ranks, following the inspector throughout his big task, hour by hour and step by step, and rode beside him whenever he was mounted. I witnessed thus the review of every regiment, troop, and battery, and observed a drill of each (in some cases several); saw every regiment at dress parade, some of them several times, and observed four regimental guard mountings in different regiments, and noted in all cases how distinctly creditable, and in a good many how extremely well, the thing in hand was done, whether at a halt, a march past, an evolution or drill, or some field exercise. As already stated, I also inspected the setting of the canvas (including sinks) of every regimental

camp. I saw, too, as previously stated, the detraining of one entire brigade, and the entraining of a large part of the other two. Finally, I took part in two reviews of this splendid division in its entirety. Having had rather extensive experience in command of troops, regulars and volunteers, from a company in garrison to some two thousand men in the field on active service, I think I can justly claim, at any rate I do claim, to know about soldiers and soldiering, and I also know that I am a comparatively severe and exacting critic of troops under all conditions. With all this in mind, I give it as my fixed opinion and cool judgment that the division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania is to-day the most homogeneous and solid, the most uniformly accoutred and equipped, the most spirited, and the most valuable division of troops that can be got together in the same time in this country, and in this estimate I am including all troops, regulars, volunteers, militia, or what not, and I would like to emphasize this further by saying that were I a general officer I would rather command this division, rather take my chances of success with it, than any other division that it is practicable to organize quickly in the United States.

Comment and criticism from observation, tabulation and ratings from inspections, each from the highest sources and the best authority, have rarely met in confirmation and support of each other with such significance as is disclosed in the reports of the result of the labors of this encampment. Text and figures come together, the reviewing officers with their comments, the inspectors with their ratings—all are in full accord, not with a few organizations of superior qualifications supplying a leaven for the whole, but with a general proficiency throughout the entire body.

The figure tabulations of what the inspectors had to say thus supplement what the reviewers said. Of the fourteen regimental units eleven had a regimental general average of 90 and upwards, and of the remaining three, their averages all in the 80's, the lowest was 88.80. In the all-important rating of discipline no one of the entire fourteen was below 90. On the right of this column of regimental units, leading the forces of the State, was the First Regiment of Infantry conspicuous for its proficiency in this column of "all proficient" with the highest average of all, 95.58, and the best rating for discipline, 97. The other ten in the 90's with their general averages and ratings for discipline were as follows: Eighth, general average, 92.67; discipline, 94; Third, 92.52, 94; Ninth, 91.34, 96; Tenth, 90.96, 91; Twelfth, 90.80, 95; Sixth, 90.80, 93; Fourth, 90.52, 95; Sixteenth, 90.29, 93; Fifth, 90.21, 93; Fourteenth, 90.21, 90. And the

three regiments in the 80's stood respectively as follows: Second, 89.57, 95; Thirteenth, 89.12, 96; Eighteenth, 88.80, 92.

The results of the Rifle Practice showed a betterment in the regiment in the few who did not and the many who did qualify in the season of 1902. Out of an aggregate of 762 but 7 failed to qualify. The total qualifications, 765 in all, were: Sharpshooters, 18; first-class marksmen, 118; second-class marksmen, 615; third-class marksmen, 4. The revolver qualifications were: Experts, 30; marksmen, 28; total qualified, 58; failed to qualify, 3; aggregate, 61.

There was but little from the competitions of 1902 that came this way. At Sea Girt Pennsylvania was fifth on the Hilton Trophy Match with a score of 1076, First Lieutenant William S. Sloan's—the only First Regiment representative on the team—score was 87, and fifth also in the Inter-State Match with a score of 1051, with Lieutenant Sloan again scoring his 87. At Mount Gretna the First's score, 333, gave the First Regiment third place for the regimental match, the Thirteenth winning with 339. The Ninth Regiment won the Regimental Skirmish Match. The Brigade Match came to the First Brigade with a score of 1039, against the Third's 1007, and the Second's 971. On the First Brigade team from the First Regiment were Lieutenant Mehard with 85, Lieutenant Sloan with 82, and Private Stewart with 80. Of the individual matches Second Lieutenant Horace S. Lewars, Company E, won the Hatfield Cup and medals first prize revolver match with a score of 79. The Trexler Trophy, ten shots at 1000 yards, brigade teams of four, came to the First Brigade with a score of 112, the two reserves from First Regiment, Lieutenant H. J. Mehard and Sergeant J. B. Maule, not participating.

Industrial disturbances 1902—differences between mine workers and operators in the anthracite coal region in the end proving unadjustable, the mine workers ceased work, and early in 1902 “both parties to the controversy settled down to a long contest.” Unlawful assemblages, riots, outbreaks, deputy sheriffs killed, police officers wounded, conspicuously occurring in parts of Schuylkill and Carbon counties, followed each other with shortening intervals, until eventually the Governor determining, as had been definitely reported, that the civil authorities were unable to cope with the situation, on July 30 ordered the major-general

commanding the division of the National Guard to place on duty such portions of the division as in his judgment might be necessary to enforce the laws, restore order, and maintain peace in the disaffected region. The disturbances widening in territory and increasing in violence, one command after another was placed on duty through the late summer and early fall until in the end the Governor so directing, the entire division was in service, the First Brigade taking the field on October 6. The commanding officer, Brig.-Gen. John W. Schall, established his headquarters at Tamaqua. A Division General Order charging the respective brigade commanders "with the duty of suppressing disturbances, maintaining peace and order," assigned the First Brigade to "Carbon County, the southern half of Luzerne, and that section of Schuylkill County lying south and east of a line drawn through Brookside, New Boston, and Delano."

"As it seemed likely," said General Schall in his special report, "the troops would be called upon to stay some time in the field, it was considered advisable to allow officers and men to arrange their business affairs, no effort being made to establish a record for prompt mobilization." Familiar scenes awaited it, the campaign of '75 was still a memory, when avoiding the haste and bustle of a hurried departure and following the directions of the Regimental Order No. 3, Current Series, equipped for the field with Colonel Bowman in command the regiment left the armory at eleven o'clock on the evening of Tuesday, October 7, 1902, reaching Hazleton, its destination, over the Lehigh Valley Railroad in its train of two sections shortly after daylight on the morning of the 8th.

"The threatening crowd of strikers," said the *Inquirer* correspondent, "which the Quaker City guardsmen confidently believed would greet them upon their arrival in the city were not in sight. No unpleasant features marked the reception of the regiment here, but stones were thrown at the soldier train as it passed Bethlehem. This town is sixty miles from the strike-affected region and the bombardment cannot be ascribed to the hostility of the strikers."

That the territory assigned to the First Brigade might be properly covered and the First Regiment be allotted its appropriate share of the responsibility the following dispositions were made.

The headquarters of the First Regiment were established at the armory of the Ninth Regiment, corner Church and Gum Streets, Hazleton, with Company D, Captain John A. Osborn; Company C, Captain Henry Nuss, Jr.; and a section of Light Battery A, 2 guns, detached from the battery under command of First Lieutenant Norman MacLeod; Company I, Captain Thomas H. P. Todd; Company L, Captain George L. Scattergood, under command of Maj. Albert L. Williams, First Battalion, Lehigh Valley Shops, Hazleton. Company A, Captain Charles F. S. Ellwanger, Harwood, Luzerne County; Company E, Captain Charles P. Hunt, Cranberry, Luzerne County; Company B, Captain Charles S. Wood; Company G, Captain George B. Zane, Jr., constituted a post at Lattimer, Luzerne County, with Major William S. Allen, Second Battalion, in command. Company M, Captain W. Baner Gray, Upper Lehigh, Luzerne Co.; Company K, Captain Charles F. Hess, Jeddo, Luzerne Co.; Company H, Captain Sylvester G. Watson, Jeddo, Luzerne Co.; Company F, Captain Wright I. F. Haggard, Highland, Luzerne Co., under command of Maj. Eugene J. Kensil, Third Battalion. Lieut.-Col. J. Lewis Good was assigned to the command of the post with his headquarters at Jeddo. The several battalion adjutants, First Lieutenant Augustus D. Whitney of the First, First Lieutenant Walter M. Hotz of the Second, and First Lieutenant George Rushton Howell of the Third, were on duty with their respective majors. Field musicians and hospital corps men accompanied their several companies. The medical staff was assigned Maj. Charles S. Turnbull at regimental headquarters; First Lieutenant Randolph Faries to the Third and First Lieutenant Wilfrid Bernard Fetterman to the Second; Captain and Regimental Adjutant Fred. Taylor Pusey with Captain Frederick P. Koons, quartermaster, and Captain Frank L. Mueller, commissary, were on duty at regimental headquarters.

These dispositions perfected, the reports from a number of localities indicated that the strikers and their sympathizers were quiet and manifesting a friendly spirit, extending at times to offers of assistance, necessarily declined, in preparing quarters, tents, carrying wood and water, police duty and other chores about camps or barracks. The regiment had a very large, and it was at first expected it would prove to be a very difficult, district to

handle, but with judicious management it turned out otherwise. The use of tents was reduced to a minimum. Company M was the only company under canvas. Whenever buildings, shops, or halls could be utilized they were occupied as barracks, and so it fell to the lot of all the other companies to be so quartered.

Despite the general quiet there were attempted émeutes and occasional alarms, that disappeared with time, the approaching solution of the differences, and the general better understanding of the situation. The first night of the occupancy called out Company M from its station at the Lehigh Valley Shops with a reported wreck of a train of coal cars in the vicinity. Then Company I, Captain Todd, answered a hurry call, but when the soldiers reached the point of disturbance, investigation disclosed that a number of large boulders had been placed across the track, which a coal train, moving slowly with the tender in front, had run into, derailing the tender. The train crew had retracked the tender, removed the obstructions and the train moved on. Toward evening on the ninth the companies quartered in and about Hazleton, with MacLeod's two rapid-fire guns, made a parade through the streets of the town and its outlying sections. The display was most creditable, serving its purpose not only to acquaint the men with the neighborhood, but impress upon the community what there was in the presence of a well-disciplined, well-drilled military force. The character and calibre of the yet unfamiliar "rapid-fire gun" were a subject for much comment and curious inquiry.

There were frequent conferences at regimental headquarters with Colonel Bowman, Captain Pusey, Lieutenant-Colonel Good, Majors Williams, Allen and Kensil, to study the maps of the country, acquaint themselves with the approaches and means of access to each of the collieries and to ascertain what roads were best available to reach localities likely to develop disorder.

Colonel Bowman took the precaution to acquire a personal familiarity with the terrain, roads, and centres most likely to harbor disaffection. With Captain Pusey he made long horseback tours through the county, visited his outposts often and frequently ran into crowds, some of a decidedly disorderly tendency, others better disposed. In one instance, with no troops within several miles, with no one with him but Captain Pusey, he rode

into a threatening mob, insulting, turbulent, upon the verge of open violence, drew his revolver and with a few stern words of rebuke finally forced it to a sluggish dispersal.

Regimental General Order No. 33, of October 10, 1902, in the nature of a proclamation, Colonel Bowman caused to be printed in the three different languages spoken in the vicinity and posted in public places throughout the region, the preservation of the good order of which had been specially placed in his keeping. The posting of the order by the soldiers seemed to create a comment equally as forceful as did the import of its words. Strikers gathered about wherever it was to be seen, and whether scanning it hurriedly or reading it closely, moved on with knitted brow and sullen frown. The order read as follows:

In compliance with General Order 39 A. G. O., c. s., and General Order 14, Headquarters Division N. G. P., c. s., the officers and men of this regiment and section of Battery A detailed for duty herewith, First Lieutenant Norman MacLeod commanding, will be vigilant and fearless in the preservation of the public peace and good order upon all occasions.

All the inhabitants of this district will clearly and distinctly understand that the military forces are here, charged with the duty of protecting all trains and other property from unlawful interference.

And with the further duty of seeing that all men who desire to work shall be protected at all times, in their inalienable right to work, without fear of bodily harm to themselves or their families, and the protection of themselves and their wives and children in their homes, night and day, from every kind of intimidation, threats, assaults, and all acts of violence.

All persons and their families who are in any way being interfered with in the exercise of their lawful rights, of person or property, by intimidations, threats, assaults, or any kind of violence, or are in fear thereof, are requested to promptly report same to these headquarters, and full and complete protection will be given them and their homes, at all times, and persons engaged in such lawless acts will take due warning.

The people will understand that the duty thus assigned will be rigidly enforced by the officers and men of this command and under no circumstances shall they allow any interference whatsoever in the discharge thereof.

All persons engaged in acts of violence and intimidation will be arrested and held under guard until further notice.

On October 13, 1902, Maj.-Gen. Charles Miller with his staff visited this 100 square miles of territory covered by Colonel Bowman's regiment. It was remarked by correspondents, with the approval of the general and those who accompanied him, that with patrols so alert and the troops so effectively posted, good order would certainly be maintained. The absence of soldiers, it was also said, from the streets of the towns embraced within the dis-

trict was especially noticeable. The men were kept close to quarters when not on post, and not allowed to idle about the thoroughfares.

On this same night, the 13th, the headquarters of Colonel Bowman, at the Hazleton Armory, were stoned. The sentries responded with three shots in the air and the stoning ceased. Shortly afterward a local night watchman in the vicinity, failing to heed the challenge of the sentry and continuing his approach, the sentry fired to bring him to a halt. The shot fortunately went over his head, after which with a satisfactory explanation he was permitted to pass on.

The opportunity for drills and military instruction, when the specific duties of the occasion permitted, was not lost. Nor was rifle practice neglected. Company commanders were directed to report their unqualified men to First Lieutenant Charles P. Smith, Company E, Acting Inspector of Rifle Practice on duty at the Military Post commanded by Major Allen at Lattimer Mines, for the purpose of qualifying them as marksmen on a range there provided.

The strike was well on the wane, President Roosevelt had had it in hand, a conciliation board proposition had been received with favor, and at a convention of miners at Wilkes-Barre on October 21 "the strike was declared off." It was to be some weeks yet, however, before the gradual withdrawal of the troops reached the First Regiment.

In compliance with the earnest request of the representative citizens of the Borough of Hazleton, the regiment, including all its outlying companies, made a street parade through the principal thoroughfares of the town on the afternoon of October 21. It was an impressive demonstration, that met the approval and appreciation not only of those who had encouraged it, but of the citizens generally. Factories and industries suspended operations, schools were closed for the day, and stores temporarily. Vehicles and conveyances, transportation of every sort came to the borough crowded to discomfort, the alert and active seized every vantage ground for a better view and the multitude was everywhere.

The companies from outlying stations came in by train and trolley, Companies K and H from Jeddo, Company M from Upper Lehigh, Company F from Highland by train, and Companies B and G from Lattimer by trolley. Company E stationed at Cranberry, and Company A at Harwood, marched to and from their

respective stations. The other companies were all quartered within the borough limits. The section of the battery had its place in rear of the column.

The line was formed promptly at four o'clock and the column moved north on Church Street to Diamond Avenue, west on Diamond Avenue to James Street, and south on James to Broad. Liberal applause, shouting and cheering, animation, appreciation, a manifest good feeling, greeted the column everywhere throughout the entire route. The steady ranks, impressive step, free swing, soldierly bearing, excellent deportment, so impressed the bystanders that there was open expression of "meritorious approbation." On reaching Broad Street a countermarch was made to Wyoming, where between Pine and Laurel Streets there was a dress parade, review, and a few exhibition manœuvres, such as the limited space would permit. At their conclusion the march was resumed to Cedar Street and thence to the headquarters at the Ninth Regiment Armory, where the parade dismissed, and the companies returned by train, trolley, or afoot, as they had come, back to their respective stations and places.

The following squibs from the local press, typical of such occasions, not lacking in general interest, will awaken many forgotten memories:

POST ELLMAKER.—"The camp was practically deserted yesterday afternoon." "This camp, considering the quarters, is one of the cleanest in the region. Everything is spick and span, the officers and privates are always clean shaved, and at all times present an excellent appearance." "The members of Company I football team will do some lively practice work for their game with Company D at Hazle Park on Friday afternoon." "A private explains that the reason extra soldiers were sent to Beaver Meadow and McAdoo was to give the girls of those towns a chance." "Companies I and L made an excellent appearance, for all of which Major Williams and Captain Todd deserve much praise." "The Lattimer companies, under command of Captain Wood and Captain Zane, drilled well." "There was something doing when Lieutenant Hollenback had the telephone moved up to the commissary officers' room." "The boys are wondering who it was that got away with the T rail and what happened." "Lieutenant Patterson, of Company A, who is the Assistant City Solicitor (District Attorney) of Philadelphia, spent last evening the guest of Captain Todd. The lieutenant, aside from being a good soldier, is also one of the brightest legal lights in the City of Brotherly Love."

The parade was the climax, interest weakened, incidents lessened, except that the November election conducted in the field under the supervision of a state commissioner awakened its

attendant enthusiasm. The Summary Court had held some busy sessions with, as a rule, but trivial delinquencies to dispose of, with occasional intervention of offences demanding exemplary punishment.

On October 24, 1902, it was announced in General Orders from the headquarters of the National Guard, Adjutant General's Office, that the purpose for which the division had been placed on duty in the several counties in the State having been accomplished, and it being evident that the local authorities could preserve the peace and give the necessary and proper protection to life and property, the major-general commanding was directed to relieve the troops and return them to their home rendezvous as promptly as conditions would permit.

The movement did not touch the First Regiment until November 8, when General Order No. 25 from Division Headquarters in pursuance of the order of October 24 from National Guard Headquarters relieved Companies A, B, G and M of the First Infantry from duty in the field and directed that they be returned to their home rendezvous. Maj. William S. Allen had meanwhile, on November 7, been detached from his First Battalion and named as Provost Marshal of Hazleton, and at the same time Battalion Adjutant First Lieutenant G. Rushton Howell was detailed to assist him.

General Order No. 26 from Division Headquarters followed on the 10th and pursuant thereto, republished as it was through Brigade Headquarters, Regimental General Order No. 47 of November 11, relieved Companies C, D, E, F, H, I, K and L from further duty in the field, and with specific directions as to details and transportation, returned them to their home rendezvous.

Two paragraphs of congratulatory reference in a General Order of Colonel Bowman fittingly conclude the narrative, and the Hazleton campaign of 1902 passes into the gallery of "historic shadowgraphs."

The colonel commanding congratulates the officers and men of this regiment and likewise those of the detail of Battery A upon their vigilance and soldierly conduct in the performance of the trying and onerous duties assigned to them at the several posts.

No soldiers of any service could do better and, with the same vigilance and discipline maintained without relaxation, the commands will retain the respect of all law-abiding citizens and will add additional honors to their records as soldiers.

First Lieutenant Harry J. Mehard, Regimental Inspector of Rifle Practice, his commission having expired, was in Regimental General Order No. 49 of December 15, 1902, announced as reappointed. His captaincy followed March 27, 1903, the date of the approval of an amendatory act to the Act of April 28, 1899, which among other modifications and betterments increased the rank of the rifle practice inspector of a regiment of infantry from first lieutenant to captain. On the same date Captain Frank L. Mueller, the regimental commissary, was so commissioned, his rank being likewise so increased. First Lieutenant Walter M. Hotz resigned his battalion adjutancy on July 8, 1903, and on July 11, 1903, William F. Eidell, advanced from his second lieutenantancy in Company B, with other promotions yet to follow, was appointed first lieutenant and battalion adjutant in his stead and assigned to the Second Battalion.

Captain John A. Osborn, private June 15, 1890, corporal, sergeant, captain from January 27, 1899, first sergeant through Spanish War, resigned his captaincy of Company D May 19, 1903, and on June 5, 1903, First Lieutenant William S. Sloan, a soldier in Company D from March 27, 1896, sergeant, first sergeant, filling both lieutenantancies, with a record at the target of exceptional merit, a corporal in the Spanish-American War, was elected to succeed him. On February 25, 1903, Captain Wright I. F. Haggard, enlisted man and officer since July 15, 1887, captain since April 17, 1899, first sergeant through the Spanish-American War, resigned his captaincy of Company F. The resignation of First Lieutenant William A. Wurst, with a Spanish-American War record, on December 25, 1902, left a vacancy, and on April 6, 1903, Second Lieutenant William H. Hey, a soldier in the company from August 19, 1889, quartermaster sergeant through its war service, was elected captain, vice Haggard, resigned. On April 14, 1903, by Regimental Order, First Lieutenant John H. Maurer, of Company C, was assigned to the command of Company I. Captain Thomas H. P. Todd's commission was vacated June 22, 1903, his first lieutenant, John P. Boyd, having resigned on December 26, 1902, and his second lieutenant, Augustus Wagner, on May 16, 1903. These vacancies continued until February 4, 1904, when the second lieutenantancy was filled by the election of Cornelius Moore, who had been connected with the company as private, corporal, and sergeant from December 22, 1892.

Lieutenant Moore's election to the captaincy of Company I followed on February 25, 1904, and Edward Ridgeway Smyth, first made the second, was on November 17, 1904, advanced to the first lieutenancy.

Captain Nuss's promotion sent Lieutenant Maurer back to his company December 29, 1903, First Lieutenant Charles P. Smith, of Company E, relieving him; Lieutenant Smith remained until he in turn was relieved through Captain Moore's election.

Captain W. Baner Gray resigned his captaincy of Company M June 9, 1903. The two lieutenants remained for a time, but the personnel of the old Company M passed out and a new Company M came in. It brought with it much of its own *esprit de corps* and local pride of organization, which it promptly transferred to its new affiliations. A military enthusiasm centering about Tacony and its vicinity, fostered and encouraged under the leadership of Dr. Elmer E. Keiser, of that place, ultimately assumed the more substantial shape of an independent military company known in its beginning as the Roosevelt Infantry. After some two years of a successful existence, in the late winter of 1902, negotiations were opened with a view to its permanent attachment to the First Regiment Infantry. Its personnel had been well and wisely chosen. After a close physical examination by the regimental surgeon and a rigid inspection by the brigade inspector the entire total of forty-five, with but one or two rejections, was accepted. The resignation of Captain Gray had opened the way for a succession and on June 23, 1903, Captain Elmer E. Keiser was duly elected and commissioned as captain of Company M, First Regiment Infantry.

Major William S. Allen, first elected major January 3, 1898, was unanimously re-elected. On the expiration of his term at an election called for January 3, 1903, Major Eugene J. Kensil was detailed to conduct the election.

The First Regiment, Col. Wendell P. Bowman commanding, was granted permission as one of the three regiments, First, Eighth, Eighteenth and Governor's Troop, to parade at Harrisburg on Tuesday, January 20, 1903, on the occasion of the inauguration of Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker. These three regiments, four companies from the Fourth attached to the Eighth, were with the Governor's Troop, by virtue of General Order No. 2, Headquarters of the National Guard, January 8, 1903, organized into

a provisional brigade, under the command of Brig.-Gen. John A. Wiley, of the Second Brigade. The First Regiment, entraining on the Reading Railroad at the subway on Callowhill Street on the morning of the 20th at 6.45 o'clock, reached Harrisburg in due course, participated in the inaugural ceremonies and returned by the same route during the night.

A proclamation of Governor Stone's announced the death at his late home in Bellefonte, after a short illness, of former Governor Daniel Hartman Hastings at 10 o'clock A.M. on the ninth day of January, 1903. Governor Hastings had been colonel of the Fifth Regiment of the National Guard and adjutant-general of the State, to which the proclamation, among its other eulogistic allusions, made this reference: "He was always an earnest advocate of the National Guard of the State and while adjutant-general rendered efficient services at the time of the Johnstown flood."

The spring inspections, with a night to each company through the months of February and March, were personally made by Maj. Charles H. Worman, the brigade inspector, rigid and thorough. Company I was the one company of the regiment specifically reported on adversely as having "been advised in writing through regimental headquarters of the principal errors noted at this inspection." Speaking generally, Major Worman in his report said:

I am pleased to report that the companies in the brigade are found to be with few exceptions in an exceedingly creditable condition. I was led to believe that the companies would be found in a semi-demoralized condition owing to the long tour of duty performed during the industrial disturbances. In a general way I can report the brigade in good physical condition and the *esprit* apparently of the highest order.

Colonel Sweeney, the inspector-general, in his report of the spring inspections for 1903 said: "The work was performed in a thorough and conscientious manner, reflecting credit upon the officers engaged therein," adding for himself, however, "The inspectors report the Guard in good condition, but a radical change in the method of instruction is necessary before a high standard of efficiency can be obtained." Neglect of the early preliminaries for years, so frequently dwelt upon both by our own and army inspectors, is again made a subject for severe comment. Colonel Sweeney said, "Recruits are placed in the com-

pany with little or no knowledge of the primary drill, with the result that the work of the individual soldier is slovenly performed and the movements of the company slighted and improperly executed." Major Worman, always rigid, thorough, and painstaking, among his other recommendations, concludes as follows: "That for the betterment of the company the recruit be placed in charge of a thoroughly capable and qualified non-commissioned officer for primary instruction and that captains be required to see that the recruit is well set up and well drilled before he is allowed to drill with the company."

On the evening of April 3, 1903, at 8.30 o'clock, the regiment was assembled in full dress uniform at the regimental armory for parade, review, inspection and presentation of the medals and trophies won at the several competitions during the rifle practice season of 1902. A series of semi-monthly battalion drills followed, each battalion in charge of its own major, that continued through the spring and early summer.

The forty-second anniversary parade of April 19, 1903, had no feature of special significance. The regiment, Colonel Bowman commanding, paraded in full strength, as did the Veteran Corps with Colonel Wiedersheim in command. Lieutenant-Colonel Good was in his place and Majors Williams, Allen, and Kensil with their respective battalions. The good weather added to the crowds, encouraged enthusiasm, inspired the troops. Newspaper comment reflected the buoyancy of the occasion. The following, a clipping, typical of others, speaks for itself: "A more perfect day for a showy military pageant could hardly be desired. From a spectacular viewpoint the parade was the best the First Regiment has ever made." Among the men of distinction and prominence who viewed the parade and participated with the Veteran Corps in its evening entertainment were Rear-Admiral Charles E. Clark, United States Navy, who speeded the *Oregon* through the Magellan Straits to help demolish Cervera's ships; Lieut.-Col. Lyttleton W. T. Waller, United States Marine Corps, his valorous performances in the Philippines still a rich remembrance; Gen. E. O. Lefevre, United States Marine Corps; Gen. J. P. S. Gobin; Adj.-Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, National Guard of Pennsylvania; Mr. Charles C. Harrison, Provost, University of Pennsylvania; Mr. John H. Converse; ex-Mayors Charles F.

Warwick and Edwin S. Stuart; Hon. John B. McPherson, United States Circuit Court, and Peter Boyd, Esq.

On the 21st of January, 1903, the Congress of the United States passed an act which was approved by the President, known as an "Act to promote the efficiency of the militia and for other purposes." This act, voluminous in detail and exact in its requirements, brought the militia of the country in closer touch and more directly within the control and under the supervision of the general government than it had ever been before. Strengthened by amendment and enlarged by supplement, its provisions have now brought the militiaman and permanent establishment so close to each other that, as a general officer of the Regular Army recently quaintly described it, all the President needs to do is to raise his hand, beckon with gesture and command with phrase, "This way, my man," and the State soldier has no other recourse but to respond with alacrity. With a view of obtaining the necessary information precedent to the execution of certain provisions of this act, Army Headquarters at Washington ordered an inspection of the organized militia of all the States and Territories, and Captain C. W. Kennedy, Adjutant Eighth United States Infantry, was designated by the commanding officer of the Department of the East from his Governor's Island Headquarters as the inspecting officer for the First Brigade of the division, National Guard of Pennsylvania. With every conceivable article of equipment and uniform that fits the soldier for the field, clothing and ordnance, the companies of the First Regiment were directed by General Order No. 13, Regimental Headquarters, April 25, 1903, to assemble at the armory, two on some of the evenings and one on others from April 30 to May 8, 1903, inclusive, when the thorough and rigid inspection his instructions comprehended was made by Captain Kennedy. Battalion commanders and battalion adjutants were on duty when each of the several companies of their respective battalions was inspected.

Concurrent with this inspection the issuance of the following General Order from Regimental Headquarters indicated the ever increasing appreciative recognition of how close akin was the army of the nation with the National Guard of the States:

Upon the receipt of this order and once in every six months hereafter, the articles of war shall be read and published by the company commanders

to the officers and men of their several companies and they shall be duly observed and obeyed by all officers and soldiers of this regiment.

The First Regiment's reverential commemoration of the nation's Memorial Day was again made significant by its participation in full dress uniform, officers with side arms, on the afternoon of Sunday, May 24, 1903, in Divine service at Holy Trinity Church under the auspices of Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, D.D., the regimental chaplain and rector of the parish. The command was accompanied by the Veteran Corps and George G. Meade Post No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic. The conclusion of the regimental order directing the movement was as follows:

This will be a patriotic and sacred duty in commemoration of the heroic services of the officers and men of the Army and Navy in defence of our country, and every officer and man will participate unless relieved or excused by proper authority.

The necessary number of United States magazine rifles and carbines, calibre .30, had been received at Harrisburg from the General Government to justify an issue on a basis of fifty-five to each company organization, and on May 19, 1903, pursuant to instructions received from the adjutant-general's office, the several companies of the regiment were directed to turn in the old .45 calibre and receive the new issue. The order was complete on specific directions and Captain Harry J. Mehard's detail of general supervision included instructions to see that the requirements prescribed for collection of the old rifle and issue of the new were faithfully carried out.

The unfortunate and destructive fire which occurred at the armory at 6 o'clock on the morning of May 20, 1903, was not permitted to interfere with the regular routine of duty. Captain Charles P. Hunt, of Company E, upon the first alarm detailed as Officer of the Day until 6 o'clock in the evening, was then relieved by First Lieutenant Charles P. Smith of the same company. Sentries were posted, guards mounted, no one was admitted to the armory without authority, and with every precaution promptly taken for the protection and security of government, regimental, and company property, no other losses followed save those directly incident to the fire. Schedules itemizing damage, adjustment, appraisements were promptly made and the loss placed in course of insurance settlement, repairs, improvements, reconstruction, replacement, went along with all possible ex-

pedition and except for the loss of some irreplaceable records the regiment was after a time back to where it was before, with the contemplated improvements, an additional story on the main building completed and in use before the winter.

Kindly expressions of sympathy and tenders of assistance came from various sources, notably from the commanding officers of the Second and Third Regiments, Battalion of State Fencibles, and Troop A, which the Board of Officers at their June meeting recognized by appropriate acknowledgments.

The act approved March 27, 1903, which has already been referred to, made some reductions in the number of non-commissioned officers to a company of infantry and, again, elsewhere there was a slight increase. The eight corporals were reduced to six, the four duty sergeants were continued, and a quartermaster-sergeant was added; not more than two cooks and one artificer were also recognized. The regimental staff, commissioned and non-commissioned, was unaffected. The privates were continued at thirty-five for minimum and forty-five for maximum. A regimental band was also provided for, to consist of one chief musician, one principal musician, and one drum major, each with the rank of sergeant of the non-commissioned staff, four sergeants, eight corporals, one cook and twelve privates. The chief musician was to rank with and receive the pay of a first lieutenant of infantry. A hospital corps was organized on a most comprehensive scale and workable system. One of its minor details was, besides the hospital steward, a provision for one acting hospital steward in a regiment of eight companies, and two in a regiment of more than eight.

The movement to place these requirements in course of operation was initiated by a General Order from the adjutant-general, No. 19, of May 1, 1903. In compliance therewith a General Order from Headquarters of the First Regiment, of May 22, 1903, which, reciting such of its provisions as required attention, directed that company commanders should proceed to conform to its terms, at the same time providing that

Reductions in the number of non-commissioned officers will be accomplished by expiration of enlistment of men of the respective grades. Where men now in the service in grades in which reduction is necessary desire to re-enlist, such re-enlistment will be permitted, provided the reduction required be accomplished prior to January, 1904.

Reconstruction was also effected as otherwise comprehended; and all accomplished within the prescribed time limit. The regiment, by the beginning of the year, had adjusted itself to a full conformity with the statute.

On Monday morning, June 15, 1903, at 6.50 o'clock, the regiment was assembled at the armory for another tour of escort duty with the old Liberty Bell, on this occasion to escort it from Independence Hall to the railway station on its way to Boston for service on the 17th of June in the ceremonies incident to the celebration of the 128th Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

On July 9, 1903, Chief Musician William E. Chapin, transferred from the field music and the regimental staff, was appointed chief musician of the First Regiment's Regimental Band, and on the same day Samuel H. Kendle was appointed to the position of principal musician, and Musician Herbert Geissinger of Company F was named as drum-major. "The institution of regimental bands," said the Inspector-General, "in our service not only meets the requirements of the Drill Regulations, but it proved a marked success in many ways. The question of music in the Guard has been a serious one, but this problem appears now to have been solved. Commanding officers of regiments are to be congratulated upon the securing of such efficient musical organizations and the organizations themselves commended for their soldierly conduct and military bearing."

General Orders from the Headquarters of the National Guard on April 4, 1903, announced the annual encampment as by brigades and fixed the time for the First Brigade from July 11 to July 18, inclusive, the brigade commander subsequently designating the location as Perkasio, and the name Camp Hastings.

The construction detail of the First Regiment, under command of First Lieutenant Charles P. Smith, of Company E, left the Reading Terminal at 7 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, July 9, and the regiment with Colonel Bowman in command followed at 8.15 P.M. on Friday, July 10, reaching its camp site at Perkasio before midnight. The published routine of duty did not vary materially from the usual course, with every hour and in some instances every half-hour filled from the first call at 5.25 A.M. to taps at 10 P.M., except three, omitted because the "evolutions

of regiment or brigade" called for two o'clock required two hours for their detailed execution, there was little margin for aught else but what the "routine" called for—"duty."

The annual muster and inspection by the adjutant-general and inspector-general was held on Tuesday, July 14, with the Governor and his staff and the brigade commander and his staff, in attendance, close observers of every detail. Inspection and muster followed a review, and as soon as the muster was over, there was the usual regimental drill and after that the drill in extended order.

Lieut.-Col. Walter Howe, of the Artillery Corps, assistant to Inspector-General, Department of the East, was the officer of the Regular Army detailed for the First and Second Brigades. In his voluminous, thorough and instructive report, among his many suggestions and frequent commendations of the First Brigade, among other things he said: "The men looked clean and neat; they dressed well and generally drilled well. The steadiness of the First Regiment in ranks was noticeable," and referring to the two brigades together, in another place he states: "The discipline throughout in both brigades was excellent. The camps were very orderly at night. Obedience to orders was prompt and universal and I only saw one drunken man in both brigades." And again, speaking generally of how closely he had followed all the inspections, attended all kinds of drills, parades, and reviews, visited all the guards, present at the guard mounting in every regiment, he adds that "he made many suggestions, all of which were received with courtesy and a kindly spirit."

The following paragraphs of Colonel Howe's, laudatory in most instances, reflective in but few, from an officer of the army, himself of the Inspector's Department, are so encouraging and helpful that the Pennsylvania Guardsmen practically indeed of the permanent establishment, who do so much with so little compensation, cannot but receive them with an appreciative greeting:

The National Guard of Pennsylvania comes nearer to the regular service in its method of clothing, camping, cooking and target practice than any other that I am familiar with, and all of their orders and regulations seem to be based upon the United States Army orders and regulations. It is therefore not deemed practicable to recommend any very radical changes in this organization. * * *

The National Guard of Pennsylvania, First and Second Brigades, is a

very efficient body of men. In its organization, clothing and equipment it resembles more nearly the United States Army than any other of which I have any knowledge.

Its officers are, as a rule, earnest, energetic men, who show great industry when in camp and work for the improvement of their commands along military lines as they see them. So far as I was able to judge, they accepted my criticisms (which were freely made) in a kindly spirit, and were always ready to discuss any matter on which we differed in the same spirit. The industrial disturbances in the State have brought new features into the military problems in that State of a very serious nature, and these problems they are trying to meet in a manly, straight-forward way. They are worthy of commendation for their self-sacrificing and energetic spirit, and, in my opinion, the Guard would form a very valuable adjunct to the Regular Army in time of war.

Their defects are mainly those of detail, such as permitting men to go about with coats unbuttoned, in some cases a failure to salute superior officers, and in some cases a laxness in drill—not in the amount of drill, but in the exactness with which the manual of arms, wheeling by fours, changing direction in column, and the turnings were executed.

When one reflects that these men are engaged in civil pursuits and have their livings to make, these defects seem trivial as a whole, and one is compelled to wonder at the amount of time they are willing to give to their military duties, with very little compensation. . . .

There was a brigade review by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief on the afternoon of inspection day. No other function or ceremony interrupting, with routine rigidly followed, with the work it exacted well and cheerfully done, with the improvement expected appreciably in evidence, the camp was broken and the commands returned to their respective home rendezvous on the day fixed for its termination.

The inspector-general in his report of October 20, 1903, is induced, in view of misleading comparisons instituted between the various commands in the several brigades, made upon the basis of the ratings of the spring inspection, all these ratings in the hands of the brigade inspector only, and hence the impossibility of securing a single division standard, to again call attention to the division system where an inspector is detailed to perform the same service for every brigade. The consolidated report of the "Annual Field Inspection for 1903," like those that have preceded it, is submitted with the ratings on each particular subdivision fixed by the judgment of a single individual throughout the entire division.

The consolidated report for the annual field inspection of 1903 shows the First Regiment to have secured at the Perkasié

encampment a general average of 94.55 with a discipline rating of 96, and a rating for ceremonies of 97.50. Two companies, besides their maximum of 100 in two branches, each attained a "special mention," C for "Books and Papers," K for "Ceremonies." But creditable as was this record, in the general excellence that everywhere prevailed, first place went to the Eighth and second only came to the First. There were eleven 90's and upwards out of the fourteen, and the three in the 80's were: Eighteenth Regiment, 89.85; Sixth, 89.43; Third, 88.44. The Eighth Regiment took the lead with a general average of 95.14, discipline 95, ceremonies 95.50; the First Regiment following with its average and ratings as above. The others of the 90's follow in their proper order: Ninth, general average 93.82, discipline 96, ceremonies 97; Tenth, general average 92.88, discipline 94, ceremonies 98.50; Thirteenth, general average 92.85, discipline 95, ceremonies 96.50; Twelfth, general average 92.84, discipline 95, ceremonies 95; Sixteenth, general average 92.05, discipline 93, ceremonies 96.50; Fourteenth, general average 91.77, discipline 93, ceremonies 96.50; Second, general average 91.70, discipline 95, ceremonies 98; Fifth, general average 90.48, discipline 95, ceremonies 95.50; Fourth, general average 90.24, discipline 95, ceremonies 94.50.

On July 25, 1903, the regiment proceeded to Willow Grove to participate in a reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic, that once a year, in the summer, is held in the vicinity of the city under the auspices of the Philadelphia Grand Army Association.

The consequent adoption for qualifications of new rules, schedules, firing regulations, etc., incident to the issue of the new magazine rifle, required changes in the condition and location of many of the rifle ranges, some having to be rebuilt and not a few renovated. The chief difficulty was found in securing sufficient ground to locate the ranges for long distances. This and other incidentals delayed the practice season, and work that should have had six months to complete had to be done in about three, and in some instances in less time. The season for the Philadelphia troops, however, was not materially shortened, not only because there were fewer alterations needed at the First Regiment range, which was used by most of them, but from the fact that

the First Brigade was granted permission to qualify and practise on the range at Sea Girt. Practice was forbidden on all the ranges throughout the State until they had been closely inspected and pronounced absolutely safe by the Regimental Inspectors of Rifle Practice. The rifle range located at Philadelphia, known as the First Regiment Rifle Range, used by the First, Second, Third and a portion of the Sixth Regiment, was directed to be inspected by the ordnance officer of the First Brigade.

Definitions, targets, classifications, ammunition, and other head-line subdivisions essential for instruction in and use of the new magazine rifle by the National Guard, were comprehended under what seemed to be officially known as "Special Course C, Small Arms Firing Regulations." As it there appears "Expert" now stands for a first-honor man with the rifle, as it had heretofore with the revolver, and is accorded only to those who, having made the necessary total to qualify as a sharpshooter, have fired two or more full scores at 800 and 1000 yards, and from the best two have made a total of 40 at 800 and 35 at 1000 yards. "Figures of Merit," heretofore of service in the computations of merit value in a general inspection, were adopted in the rifle practice to determine a standing from individual figures "to be calculated by the methods laid down in the new firing regulations of the Regular Army, for calculating the individual figure of merit, and published by the War Department January 1 of each year." "The State figure of merit"—so reads General Order No. 4, Headquarters National Guard of Pennsylvania, of May 25, 1903, publishing a circular of the General Inspector of Rifle Practice—"similar to the department figure of merit, will be the combined figure of merit of its troops; all figures of merit will be computed by multiplying the number of expert riflemen by 200, of sharpshooters by 150, of marksmen by 100, of first-class men by 75, of second-class men by 50, of third-class men by 10, of fourth-class men by zero, and by dividing the sum of the products thus obtained by the total number of officers and enlisted men in the above seven classes."

Under this system of calculation in the "Report of Small Arms Firing of the Troops in the State of Pennsylvania for the Year 1903," "Classification and Figure of Merit," the First Regiment's standing was as follows: "Average strength, present

and absent commissioned and enlisted for the entire period of firing, 750; total number classified, 750; per cent. of average strength classified, 90; expert riflemen, 11; sharpshooters, 5; marksmen, 201; first-class men, 126; second-class men, 170; third-class men, 165; fourth-class men, 72; figure of merit, 56.8; total firing rifle, 678; total firing pistol, 54.

At the State Rifle Practice Camp at Mount Gretna, the Sixth Regiment won the Regimental Match shot August 25, 1903, with the score of 348; the First Regiment was second, tied by the Thirteenth, with a score of 342. The First Regiment won the Skirmish Match in 1897; it has not since, nor had it before. This year, 1903, it was fifth with a score of 329, against the Thirteenth's winning score of 404, which won the trophy finally. "No trophy ever offered by the State (it had been shot for since 1893) had ever passed through so many hands before being won finally." The match for the Brigade Trophy was won by the First Brigade with a total score of 1049. There were three First Regiment men on this team, Private Robert Gamble of Company C, who scored 92; Private Theo. F. Shonert of Company C, whose score was 89, and Captain Harry J. Mehard, who made 87. Private Robert Gamble, Company C, the one man out of the First Regiment selected for the team of twelve to represent Pennsylvania at the Dryden and National Match at Sea Girt, was fifth man (twelve shooting) on the National Match, with a score of 230, the highest being 246, and seventh (eight shooting) in the Dryden Match, with a score of 121, the highest being 130. Pennsylvania lost in both matches, scoring 2718 and standing ninth against New York's winning score of 2988 on the National, and scoring 971 and standing fourth against the United States Army Infantry Team's winning score of 995. The Inspector of Rifle Practice Match, shot August 27, 1903, was won by Captain Mehard with a grand total of 181.

Captain Frederick P. Koons, regimental quartermaster, was at his own request relieved from active service and placed on the retired list to date from December 21, 1903. Captain Koons's military career had been so faithful, meritorious, honorable, of such unusual length, that in the Regimental General Order publishing his withdrawal it was said "to entitle him in the largest sense to this official announcement in commemoration of his retire-

ment from active service." He had seen service in two wars, enlisting as a private in Company H, 119th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, August 30, 1862, remaining with it continuously in active service in the field, participating with it in all the battles fought by the Army of the Potomac until June 27, 1865, when, the war over and his services no longer required, he was honorably discharged, having meanwhile been made first a corporal and then a sergeant. In the Spanish-American War he was appointed first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster, First Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 5, 1898, and honorably discharged June 23, 1898. February 7, 1870, a private in Company F, in our own First Regiment, he promptly advanced to a sergeancy; his lieutenantcy, captaincy, in the line followed and then supplementing his line elections were his appointments first to his first lieutenantcy and then to his captaincy in the Quartermaster's Department on the Regimental Staff, all without interruption, until his connection with the service was finally severed by his retirement, December 21, 1903. In war and peace his military service to his country and his State, saving the interval between his leaving the war establishment and returning to the peace, had aggregated more than the full measure of forty-one years. As Colonel Bowman closes his General Order he adds this concluding tribute: "Always reserved and unassuming, but always trustworthy and faithful, his record entitles him to the highest commendation. In thus severing his relations with the active command this regiment loses a veteran soldier and officer of experience, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is deprived of one of her worthiest and bravest defenders."

Captain Koons did not long survive his retirement. He died at his residence, 533 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia, August 19, 1905. He was buried with military honors, Captain Cornelius Moore commanding the escort, Company I, First Regiment Infantry, National Guard, Pennsylvania. The commissioned and non-commissioned officers attended the funeral in a body.

On December 24, 1903, Captain Henry Nuss, Jr., commanding Company C, was appointed captain and regimental quartermaster, vice Captain Koons, retired. First Lieutenant John H. Maurer, private Company C, January 12, 1894; afterwards corporal and sergeant; second lieutenant February 23,

1899; first lieutenant October 19, 1899, sergeant through the Spanish-American War, was on January 28, 1904, elected as Captain Nuss's successor.

Captain William S. Sloan resigned his captaincy of Company D May 31, 1904, and Captain Artemas W. Deane, who had resigned his former captaincy December 27, 1898, was again elected June 1, 1904.

Through the month of January and again in March, 1904, the several companies of the regiment were exhaustively inspected by the colonel commanding, in general appearance, school of the soldier, setting up exercises, school of the company, guard duty, and notably non-commissioned officers were "required to demonstrate their qualifications and capacity to instruct recruits, command squads and post sentinels." The result of the spring inspections demonstrated the efficacy of industrious oversight and frequent inspection.

Beginning April 6, 1904, and ending May 3, 1904, the several companies were inspected at the armory on their respective drill nights by Maj. Charles H. Worman, brigade inspector, accompanied by Brig-Gen. Chambers McKibbin, United States Army, of whose presence Major Worman in his official report speaks as follows: "I desire to say it was a sincere pleasure to me in having as a fellow-worker the able, courteous, and genial representative of the War Department, Brig-Gen. Chambers McKibbin, United States Army, who was present at each company inspection."

The result in detail was as follows: The percentage of attendance was 100, and general average 100 each for Field and Staff, Band, and Hospital Corps. Company A's percentage of attendance was 100, general average 94.12; Company B, 100, 94.25; Company C, 100, 96.87; Company D, 80, 91.62; Company E, 100, 97.50; Company F, 92.72, 95.37; Company G, 100, 97; Company H, 91.37, 94.37; Company I, 71.93, 93.50; Company K, 100, 98.50; Company L, 100, 95.12; Company M, 100, 92.50. Col. Wendell P. Bowman was in command of the regiment; Captain Charles F. Ellwanger, of Company A, Captain Charles F. Wood, of B, Captain John H. Maurer, of C, First Lieutenant Ralph Kent, of D, Captain Charles P. Hunt, of E, Captain William H. Hey, of F, Captain George B. Zane, Jr., of G, Captain Sylvester G. Watson, of H, Captain Cornelius Moore, of I,

Captain Charles F. Hess, of K, Captain George A. Scattergood, of L, Captain Elmer E. Keiser, of M.

Of the general comment in the official reports what follows more particularly affects the First Regiment. In a paragraph concerning the entire brigade, Major Worman makes significant reference to a First Regiment company.

"Nearly all the companies presented themselves scrupulously neat and tidy in appearance, and especially was this marked in the case of Company K, First Regiment, with a front of twenty-four files solid, every man fit for a model, a total strength of 3 officers and 62 enlisted men (61 enlisted men present, 1 on furlough). A splendid company with efficient officers."

Through Asst. Adjt.-Gen. Jno. H. Guilfoyle, United States Army, in a communication dated War Department, the Military Secretary's Office, Washington, D. C., June 1, 1904, addressed to the Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania, "the following remarks of Brig.-Gen. Chambers McKibbin, United States Army, of his recent inspection of the First Brigade, National Guard of Pennsylvania," were communicated:

EXTRACT.

FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY: General appearance, condition of uniforms and arms excellent; of the whole equipment exceptionally good. "Of this regiment I can safely say that it is the best I have ever seen in the National Guard of this or any other State. Colonel Bowman devotes more time by far than is usual, and certainly has his reward in the remarkably fine condition of the organization as a whole. The zeal and efficiency both of officers and men is marked. The discipline is exceptional."

On Saturday afternoon, May 14, 1904, the regiment participated with the First Brigade in a street parade, concluding with a review by Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker. General Schall was in command of the brigade and Colonel Bowman of the regiment.

"Never did the First Infantry," so reads a newspaper comment on the occasion, "appear to better advantage than when yesterday in celebration of the forty-third anniversary of its organization it marched before the critical eye of Lieut.-Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff of the United States Army."

The regiment in commemoration of its forty-third anniversary made its usual street parade on the afternoon of Tuesday, April

19, 1904, in full dress uniform, with helmets, white belts, and white gloves, Col. Wendell P. Bowman in command of the regiment and Majors Albert Williams, Wm. S. Allen, and Eugene J. Kensil of the three battalions. The Veteran Corps, out in full strength under command of Col. Theodore E. Wiedersheim, led the column. The significant feature of the occasion was the review at the Union League by Lieutenant-General Chaffee, an officer of most pronounced distinction, who had risen from the ranks of the Sixth United States Cavalry to be the Lieutenant-General of the Army. General Chaffee was accompanied by his personal aide-de-camp, Captain Grote Hutchinson, of the Sixth Cavalry. A number of prominent officers of the Pennsylvania National Guard supplied the balance of his staff. Brigadier-Generals John W. Schall and Thomas J. Stewart, Col. C. Bow Dougherty, Ninth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, Col. William G. Price, Jr., and Captain Charles J. Hendler, Third Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Col. John P. Penny and Maj. Lewis E. Beitler of the Division Staff. The review was followed by the ceremony of evening parade. The march over the usual route was quite an ovation and the regiment returned to its quarters inspired by its enthusiastic reception.

Men of prominence, military and civil reputation, graced the board at the Veteran Corps' annual dinner at the Union League in the evening, but the chief guest was Lieut.-Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, who had, weeks before so selected, promised to be in attendance. In his remarks a phrase that specially caught the ear of the observing listener is readily recalled when again referred to. "In 1898," he said, "we had the finest army in the world, small as it was. To-day we are trying to make our enlarged army just as good as was that small army of those days." In concluding, he complimented the officers and men of the regiment on the showing made in the parade and ceremony of the afternoon.

Once more, at the request of the Joint Committee of Select and Common Councils, the regiment participated with the military and municipal authorities on the afternoon of Friday, June 3, 1904, in the escort of the Liberty Bell from Independence Hall to the West Philadelphia station of the Pennsylvania Railroad,

on its way to the St. Louis Exposition, likewise the regiment also participated as the escort furnished for the reception of the Bell upon its return from this Exposition on Saturday, November 19, 1904.

General Headquarters on March 30 announced the annual encampment for 1904, by division, at Gettysburg, from July 23 to July 30, inclusive. Subsequently in the General Order of the division commander, prescribing details, instructions, and routine for its government and regulation, it was directed that the encampment should be known as "Camp Colonel M. S. Quay."

The encampment of the same size, close to 700 acres, was located on the same ground as that used in 1902 with additions secured for parade and drill purposes. Water was furnished from the mains which supplied the town of Gettysburg, received from a reservoir, it in turn being fed from springs. The general health of the troops was better than ever before. The disposal of refuse and garbage by incineration proved successful. The only Regular troops in camp were Troop F, of the Fifteenth Cavalry.

The camping party of the First Regiment, in charge of Captain John H. Maurer, Company C, left the Reading Terminal at 8.45 P.M. on Thursday, July 21, and arrived at Gettysburg at 8.45 on the morning of the 22d. The regiment, Colonel Bowman in command, followed from Broad and Callowhill Streets over the Reading at 10 o'clock on the evening of Friday, July 22, reached its Gettysburg destination at 10 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, July 23, and detrained with a recorded "unloading time," as scheduled by the division quartermaster, of two and a quarter minutes. No other regiment, although all were speedy about it, is reported to have detrained in a time quite so short. The departure of the regiment at the breaking of the camp was equally prompt and its entraining time almost as brief. Scheduled to leave at 11 P.M. on the 30th, its train left on time, the "loading time" of the command being set down as "three minutes."

Of the entraining Colonel Reagan, of the Ninth United States Infantry, the Regular Army inspecting officer, in his official report makes this favorable comment:

I did not reach camp in time to witness the detraining of the organizations arriving during the night of the 22nd or early on the morning of the 23rd of July. The entraining of all the regiments was done in an excellent

manner, orderly and very rapidly, several of them being under four minutes and none over five minutes.

The cars were allotted to companies in advance, and one or two regiments reached theirs by "On right into line" or "Right front into line"—of companies in column of fours. The whole affair was quite a surprise to me and I have never seen troops entrained better.

Wednesday, July 27, was set apart for the annual inspection, conducted in all respects as heretofore, the muster, the inspection, the drills, evolutions, and a review. The result of the inspection restored the regiment once more to its place in the lead, back again to number one with the decidedly creditable general average of 95.80. The regimental general average for personal appearance, 97.15, associated fittingly with the ratings attained under the head of knowledge of duties as follows: Evolutions of the regiment, 96; extended order, 96; guard duty, 90; ceremonies, 99; advance and rear guard, outpost, etc., 93; discipline, 97; condition of clothing, 96; books and papers, 98.07. Company K has a "special mention" in the tabulated schedule, and as there were but four companies throughout the entire Guard that secured such recognition, the fact has a paragraph of its own in the annual report of the inspector-general, as follows:

The inspector-general feels called upon to make special mention of the very superior rating, in personal appearance, of the following companies:

Company M, Second Regiment, First Brigade.

Company C, Fourth Regiment, Third Brigade.

Company K, Fourth Regiment, Third Brigade.

Company K, First Regiment, First Brigade.

The Eighth Regiment was second on the list with a general average of 95.31, the Tenth third with 94.73, and the Ninth fourth with 93.76. Of the fourteen regiments twelve were above 90, and of the two in the 80's their general averages were respectively 89.36 and 85.85.

There were no distinctive features that took this encampment out of the usual descriptive line heretofore pursued. The general trend of the official reports clearly indicates that it was one of character, important and resultful. What is there said of all the regiments in common cannot help not only to have its reflective bearing on the First, but be also of decided interest to every Pennsylvania guardsman, past and present.

Speaking of the division encampment, General Stewart in his

adjutant-general's report of 1904 said: "The encampment was the most successful in every respect ever held by the National Guard of Pennsylvania. The conduct of the troops was excellent and the improvement in discipline over previous years very marked."

And then, referring to the report of Col. James Reagan, commanding, Ninth Infantry, United States Army, detailed by the War Department for duty at the encampment, as "calling attention to some shortcomings and not agreeing that some of the methods in vogue were the best, yet found much to commend," he quotes in full Colonel Reagan's closing paragraph, as follows:

The National Guard of Pennsylvania is a fine, earnest body of citizen soldiers and one of which not only the State, but the nation, should be proud. The major-general commanding, the Governor, the adjutant-general and the inspector-general of the State evinced the greatest interest in everything pertaining to the Guard. If the nation could call out this division just as it is to-day, it would give an excellent account of itself, as it has in several serious affairs in recent years. Every time I saw the division formed or forming, it was a marvel to me how so many citizens could be brought together from multitudinous callings and from every town and city in the State and manœuvred with such precision and order. Every credit is due the citizens of the Guard for the sacrifices they make and the good work they have done and are doing.

There is no citizen, after all is said, that makes the sacrifice the soldier does. Even in time of peace he is called out to repel mob violence, and to maintain law and order.

Colonel Sweeney, in his very exhaustive report, confirms and supports the view that this encampment was fruitful of good results.

* * * * *

In the judgment of the inspector-general the division evidenced a degree of efficiency, at this inspection, never before attained. While there were occasions for criticism, yet, as a whole, the tour of duty was the most successful and satisfactory in the Guard's experience.

* * * * *

Marked improvement was observed in discipline. If there was any serious disregard of regulations, it was not brought to the attention of this Department, the conduct of the troops, at all times, appearing to be excellent.

On October 29, 1904, Regimental General Order No. 27 published to the command that on October 25, 1904, General Orders No. 32, Headquarters National Guard of Pennsylvania, had announced that the revision of the Infantry Drill Regulations,

United States Army, had been approved by the Secretary of War June 23, 1904, and published "for the information and government of the Army and the organized militia of the United States," and that the same was thereby adopted for the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

It was also directed that all infantry exercises and manœuvres not embraced in that system were prohibited and that those prescribed should be strictly observed, except so far as it might be necessary to adhere to previous regulations in the use of the United States magazine rifle.

Captain Harry J. Mehard, Regimental Inspector of Rifle Practice, had been directed in General Orders on the respective drill nights of the several companies of the regiment to give aid to the officers and instruction to the men in the handling and use of the new rifle and in aiming and sighting, the better to enable them to familiarize themselves with the weapon and become proficient in its use, that the practice which all were enjoined faithfully to pursue might prove resultful in attaining the highest classification possible under the rules.

As shown by the tabulation of the rifle qualifications of the First Brigade for the season ending October 31, 1904, in the annual report of Maj. E. Claude Goddard, Acting Inspector of Rifle Practice, the First Regiment's standing in the several classifications was as follows: Experts, 25; sharpshooters, 10; marksmen, 240; first-class men, 178; second-class men, 179; third-class men, 34; fourth-class men, 116; total, 782; figure of merit, 68.08. It will be noticed that the fourth class, "all who have not fired, or who having fired failed to qualify as third-class men, a paradoxical sort of a class, where as it stands for zero in summing up for the "figure of merit," its gain is everybody's loss, had a painful accretion from 72 in 1903 to 116 in 1904. In the revolver qualification the First Regiment had an aggregate of 64: Experts, 32; marksmen, 28; total qualified, 60; failed to qualify, 4.

The First-class Regimental Match of the First Brigade was won by the First Regiment with a score of 362, the individual scores as follows: Private A. L. Dunn, Company C, 92; Captain Harry J. Mehard, 90; First Lieutenant Chas. P. Smith, Company E, 90; Private Robert Gamble, Company C, 90.

Company C, First Regiment, won the Company Match Dolan Trophy, with all the companies of the First Brigade in the competition, by a score of 147, with individual scores as follows: Corporal A. R. Evans, 40; Private G. F. Hale, 38; Second Lieutenant Samuel P. Glenn, 37; First Lieutenant G. B. M. Phillips, 32.

The Regimental Match, all the fourteen regiments of the Guard competing, was won at the Mount Gretna Range, August 9, 1904, the matches of that year pronounced by the General Inspector of Rifle Practice "the most successful ever held by the State," by the First Regiment with a total score of 358, the individual scores being: Private Robert Gamble, C, 93; Private Albert L. Dunn, C, 90; Captain Mehard, 88; and Private Theo. F. Shonert, C, 87.

The Brigade Match, shot August 11, 1904, instituted 1884, twice before won finally, both times by the Third Brigade, was again won, finally this time, by the First Brigade with a grand total of 1050 against the Third Brigade's 1012 and the Second's 1001. There were on the team of twelve, five from the First Regiment, as follows: Captain Harry J. Mehard, his three totals aggregating 93; Private Robert Gamble, C, with totals of 94; Private Theo. F. Shonert, C, 87; Private Albert L. Dunn, C, 86; Chief Musician William E. Chapin, 80.

The Trexler 1000 yards trophy, open to teams of four from each brigade, was won by the First Brigade team, with a total of 133. Two of the team were from the First Regiment, Captain Mehard, who scored 36, and Private Shonert, who scored 30.

Once before, in 1900, Captain Harry J. Mehard had won, and now in 1904 he was again the winner of the State Champion Shot Gold Medal. In 1900 his score was 90.20; in 1904 it was 92.80. He also won the Expert Revolver Match in 1904, with a score of 63.

The Pennsylvania State Team to participate in the National Match to be shot at Fort Riley, Kansas, was selected upon the merit shown by their week's work at Mount Gretna. Of the seventeen, twelve to shoot, were Captain Harry J. Mehard, Privates Robert Gamble, Albert L. Dunn, Jr., and Theodore F. Shonert, of Company C. Captain Mehard was unable to go with the team. The match was shot at Fort Riley, August 22, 23 and

24. "The Pennsylvania team took seventh place out of the nineteen entries and lacked just thirteen points of being among the winners." Of the Pennsylvania team men with their grand total of 3983, Private Dunn was second with an individual total of 361, Private Gamble third with an individual total of 348, and Private Shonert twelfth with an individual total of 302.

The Board of Officers by resolution extended its thanks to the Regimental Inspector of Rifle Practice and the regimental team for their efficient work during the competitions at Mount Gretna in winning the Regimental Trophy and contributing to the success of the brigade by having all five of the members a part of that team. And the same resolution also provided for a committee of three to procure a suitable testimonial for the members of the team.

This incident that follows, happening, as it did, in the winter of 1904-05, historic, unique, instructive, of a touch with the regiment, if not of it, well adapts itself for preservation here, where the one year ends and the other begins.

A magazine reviewer not long ago closed his review of a war contribution to his periodical with this comment: "That it summoned up thoughts that reminded one of the endlessness of war and the immeasurable distance travelled by its echoes."

This conclusion had something of an exemplification recently in Philadelphia. The band of a British regiment, the Grenadier Guards, sometimes known as the Prince of Wales Own, had been at the St. Louis Exposition. On its return, at the invitation of a number of the good people of that city who had known of its high repute at its home, the band made a brief stop on its way to take ship at New York. It was a bright, clear, crisp winter morning, and in its showy red, the all-prevailing color of Britain's soldiery, escorted by the band of the Veteran Corps of the First Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, it made a most attractive display as it marched down Chestnut Street to the front of Independence Hall. There the two bands halted under the windows of the room where the Declaration was signed, and where in its real presence is now enshrined the furniture actually in use at the time of the signing, and where the portraits of the signers that adorn the walls, accurately portrayed on the canvas, remain as the surviving reminders of what they were when in the

flesh. First the Veteran Corps Band played "God Save the Queen," and then in the spirited strain that the incident prompted, the Grenadier Guards band followed with the thrilling notes of the "Star Spangled Banner," and so each tune was several times repeated. A multitude of spectators crowded every available space. Suddenly one of the large windows of the Hall was raised, no one occupied it, no living hand was seen to raise it. Its emptiness, the unseen hand, the broad bright light of the noonday sun, were quite suggestive of an apparition, and it took but a little stretch of imagination to place, within that window's empty space, the ghostly forms of Franklin, Adams, Hancock, and others of that patriot band, who with clenched fists and knitted brows were hurling anathemas at such a profanation of the quietude of this, the sacred abiding-place of all that is so dear to the American patriot.

On February 15, 1905, Captain John H. Maurer resigned his captaincy of Company C. First Lieutenant George B. McClellan Phillips was elected to succeed him July 12, 1905. Captain Phillips had first enlisted in Company D, First Infantry, April 3, 1885, where he remained except for brief intervals between discharge and re-enlistment, continuing through the Spanish-American War until April 12, 1899, when he was transferred to Company C, there to become, in due course, second and first lieutenant and ultimately captain.

A vacancy on the staff of the First Brigade, the retirement of Maj. J. Willis O'Neil, June 19, 1905, was followed by the promotion on June 21, 1905, of Captain Frank L. Mueller from captain and regimental commissary of the First Regiment to be major and commissary of subsistence, First Brigade. Major Mueller's aptitude and capacity and not only a businesslike, but technical understanding of an army commissariat had grown with his experience. While he was ever alert in the faithful discharge of the duties imposed by his immediate surroundings, he was in frequent demand elsewhere for instruction, advice, and counsel.

Captain Raymond C. Winter, private Company G, First Regiment, December 20, 1892; first sergeant Company G, First Pennsylvania Volunteers, through Spanish-American War, afterwards battalion and regimental sergeant-major, in service continuously from original enlistment, was on June 30, 1905,

appointed captain and regimental commissary, vice Mueller, promoted.

The commission of Captain Charles F. S. Ellwanger as captain of Company A was vacated November 30, 1905. First Lieutenant Frank Hall was elected to succeed him April 13, 1906. Captain Hall had enlisted as a private in Company A, October 19, 1900, and had been promoted sergeant; then second lieutenant February 26, 1904; first lieutenant July 12, 1904, and to the captaincy two years afterwards.

On the evening of Washington's Birthday, February 22, 1905, the regiment was assembled at the armory in State uniform, blue, with Brig-Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, the Adjutant-General of the State, in special attendance. The occasion that called for the gathering was the presentation by him of the valuable trophy donated by the Philadelphia *Inquirer* to Company K, First Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, Captain Charles F. Hess commanding, the company of infantry that received "the highest ratings of all other companies of infantry in the division" for military efficiency at the annual tour of duty at Camp Matthew Stanley Quay, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 23-30, 1904, "thus entitling its officers and men to great credit and commendation for persistent devotion to duty and the exacting requirements of the military service." The Adjutant-General also presented to the Second Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, Captain Frank E. Schermerhorn commanding, in attendance at the armory for the purpose at Colonel Bowman's invitation, a like valuable trophy awarded to the company of cavalry that had secured at the same encampment the highest ratings for military efficiency in the cavalry of the division.

The figure of efficiency as determined by the inspections, freely discussed in a previous chapter, hereafter more frequently appearing in the printed reports, particularly of the spring inspections, has official recognition in a circular of the Inspector-General's published as General Order No. 1, Headquarters National Guard of Pennsylvania, Adjutant-General's office, January 6, 1905, as follows:

In the future the efficiency of an organization will be determined by the "percentage of attendance" at inspection (based only upon the officers and men actually present) and the "general average" in the ratio

of three to seven; for example, if a command receives 95 in "percentage of attendance," and 90 for "general average," by multiplying the "percentage of attendance" by three, and the "general average" by seven, the sum of the products, divided by ten, will give the figure of efficiency, namely, 91.50.

The spring inspections for 1905 for the First Brigade, conducted by Major Worman, again accompanied by General McKibbin, of the Army, who this year contemplated his severance from further National Guard duty, resulted as to the First Regiment in percentage of attendance, general average, and figure of efficiency, as follows:

	Co. A	Co. B	Co. C	Co. D	Co. E	Co. F	Co. G	Co. H.	Co. I	Co. K	Co. L	Co. M
Per. of Attend..	69.84	100	100	100	100	100	85.96	100	82.14	100	100	100
Gen'l Average..	89.37	87.00	90.87	91.87	96.62	91.87	91.87	93.50	91.75	95.87	91.25	91.00
Fig. of Effic'y...	83.51	90.90	93.60	94.30	97.63	94.30	90.09	95.45	88.86	97.10	93.87	93.70

This inspection is thus referred to by General Schall in his annual report as Commanding Officer of the First Brigade for the year 1905:

The annual inspection by the brigade inspector under the supervision of Brig.-Gen. Chambers McKibbin, United States Army, was held during the months of February, March, April and May, showing the usual high standard. First Infantry, Col. Wendell P. Bowman commanding, received the highest average.

CHAPTER XII.

1905-1911—PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S INAUGURATION—PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY COLLEGE NAMES ITS ANNUAL MILITARY DAY—FIRST REGIMENT DAY—SPRING INSPECTIONS—ANNUAL INSPECTIONS—ENCAMPMENTS—ARMY OFFICERS' COMMENTS—RIFLE PRACTICE, SCORES, RESULTS, COMPETITIONS—GAMBLE WINS STATE CHAMPIONSHIP MEDAL—REGIMENTAL ANNIVERSARIES, COLONEL BOWMAN APPOINTED BRIGADIER-GENERAL—COLONEL GOOD ELECTED COLONEL—MEMORIAL DAY SERVICES—FOUNDER'S WEEK PARADE, PHILADELPHIA—BRIGADIER-GENERAL BOWMAN MADE MAJOR-GENERAL—COLONEL GOOD BRIGADIER-GENERAL—MAJOR WILLIAM F. EIDELL ELECTED COLONEL—FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

The division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania was in evidence in its participation in the ceremonies incident to the inauguration of the Honorable Theodore Roosevelt as President of the United States on Saturday, March 4, 1905, through a provisional brigade commanded by Brig-Gen. J. P. S. Gobin, made up of twelve companies, each assigned from the Second and Third Brigades to make up two provisional regiments, and of the First Regiment Infantry, Col. Wendell P. Bowman commanding, from the First Brigade. This participation of the Pennsylvania Guard by a provisional brigade had been provided for and an appropriation to pay its expenses made by joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, approved by the Governor. The appropriation permitted an allowance of \$1.00 per day for two days for subsistence to each officer and enlisted man, and \$200 to regimental headquarters with an additional \$200 for a band.

The regiment assembled at the Regimental Armory in heavy marching order, men in blue overcoat, officers in olive drab, with regulation dress cap, with Colonel Bowman in command, at nine o'clock on the evening of Friday, March 3, 1905, entraining at ten at Broad Street Station for its Washington destination, where, arriving on the early morning of Saturday, it participated in the

parade and ceremonies incident to the inauguration, and returned by the same route, the Pennsylvania, leaving Washington at six o'clock on the afternoon of the 5th, reaching its home rendezvous in due course, without accident or casualty of any kind.

The strength of the provisional brigade was an aggregate of 2403, and the First Regiment's total commissioned officers and enlisted men was 743. Of this brigade Adjutant-General Stewart in his annual report speaks as follows: "The provisional brigade reflected great credit upon the State, and officers and men alike behaved in a most exemplary manner."

General Gobin also said officially:

The provisional regiments authorized to attend the inauguration at Washington under my command, were a very creditable representation of the National Guard of the State. Better quarters were provided and the provision for feeding the men was much better than any former experience we have had on these occasions. The men marched well and the discipline was excellent and not a single complaint from any source reached me—a very unusual situation. The usual delay occurred in returning the men to their homes, which was not surprising under the circumstances, as the railroad was simply congested. It was, however, a very satisfactory trip.

Colonel Bowman devoted a paragraph in his General Order No. 7 of March 7, 1905, to his expression of appreciation.

The colonel commanding hereby specially commends the officers and men of this regiment for their soldierly conduct, military bearing, spirit and perfect discipline throughout the march, en route, and in the performance of the duty assigned to them, incident to the inauguration of President Roosevelt in Washington March 3 to 5, 1905. The words of congratulation and commendation from those highest in military authority were most gratifying and should encourage every man to renewed efforts not only to maintain but to advance the present efficiency and thus be ready at all times for the most exacting requirements of the service.

The forty-fourth anniversary of the organization of the regiment was commemorated by the usual street demonstration on Wednesday, April 19, 1905. In the General Order for the parade it was announced:

That any officer or man absenting himself from this duty without authority will be summarily disciplined for disobedience to orders and neglect of duty. This duty is obligatory and must be performed with soldierly spirit. Being the anniversary day of the regiment, every officer and man should be with the colors, and must be unless excused by proper authority.

The first call was sounded at 3.50, the assembly at four, when the regiment in full dress uniform, with Colonel Bowman in command, accompanied by the Veteran Corps, left the armory in full strength and most impressive shape. The march, going south over the route generally prescribed, was inspirited by a review of the column from the porch of the Union League by Brig.-Gen. Chambers McKibbin, of the Army. The day concluded with the evening's usual social and reminiscent features.

On the invitation of the Chaplain, Rev. Floyd Williams Tomkins, D.D., accepted by the Board of Officers, the regiment, in full dress uniform accompanied by the Veteran Corps, attended Memorial Day services at ten o'clock Sunday morning of May 28, 1905, at Holy Trinity Church.

By resolution of the Board of Officers of June 5, 1905, the regiment affiliated with and became a member of the National Rifle Association of America.

The time for the annual encampment, July 8 to 15 inclusive, this year, 1905, to be by brigades, had been announced as early as April 10, and for the First Brigade the place was subsequently designated as Perkasié and the name as Camp Robert E. Pattison.

The advance detail of the First Regiment, under First Lieutenant Edward E. Hollenback, of Company L, left the Reading Terminal at 7 o'clock on the morning of July 6 and arrived at Perkasié at 8.50. "And," as Maj. Thomas J. Dolan, the Brigade Quartermaster, reports of all the brigade details, "from then until they joined their respective commands on the arrival of the main body of the troops, their discipline was good in every respect and the duties for which they were detailed performed in a satisfactory and soldierly way."

That not only was the camp constructed in a "satisfactory and soldierly way" but as well used and occupied in a "satisfactory and soldierly way," is well established in another paragraph of Major Dolan's report.

Never in the experience of the writer have the camps of the First Brigade presented so good an appearance for general neatness, cleanliness and order, from the colonel's line down to the care and alignment of the garbage cans and through the line of sinks. There was a relative difference to be observed between organizations, but as one went through these camps it was impossible not to be struck with the military order and precision that prevailed.

The regiment having entrained in two sections at Broad and Callowhill Streets at 9 o'clock on the evening of Friday, July 7, reaching Perkasié in the average time of one hour and fifty minutes and its camp site shortly afterwards, had had time to become acquainted with its quarters before the formal opening of the camp, announced for Saturday, July 8, at 8 o'clock A.M. A report of one of the inspectors states that "Men were detrained from the Infantry sections in from two minutes for the quickest to six minutes for the slowest." A previous analysis has demonstrated to which of the two classes the First Regiment belongs.

The hours for drills, roll calls, and duties were as had heretofore prevailed. The ceremonies were a daily regimental guard mount and every day there was a regimental parade, except Sunday, when a brigade parade replaced it; Friday, when a brigade review was substituted, and Thursday, when there was a review by the Division Commander.

The regiment was inspected under the supervision of the Inspector-General on Thursday, July 13, commencing about seven in the morning and with a short interval for dinner and another for review, not concluded until about seven in the evening. Some innovations on the basis of values from which ratings were to be computed need to be noted. The condition of camps during the entire time, making and breaking camp, condition of camp ground after the breaking of camp, entraining and detraining of troops, were all to be subjects for and factors in the rating for discipline. The drills after inspection at the spring inspections were confined to school of soldier and squad "for the purpose of calling attention of commanding officers to the absolute necessity for such training and to allow ample time for the same," but owing to lack of time no drills were exacted from the infantry organizations at the annual inspections of 1905.

The regiment broke its camp and returned to its home rendezvous when the time limit prescribed for this tour of camp duty had expired. As the breaking of the camp and the condition of the grounds on which it was held is made a subject and factor in the rating computations, the official report of Major Dolan under those heads is of interest:

BREAKING CAMP.—The breaking of the camps and departure of the troops was executed in a business-like and military manner and throughout showed an

excellent discipline; and was made with as much expedition as could possibly be expected considering the impedimenta carried and a wagon service of farmers, difficult to control, as the general movement was carried out within one hour of schedule time.

CONDITION OF CAMP AFTER TOUR.—After the departure of the troops the ground on which the encampment was held was thoroughly gone over and inspected. The condition of the various sites presented relative difference, but, on the whole, it was neat, scrupulously clean and well policed.

This paragraph concludes with a number of exceptions set forth in detail, rather suggestive for the future than in complaint of the past, none of which include the First Regiment and none of which are of a nature sufficiently serious to disturb the conclusion that "on the whole, it was neat, scrupulously clean and well policed."

The First Regiment at this inspection lost its first place and fell back to the second by the narrow margin of .24. The general average of the Eighth Regiment was 97.41, the general average of the First Regiment 97.17, its ratings for discipline 97, guard duty 95, condition of camp, etc., 99. Precisely the same figures prevail under these respective heads in the Eighth, but in the condition of arms and equipment the Eighth rating is 99.91, and the First 96.86; and of clothing, while the First has a rating of 97.33, the Eighth has one of 97.50; and in books and papers the Eighth leads with 96.09 and the First follows with 95.85.

In the report of the Inspector-General for 1905 it is stated: "This discipline of the various commands of the division, with few exceptions, is reported as exceptionally good." This was not only an exceptional year for discipline as "exceptionally good," but everywhere superiority was potently the vogue. At the annual inspection of 1905 there was no general average in all the fourteen regiments below 90, the lowest, in fact, was the Sixth Regiment, 91.25. There were five besides the Eighth and First above 95, the Sixteenth, 96.62; Tenth, 96.11; Ninth, 95.92; Fourth, 95.46; Fourteenth, 95.31; the Fifth followed with 94.88; Thirteenth, 94.79; Third, 94.37; Second, 92.85; Twelfth, 92.33; Eighteenth, 91.87.

On other lines, there were clear indications that 1905 stood as an exceptional year in the line of National Guard encampments; the Medical Department, through its veteran chief, Col.

Joseph K. Weaver, Surgeon-General, expressed its exceeding gratification upon the subject of sanitation. Colonel Weaver said:

The general sanitary condition of all the brigades was noticeably improved from previous years. There was more interest upon the part of medical officers, a greater co-operation upon the part of commanding officers with the Medical Department, and more attention given to the duties of personal and camp hygiene. The company streets were well policed; company quarters well aired and orderly; mess tents clean and used only for mess purposes; kitchens were well placed, clean and neat; cooks neat and cleanly; drainage from spigots was good and the general air of order and neatness in rear of regimental camps was better than ever before. Crude oil and lime were used for deodorizing and disinfecting and served an excellent purpose.

There is a reason for great encouragement along sanitary lines. The medical officers are greatly interested, familiar with their duties, and anxious to excel in all sanitary matters. Hospital corps were composed of intelligent, good looking, soldierly men, were well drilled and familiar with their duties.

Maj. Thaddeus W. Jones, Thirteenth United States Cavalry, detailed by the War Department to attend the encampment of the First Brigade, closely observant and exhaustively critical, in his report submitted in accordance with the Act of Congress in one of its paragraphs said:

The commissioned personnel of the brigade is of the very best material. It is composed generally of men of high intelligence and education, of nearly all professions and lines of business in civil life. The most punctilious courtesy was observed among the officers. The brigade commander is a veteran of the Civil War, in which he held the rank of colonel and commanded a brigade. He held the same rank and exercised the same command in the troops organized for the Spanish-American War. He has balance, quick and accurate judgment, and commands smoothly and well. His staff was evidently chosen among other things for capacity for and willingness to work. One of his aides has had regular service. There are several other veterans of the Civil War in the organized militia of the State, some of them high in rank, and to them and repeated tours of field service I believe is due the somewhat distinctive air of business in contradistinction to show, observable in the military force. The conduct of the enlisted men was good. . . .

The careful and correct observance by most of the enlisted men of the forms of courtesy showed that instruction in the matter had been given. Nearly all the enlisted men are young and judging only from their appearance and the test of endurance given them in camp, they are physically qualified for service. The minimum age limit authorized for enlistment is eighteen years.

A tribute of recognition and acknowledgment of appreciation came unexpectedly to the First Regiment when it was announced

that the Trustees and Faculty of the Pennsylvania Military College of Chester, Pennsylvania, had conferred upon it the distinctive honor of specially designating June 16, the day that had theretofore been known as "Military Day," as "First Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, Day," and the Board of Officers at its monthly meeting, August 7, 1905, directed that so much of the report of Col. C. E. Hyatt, President of Pennsylvania Military College, of the forty-third session of that institution as related to that fact be spread upon the minutes:

Military Day, Friday, June 16, was specially designated First Regiment, National Guard Pennsylvania Day, because of the desire to recognize, in a formal and appropriate way, a military organization that honors both the city of Philadelphia and the State of Pennsylvania. On this occasion were present Col. W. P. Bowman, accompanied by Major A. L. Williams, Surgeon C. S. Turnbull, Regimental-Adjutant F. T. Pusey, Chaplain F. W. Tomkins, Quartermaster H. Nuss, Jr., Captains G. B. Zane, Jr., C. P. Hunt, C. Moore, Assistant Surgeon S. McClure, and Battalion Adjutants G. H. Howell, W. F. Eidell. The programme included inspection of cadet quarters, review, conferring of military medals, drill in infantry, cavalry and artillery tactics and signalling. Conferring the medals, Colonel Bowman addressed the corps in eloquent and patriotic words.

The Regimental Match, the first of the important matches of the State contests at Mount Gretna in the season of 1905, shot on the morning of August 8, was won by the First Regiment with a grand total of 364, as against the next highest score, the Fourteenth Regiment's 362. Of the individual scores Captain Harry J. Mehard's grand total was 96; Private Theo. F. Shonert, C, 88; Private Robert Gamble, C, 93; and Private Albert L. Dunn, Jr., C, 87. The present cup had now been won twice by the First Regiment and once by the Sixth.

The Rapid Fire Match, shot on the afternoon of August 8, which was the first contest for this trophy, was won by the First Regiment with a grand total of 393, with the Fourteenth Regiment next with a grand total of 380. The team's individual grand totals were: Private Gamble, 86; Private Dunn, 84; Private Shonert, 76; Chief Musician William E. Chapin, 76; and Captain Mehard, 71.

The Brigade Match was shot on the morning of August 10, with the First Brigade the winner with the grand total of 1482. Of the First Regiment men on this team, Private Dunn's total

was 133, Private Gamble's 130, Captain Mehard's 127, Private Shonert's 126, and Chief Musician Chapin's 123.

The Trexler 1000 yard match was shot on the following day, August 11, with the First Brigade again and finally the winner with the score of 133. The team of four was made up of three from the First Regiment and one from the Third, Major Kemp, whose total was 42. Private Gamble's total was 33, Private Dunn's 31, and Captain Mehard's 27.

The General Inspector of Rifle Practice reports the winning of the Champion Shot Medal by Private Gamble, as follows:

A new winner of the Champion Shot Medal appeared this year in the person of Private Robert Gamble, of the First Infantry, whose aggregate was 672. Private Gamble is not a new man in the contests but has fought and worked for years to attain the distinction of winning the Governor's medal.

The National Trophy Match was shot at Sea Girt, New Jersey, August 29-31, 1905, with the Pennsylvania State Team in the ninth place out of a field of thirty-seven teams. Of the twelve on the team, the First Regiment supplied two, Private Robert Gamble, Company C, whose grand total, 347, gave him fifth place, and Private Albert Dunn, Jr., Company C, with a grand total of 344, which gave him eighth place. The grand total of the Pennsylvania team was 4220 against New York's winning score of 4528.

The year 1906 opened with the announcement in Regimental General Orders of January 15, allotting the drill nights in February to the spring inspections by company. An order from Headquarters, Military Division of the Atlantic, Governor's Island, New York, detailed to assist Maj. Charles H. Worman, the Brigade Inspector, Maj. Edward E. Gayle, Artillery Corps, of Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, and assigned him to inspect Companies K, D, F and G, First Infantry, and Captain W. Dean, Fifteenth United States Cavalry, also of Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, assigning him to the Field and Staff, Hospital Corps, Band, and Companies H, C, L, E, B, I, and A of the First Infantry.

A special injunction in the Regimental General Order announcing this inspection directed the attention of commissioned and non-commissioned officers to the fact that they would be examined as to their general efficiency and knowledge of their duties whenever in the judgment of the inspecting officer it should

be deemed necessary, and if found deficient, incompetent, inattentive or negligent their names should be reported, where the circumstances warranted it, for discharge from the service.

An opening paragraph of Major Worman's official report as brigade inspector of the result of these company inspections reads as follows:

In submitting my report of the recent inspections of the several companies of this brigade, I do so with satisfaction and pleasure at the general improvement noticeable. The attendance was remarkably good throughout, a majority of the companies being paraded in good strength, and a number attained the rating for minimum strength present. Company I, Third Regiment, has the proud distinction of parading their entire strength, 3 officers and 61 enlisted men. Company M of the First Regiment is a close second, presenting 3 officers and 59 enlisted men out of an aggregate of 3 officers and 62 enlisted men.

The following are the tabulated results under the three subdivisions of percentage of attendance, general average and figure of efficiency:

	Co. A	Co. B	Co. C	Co. D	Co. E	Co. F	Co. G	Co. H	Co. I	Co. K	Co. L	Co. M
Per. of Attend..	100	100	87.93	81.66	100	100	100	100	85.71	83.92	91.07	100
Gen'l Average ..	96.62	96.12	95.87	95.50	98.12	94.25	96.12	96.00	94.62	97.25	96.12	96.25
Fig. of Effic'y...	97.63	97.28	93.48	91.34	98.68	95.97	97.28	97.20	91.94	93.25	94.60	97.37

In accordance with the action of the State Military Board as announced from the Adjutant-General's office, Harrisburg, in General Orders No. 4, on March 10, 1906, the several organizations of the National Guard were to be furnished with the United States standard Khaki uniform, consisting of blouse and breeches (not trousers), and in compliance therewith, on March 19, 1906, the company commanders of the First Regiment were directed from Regimental Headquarters to make requisitions therefor on or before May 15, 1906, as it had been determined that the Guard should appear in such uniforms at the coming annual encampment.

The American Philosophical Society had invited the First Regiment to participate in its parade and other ceremonies incident to the commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the birthday of Benjamin Franklin on the afternoon of the 19th of April, 1906, so when the regiment left the armory at 3.45 o'clock on that day under command of Colonel Bowman accompanied by the Veteran Corps with Colonel Wiedersheim in command, the

invitation having been accepted, it had the honor "of participating in this historical event in conjunction with the celebration of its own forty-fifth anniversary."

At the conclusion of the parade at Fifth and Arch Streets, where the Franklin commemorative ceremonies were held, the regiment marched over its accustomed route, Walnut Street to Broad Street, and from the porch of the Union League with the Veteran Corps was reviewed by Brig.-Gen. Theodore J. Wint, United States Army, a gallant and distinguished soldier from the State of Pennsylvania, then commanding the Department of Missouri. First Lieutenant Charles C. Allen, United States Army, a son of the First Regiment's own son, Col. William W. Allen, at that time a staff officer of General Wint, accompanied his chief.

As the event was one of such a distinctive significance, a paragraph in the General Order announcing the forty-fifth anniversary parade made special appeal that its import might be appreciatively remembered in words as follows: "The spirit and patriotism of the rank and file are appealed to in order that the citizens of Philadelphia may have a demonstration of the activity and public spirit of the First Regiment."

General Wint was the chief guest at the annual dinner of the Veteran Corps at the Union League in the evening.

Battalion commanders with their battalion adjutants and sergeant-majors were specifically assigned to drill the several companies of their respective battalions in the school of the battalion in a tour of duty beginning May 9 and continuing until July 13, 1906.

The regiment in full dress uniform, accompanied by the Veteran Corps, attended Memorial Day services conducted under the auspices of the Chaplain and Rector, Rev. Floyd Williams Tomkins, at his Holy Trinity Church on the afternoon of Sunday, May 27, 1906.

Maj. William S. Allen, as announced in Regimental General Orders, "after nearly twenty-one years' efficient and continuous service in this regiment, advancing from the ranks as a private to the high and responsible position of a Field Officer," on May 14, 1906, resigned his majority. Major Allen had been major of the First Pennsylvania Volunteers from the date of its muster into the United States service, May 11, 1898, until its muster out

October 26, 1898. He had enlisted in Company B, First Regiment, National Guard, as a private June 24, 1885, corporal, sergeant, first lieutenant, captain, his service with Company B was without interruption until he was elected major January 3, 1898, and re-elected January 3, 1903. Maj. George B. Zane, Jr., who from a private in Company G, February 24, 1885, in uninterrupted sequence broken only by service as captain and first lieutenant in Spanish-American War, had been corporal, sergeant, battalion adjutant, first lieutenant, captain Company G, was on May 30, 1906, elected in Major Allen's place and stead.

On July 10, 1906, Captain William B. Johnston was elected captain of Company G *vice* Zane, promoted. Captain Johnston was first sergeant and then second and first lieutenant of Company G, while it was in the service of the United States as the First Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 10, 1898, to October 26, 1898. He had previously been a private, State Fencibles Battalion, February 20, 1871, sergeant, first sergeant, Company A, Artillery Corps, Washington Grays, transferred Company G, First Regiment, then first sergeant, December 24, 1898, first lieutenant, July 11, 1899; re-elected July 12, 1894; captain July 10, 1906.

On July 19, 1906, First Lieutenant and Assistant-Surgeon Wilfrid Bernard Fetterman was promoted to be captain and assistant surgeon. His assignment to the First Regiment still continued.

The commission of Captain Cornelius Moore, Company I, was vacated July 2, 1906. The vacancy was filled July 12, 1906, by the election of Captain Thomas F. Meehan, all the while with Company I, who on April 26, 1906, had been made first lieutenant, followed his first sergeancy of February 27, 1905, to which he had succeeded from an enlistment as private in Company I on March 28, 1901, first passing through the grades of corporal, June 22, 1903, and sergeant, March 28, 1904.

Captain Artemas W. Deane resigned his captaincy of Company D June 29, 1906. Captain Homer E. Smith, private Company D, October 13, 1899; corporal July 22, 1904; sergeant July 7, 1905; second lieutenant June 1, 1906, was on July 27, 1906, elected to succeed him.

After a military service of some thirteen years, six months of

it war, Captain Charles S. Wood resigned his captaincy of Company B July 17, 1906. First Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant William F. Eidell, after his three years of staff duty, was recalled by his old company and elected to the captaincy July 18, 1906, *vice* Wood, resigned. Though at that time a vacancy in the field of the First Regiment seemed a most unlikely happening, still Captain Eidell was unconsciously forging his way to future advancement.

Second Lieutenant John MacPherson, of Company H, died on November 14, 1904, and First Lieutenant Benton Murdock Spruance, of Company D, died on June 27, 1906. Both were soldiers through the Spanish-American War and both in commission in their respective companies at the time of their decease. Each occasion, both officers being fittingly and appropriately referred to as honorable and faithful, of the youngest and of the best, was made the subject of a regimental General Order.

Since the creation of the Summary Court and fixing the limits of its jurisdiction as provided for by the terms of the sixty-sixth and seventieth sections of the Act approved April 28, 1899, jurisprudence in the regiment had kept vigilant pace with the punishment of delinquents. Consisting as the court did, of but a single field officer, generally the one who from frequent detail had been made the more familiar with its procedure, with its proceedings conducted with order and decorum, the prosecution sustained by proof, and the prisoner heard in his own defence; the minor offences and abuses over which its jurisdiction extended disposed of by such punishments as dishonorable discharge, reduction to the ranks, of the non-commissioned officer; forfeiture of pay and allowances; the imposition of fines not exceeding twenty dollars with five days' imprisonment if not paid, the proceedings, findings, and sentences all spread upon the record and published to the regiment, had had a deterrent effect. Offences were lessened in number and minimized in degree and in a measure limited to those who had not yet been made to know what it was to be disciplined.

On March 21, 1906, Maj.-Gen. Charles Miller, commanding Division of the National Guard, was at his own request relieved from active service and placed on the retired list. And on April 3, 1906, Brig.-Gen. John P. S. Gobin, the veteran soldier of two

wars, a general officer in both, was promoted to be a major-general and assigned to the command of the division *vice* Miller, retired.

The announcement of the annual encampment from Headquarters of the National Guard followed on April 20, 1906, with no material changes in the usual pre-announced preliminaries; the Division of the National Guard in conformity with the requirements of the thirty-second section of the Act approved April 28, 1899, was directed to encamp at Gettysburg from July 21 to July 28 inclusive. The encampment was to be known, as announced from Division Headquarters in the order published for its government and regulation, as Camp Brigadier-General Robert M. Henderson, a distinguished general officer of the Pennsylvania Reserve Division and one of the State's eminent jurists recently deceased.

A "camp of concentration and instruction" for troops of the permanent establishment had been opened at Mount Gretna. En route for this encampment, the Headquarters and Second Squadron, Thirteenth United States Cavalry, consisting of Troops, E, F, G, and H, Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield commanding, were halted by orders from the War Department and directed to remain at Gettysburg during the week of the National Guard encampment.

The grounds of the encampment, the same that had been in part heretofore used, including drill ground and that occupied by the United States Cavalry, the open and undulating fields southwest of Gettysburg between the Union and Confederate lines of battle of July 2 and 3, 1863, covered "in all about 651¾ acres." Bath-houses and sinks, their construction awarded by contract, had been erected prior to the arrival of the advance details. Gasoline torches issued at the rate of six lamps to a regiment, three lamps on the headquarters line and three on the sink line, were used for the first time and, a complete success, they proved of great service. Inadequate facilities, an insufficient number of cars and other hindrances caused frequent delays to occur and complaints to follow, involving more the railways than the quartermaster's management.

Gettysburg as a battlefield will never be an old story. Its encampments grow familiar. Each has, however, some new features, remembered by the participant, not always accessible to the

chronicler, and even if they were, perhaps of no special historic value. It is the same journey over the same route, when there is neither accident nor casualty to mar it or incident to freshen it. Its hindrances from the delays, the apparent unavoidable essential to a congested traffic, will ever be with it. Ceremonies, inspections, manœuvres do not materially change, except as execution is bettered by practice or tactical improvement is furthered by experience. There was this, however, about this encampment of 1906 that, so far as the First Regiment, at least, was concerned, gave it special remembrance. Colonel Bowman was approaching the close of his twenty years' service as a regimental commander and this was to be his last division encampment as the colonel of the First Regiment of Infantry. He was to leave it, too, with but a year intervening, in a year of well-remembered field prestige, such as had never yet been equalled. The regiment was again to lead the column of regiments with a general average of distinctive significance, followed by the other thirteen, all graded higher than, as a whole, the Guard had ever been previously rated. The First Regiment had the right with 98.21, and the Eighteenth the left with 94.86.

The camp detail had preceded it and the regiment was away from its home rendezvous by the Reading at 8.45 on the evening of Friday, July 20, and was in Gettysburg, the first section of its train, headquarters and six companies, at 5.25, and the second section, six companies, at 5.53 on the morning of the 21st. The detraining quickly done, the regiment had well adjusted itself to its canvas quarters, a well-pitched camp on a westerly slope north of the Peach Orchard, and was ready to be assembled, as were all the troops of the division, when the firing of a national salute, playing of the national airs by the combined bands and raising of the flag at 10 o'clock at general headquarters announced the formal opening of camp Brigadier-General Robert M. Henderson. It was an impressive ceremony, as was remarked by one of the inspecting officers, and must have had a good influence on the mind of the young soldier.

Of two important functions of the Pennsylvania National Guard encampment Maj. Joseph T. Dickman, of the General Staff, one of the officers of the Army detailed by the War Department for duty with this encampment, speaks as follows:

The two most important military functions, however, were the annual inspection and muster and the review of the entire division. The inspection was by regiment. Four days in succession the Governor of the State, the Adjutant-General, the Inspector-General, and other officers made a critical and laborious examination of the officers, men and equipment. Every soldier had an opportunity to see his commander-in-chief, the Governor, at close range and to receive from him a word of commendation. This is one of the small things which heighten the spirit of a body of troops and stimulate it "to a voluntary endurance of hardship."

The annual muster and inspection of the First Regiment, as were those of the others, was conducted by the several staff officers of the Commander-in-Chief as designated for their respective duties, arms and equipment falling to the lot of the inspector-general. He reported subsequently that after a critical examination they were found, with few exceptions, to be in excellent condition, with evidence also, "in the more than forty-five hundred rifles" he had handled, of "exceptional attention to the care of the piece—a result not to be lightly regarded."

"At the review," said the Inspector-General, "which preceded the inspection, the several regimental organizations were satisfactorily handled by their respective commandants, while the regiments manœuvred in a manner altogether creditable."

The result of the inspection, already incidentally referred to, was as follows: The First Regiment's general average, 98.21, the highest, gave it first place. Its regimental ratings were: Guard duty, 96; ceremonies, 99; discipline, 97; personal appearance, 99.60; condition of arms, 98.30; condition of clothing, 100; condition of books and papers, 99.07; condition of camp, 97. There were four heads under which the several companies were assigned a separate rating; the others were solely a regimental calculation.

Company:	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	L	M
Person. appear.	98	100	100	99	100	99	99	100	99	100	100	100
Cond. of arms.	97	98	100	99	100	95	98	98	95	100	98	100
Cond. of cloth.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Cond. of books and papers.	100	99	98	98	99	99	100	99	99	100	99	100

It would seem that with a 100 in each subdivision, Companies K and M had earned a "special mention," while E, with but a single falling off to 99 in books and papers, might have been noticed by a reference, but it does not so appear in the record.

The general averages of the other regiments were, respectively, as follows: Third, 97.38; Thirteenth, 97.14; Eighth, 96.98; Sixteenth, 96.89; Tenth, 96.74; Twelfth, 96.57; Fourteenth, 96.47; Fourth, 96.26; Second, 95.96; Sixth, 95.74; Ninth, 95.24; Fifth, 94.96; Eighteenth, 94.86.

The Inspector-General, Col. Frank G. Sweeney, thus commends the Guard as a whole, particularly as demonstrated by the annual inspection:

Never in its history has the National Guard of Pennsylvania presented a better front than at this inspection. With the new Khaki uniform, which is both comfortable and attractive, new campaign hats and leggings, the commands made a handsome appearance.

The comment running through the official reports of the officers of the Army detailed by the War Department for this encampment is at times sharply critical, at others persuasively corrective, and not infrequently appreciative and encouraging. There is also diversity in matters of opinion and in method of expression. Between two of these officers, Maj. Jos. T. Dickman, of the General Staff, assigned to the Second Brigade, and Captain John W. Furlong, also of the General Staff, assigned to the First Brigade, both West Point graduates of the classes of 1881 and 1891 respectively, Major Dickman from Ohio and Captain Furlong from Pennsylvania, there seems quite a wide temperamental difference. Speaking of matters common to both assignments of the division review of Thursday, July 26, Captain Furlong said:

The various ceremonies were generally very creditably performed, but having a certain stiffness due to lack of self-confidence. In the reviews the formations were generally executed very raggedly. While the regiments were marching in review the lines were good and distances generally well kept for the time being. Before and after passing the reviewing stand they were not so well kept.

While the same event is thus disposed of by Major Dickman:

The review of the entire division took place in the evening of July 26. The arrangements for the ceremony were perfect, the only annoyance, as usual, coming from the intrusion of the spectators. The march past continued for over one hour, and the only comment to make is that it was very well done.

Captain Furlong reaches the harsh conclusion that it was the apparent consensus of opinion that the encampment was for "a

summer outing and recruiting advertisement" rather than for what its purpose and intention was—business, instruction and experience.

The majority of the officers seemed to be zealous in the discharge of their duties, but the general attitude toward the men seemed to be that the camp was a summer outing and a sort of recruiting advertisement, and that it would not be wise to expect any hard work of them. Here and there individuals were encountered who deplored this view of the matter and realized the importance of getting the maximum of work out of their men while they had them together.

Major Dickman takes the more liberal, and what might be reasonably conceded to be the fairer view, that the encampment was conducted in all respects both as to work and diversion in a way the more likely to produce the best results.

It is in pursuit of an entirely correct principle, therefore, that the highest military authorities of Pennsylvania seek to make the annual encampment of their guard an enjoyable outing through judicious mixture of work and leisure, rather than a strenuous and fatiguing existence for a week, tending to leave the physically soft in a condition unsuited for immediate resumption of civil avocations and with no inclination for future experiences of a similar character. The amount of work required of militia at encampment thus becomes a sort of barometer, in an inverse sense, of the difficulties of recruitment and retention in service, which probably can never be fully appreciated by an outsider.

A word in Captain Furlong's report, not in general use and rarely remembered, will bear a reference: "Where troops get no exercise in castramentation it would be wise to expend half a day on this subject when the annual opportunity arrives." This comment is made in criticism on the desirability of a previous construction and laying out of the camps before the arrival of the troops. "Castrametation," not castramentation, is shown by its derivatives to be a serviceable word of well-chosen meaning—*castra*, a camp; *metor*, measure; *meta*, boundary; and its definition as given in the Standard Dictionary is (1) "The art or act of laying out a camp;" (2) "The outline or plan of a camp."

In compliance with the desire of the Capitol Dedication Committee and in conformity with an Act of Assembly providing for the participation of the National Guard in the Dedication of the new Capitol Building at Harrisburg, October 4, 1906, a provisional brigade consisting of one regiment of infantry from each

of the brigades under command of Brig.-Gen. John A. Wiley was organized for the purpose. Col. Wendell P. Bowman of the First Regiment of Infantry was assigned to the command of the provisional regiment from the First Brigade, composed of the band, hospital corps, and Companies E, K, and L of the First Regiment, Companies C, D, and G of the Second, Companies E, I, and M of the Third, and Companies A, I, and K of the Sixth. Major A. L. Williams commanded the three companies of the First Regiment, the three companies in turn being respectively commanded: Company E by Captain Chas. P. Hunt, Company K by Captain Chas. F. Hess, Company L by Captain Geo. A. Scattergood.

In the report of that zealous and persistent worker and close observer, Maj. E. Claude Goddard, Acting Inspector of Rifle Practice, First Brigade, for the season ending October 31, 1906, the First Regiment is shown to have attained the highest figure of merit in the brigade, 64.79, with a rifle qualification score for the season, out of a total of 849, of 38 experts, 8 sharpshooters, 286 marksmen, 146 first-class, 134 second-class, 47 third-class, and 190 fourth-class or zero men. In revolver qualification the First Regiment's totals were as follows: Experts, 29; marksmen, 24; total qualified, 53; failed to qualify, 8; aggregate, 61.

The First Regiment won the Second-class Regimental Match in the brigade, seven shots, 200 and 500 yards, Van Rensselaer trophy and medals with a grand total of 223. Corporal F. X. Strong, Company L, scored 59; Sergeant A. R. Evans, Company C, 59; Sergeant H. F. Hunt, Company E, 55; and Captain G. B. M. Phillips, Company C, 50.

The First Regiment was also the winner of the brigade trophy and gold medals in the First-class Regimental Match with a grand total of 326, its team scoring in totals: Captain Mehard, 86; Private Gamble, 85; Corporal Strong, 78; Sergeant Evans, 76.

In the annual State competitions at Mount Gretna that began August 20, 1906, the present cup of the Regimental Match, all the infantry regiments of the State participating, that had been won twice by the First Regiment, once by the Sixth, once by the Third, the third winning to be final, was now again won for the second time by the Third Regiment with a grand total of 361.

Only in the Brigade Match won by the team of twelve of the First Brigade with a grand total of 1514, with Privates Robert

Gamble with a grand total of 128 and A. L. Dunn, Jr., with a grand total of 133, of the First Regiment on the team, did the First Regiment win or have active touch with the winning team in any of the Mount Gretna competitions of 1906.

Private Robert Gamble, Company C, First Regiment, and Private Albert L. Dunn, Jr., Company C, First Regiment, were selected as two of the twenty that made up the Pennsylvania State Team to participate in the National Match at Sea Girt, New Jersey. Forty-one teams were entered for the match, four from the regular establishment and thirty-seven from the different States. The match was shot September 4, 5, and 6, and in the field of forty-one teams Pennsylvania took thirteenth place, the lowest she had ever held in the competition. The United States Infantry team won with a grand total of 3251; Pennsylvania's was 2974, Major Goddard having the highest individual grand total of 272, with Dunn's 250, and Gamble's 242.

The Champion Shot Medal presented annually by the Governor of Pennsylvania, heretofore won on highest individual score, high individual average, or high aggregate, as conditions were from time to time changed, this time, 1906, was won in competition, with Private Robert Gamble, Company C, First Regiment, again, for the second time, the winner with a score of 227.

The one conspicuous incident in the ceremonies attendant upon the inauguration of Governor Edwin S. Stuart as Governor of Pennsylvania on the third Tuesday of January, 1907, was the absence of the usual military display, and the presence of but a regiment and battalion of infantry, and a single troop of cavalry as the Governor had requested. That the National Guard, however, was to be the ever essential factor it had always been in the preservation of the peace and maintenance of the dignity of the Commonwealth was early made manifest by the announcement of the retention of Brig.-Gen. Thomas J. Stewart as the Adjutant-General of the State, an officer whose vigilance, zeal, and purpose had not only proven his capacity for effective service, but had won for him the confidence of the community and esteem of the soldier.

But Governor Stewart's wisdom of choice did not cease here. In his determination to choose wisely for his military family he had named Captain and Regimental Adjutant Fred. Taylor Pusey

to be a lieutenant-colonel and aide-de-camp with rank from February 17, 1907. In this selection the First Regiment was to lose the services of an officer who had not only won distinction as a soldier, but had secured a reputation for efficiency and maintained a character for capacity as an officer of the administrative staff, recognized and appreciated by his superiors and everywhere acknowledged. Colonel Pusey, beginning his military career as a private in Company C, First Regiment Infantry, National Guard, Pennsylvania, June 16, 1892, was a corporal March 27, 1893; battalion sergeant-major, December 7, 1893; battalion adjutant February 28, 1896; first lieutenant and regimental adjutant July 15, 1896; reappointed July 1, 1897; recommissioned captain and regimental adjutant April 28, 1899; reappointed July 1, 1902. Three years a sergeant-major, more than ten years an adjutant, there is included in his record his service as first lieutenant and adjutant First Pennsylvania Volunteers, through the Spanish-American War from May 5, 1898, until he was mustered out with the regiment, October 26, 1898.

On March 4, 1907, First Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant Augustus D. Whitney was announced in General Order No. 4 from Regimental Headquarters, as captain and regimental adjutant, to rank from February 15, 1907, vice Pusey, promoted aide-de-camp on staff of Commander-in-Chief. Captain Whitney, first an enlisted man in Company C, November 2, 1894, was made a corporal May 27, 1895; second lieutenant May 13, 1897; first lieutenant February 23, 1899; captain September 21, 1899; battalion adjutant April 9, 1900 (resigning his captaincy January 1, 1900), and reappointed July 2, 1902. Here he remained until promoted to the regimental adjutancy. Through the Spanish-American War Captain Whitney was second lieutenant, Company C, First Pennsylvania Volunteers, from May 10, 1898, until mustered out with his company, October 26, 1898.

On April 15, 1907, Captain Sylvester H. Watson, Company H, in service from April 5, 1899, and captain from June 11, 1902, resigned his captaincy. Promoted from his first lieutenantcy, which he had held from January 5, 1905, following through the intervening grades of corporal and sergeant, on enlistment as private March 1, 1899. Captain William C. Levering was, on May 22, 1907, elected to succeed him.

Beginning on Tuesday, January 21, 1907, and ending on Friday, February 8, 1907, with an evening devoted to each company, the usual spring inspections were held by Maj. Charles H. Worman, the Brigade Inspector, accompanied by Maj. W. P. Stone, Artillery Corps, United States Army. This officer, as the Brigade-Commander states in his annual report, subsequently reported to the War Department that all the companies were found to be "qualified and efficient."

In Major Worman's official report of April 29, 1907, he states, among other details, that "The companies generally paraded in good strength, notably Company K, First Regiment, and Company A, Sixth Regiment, which paraded their maximum strength, 3 officers and 61 men, and 3 officers and 57 men respectively, without any absentee at the time of the inspection."

And again further on he adds that "the rifles of Companies K, First; A and C, Sixth; and I, Third, were exceptionally clean, and the companies deserve special mention for the care bestowed."

The official report of the spring inspection for 1907 shows figures of efficiency as follows:

Company A, 95.87; Company B, 86.73; Company C, 96.34; Company D, 94.86; Company E, 97.12; Company F, 95.56; Company G, 91.19; Company H, 83.31; Company I, 95.01; Company K, 98.21; Company L, 91.79; Company M, 96.41. Company K is starred for a "special" mention.

The Board of Officers at its stated meeting of March 4, 1907, directed: "That a suitable minute be prepared to be presented to Private Theodore F. Shonert, of Company C, showing the appreciation of this board for his faithful and valuable services as a member of the Regimental Rifle Team, the same to be spread on the minutes."

On April 9, 1907, General Orders No. 10, from Regimental Headquarters, announced in paragraph one that "The forty-sixth anniversary of this regiment will be commemorated by a street parade and review in regimental full dress uniform on Friday, April 19, 1907, accompanied by the Veteran Corps." Besides direction, detail, and demand for full ranks, announcement was also made that the column would be reviewed at five o'clock from the porch of the Union League by the Honorable Edwin S. Stuart.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief. On April 19, however, General Order No. 11, all the other paragraphs remaining undisturbed, revoked so much of paragraph one of General Order No. 10 that read: "Friday, April 19, 1907," and substituted in its stead: "Saturday, April 27, 1907." The Veteran Corps Banquet and the other evening entertainments went on as usual on the 19th. The review and other features identifying the occasion as a commemorative anniversary were successfully carried out in the postponed parade of the 27th.

The regiment in full dress uniform, accompanied by the Veteran Corps, attended Memorial Day services on Sunday, May 26, 1907, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at Holy Trinity Church, Rev. Floyd Williams Tomkins, D.D., officiating.

On the afternoon of July 1, 1907, at 6.30 o'clock, pursuant to orders from Headquarters of First Brigade, the line officers of the regiment were directed to assemble at the armory for the purpose of holding an election for colonel to fill the vacancy about to occur through the expiration of the commission of the present incumbent. Thereupon Col. Wendell P. Bowman was for the fifth time elected colonel of the First Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, at the same time announcing his staff as follows:

Captain and adjutant, Augustus D. Whitney; captain and quartermaster, Henry Nuss, Jr.; captain and I. R. P., Harry J. Mehard; captain and commissary, Raymond L. Winter; captain and chaplain, Floyd Williams Tomkins; first lieutenant and battalion adjutant, George Rushton Howell; first lieutenant and battalion adjutant, Clarence J. Kensil; first lieutenant and battalion adjutant, J. Howard Reeve; regimental sergeant-major, George S. Pomroi; regimental quartermaster-sergeant, A. Wilson Mathieus; regimental commissary sergeant, Harry E. Williamson; regimental color sergeant, Eugene H. Waage; regimental color sergeant, James Gray; chief musician, William C. Chapin; principal musician, Samuel H. Kendle; drum-major, James McFarland; battalion sergeant-major, Joseph L. Castle; battalion sergeant-major, William W. Laffrey; battalion sergeant-major, Thomas J. Snyder.

"July 5" [1907] "the regiment proceeded to Perkasio, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and participated with the brigade in the annual tour of duty in the field from July 6 to 13 inclusive." The encampment was officially designated as Camp Major-General Henry R. Guss, with Brig.-Gen. John W. Schall in command of the camp, and Col. Wendell P. Bowman in command of the First Regiment. The following officers of the United States Army were

detailed by the War Department to be present at the encampment of the First Brigade "as observers and instructors"; Captains Charles E. Stodter, Ninth Cavalry, Monroe C. Kerth, Twenty-third Infantry, and B. B. Hyer, Thirteenth Cavalry. Their detail required them to be present, as they were, during the entire period of the encampment, and "to report the actual conditions as found from day to day." "These officers," said the commanding officer of the Brigade in his annual report, "were zealous in the performance of their duties and always ready to assist and advise the officers of the Brigade."

The tour of duty, as reported by Colonel Sweeney in his annual report as inspector-general for the governor and commander-in-chief and the inspecting officer, was restricted to a day at each of the First and Third Brigade camps, Thursday, July 11, being allotted to the First Brigade. In the absence of the reports of the officers of the army not published in the annual report of the adjutant-general for 1907, the official details outside the tabulated ratings are meagre.

Speaking generally, however, Colonel Sweeney said:

The limited amount of time permitted for the officers of the Inspector-General's Department to be in attendance at the several encampments did not give opportunity for the careful and comprehensive study of the condition of the Guard necessary to a just valuation of its real efficiency.

The Inspector-General, as well as the officers engaged in the inspection, saw the troops only when they were on "parade." If the personal appearance, military bearing and work performed at the inspection are to be accepted as conclusive evidence of efficiency, then the Division has never been in better form. . . .

The arms and accoutrements were found, with but few exceptions, in serviceable condition and generally clean.

The khaki uniforms showed careful handling and no little effort on the part of the men to make a favorable appearance.

The discipline of the several commands appears to have been most excellent. No serious violations of regulations were reported and none came to the notice of any of the inspectors. In consequence, the ratings for discipline are necessarily confined to condition of camp, condition of camp grounds after the breaking of camp, detraining and entraining condition of cars, and appearance at inspection and on guard.

This time and for the first time zealous, persistent and intelligent effort brought to the Third Regiment of the home brigade Col. William G. Price, Jr., commanding first place in the annual inspection report of 1907, with a general average of 95.07. All

the other regiments in the State, save the Second, and that with 89.84, was but .6 short, were above .90.

The First Regiment, .61 below its leading competitor, had second place with a general average of 94.46. The ratings of the First were extended order 90; out-post duty, advance and rear-guard, etc., 85; guard duty, 95; discipline, 96; personal appearance, 97.53; condition of arms, 97.61; condition of clothing, 97.78; condition of books and papers, 96.78. In all its twelve companies there were but four 100's; three fell to Company K for personal appearance, condition of arms, and condition of clothing, and one to Company E for condition of arms.

A series of schools for commissioned and non-commissioned officers were held monthly through the year, those for the latter being presided over by the several majors. Major John H. Duval, U. S. Army, retired, beside an occasional lecture to the Board of Officers, attended these schools and assisted in the instructions, which were supervised by the colonel commanding.

First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon Sorden McClure died August 7, 1907. He had been continuously on duty with the First Regiment since his assignment, on the day of his appointment to the medical department June 10, 1903. In the General Order announcing his death, directing the usual military observances, it was said that well-poised, unobtrusive, and unassuming, with professional qualifications of a high order, he was one of the most reliable, faithful and efficient of medical officers and that his faithful and patriotic attention to his every duty and his manly conduct had secured him the confidence and support and won him the respect and regard of all with whom he was ever brought in touch.

First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon Frederick Oswin Waage, who had been a private in Company D and afterwards hospital steward appointed to the medical department October 15, 1907, was on the same day assigned to the First Regiment *vice* McClure, deceased.

The commissions of Lieut.-Col. J. Lewis Good and Major Albert L. Williams expired on the same day, 22d of August, 1907, and at the request of a majority of commissioned officers on August 9, 1907, an election was ordered for August 22, at 8.30

o'clock P.M., when both officers were again elected to their respective places.

The General Assembly at its session of 1907 passed the act approved May 31, providing for the retirement of officers of the National Guard on request after forty years' service and compulsory when the officer shall have reached the age of sixty-four. Some important changes shortly followed.

On August 19, 1907, Major-General John P. S. Gobin, commanding Division National Guard of Pennsylvania, was upon his own application relieved from active service and placed upon the retired list; and on August 20, 1907, the appointment was announced of Brigadier-General John W. Schall, of the First Brigade, to be major-general of the National Guard *vice* Gobin, retired, as was also his assignment to the command of the division.

General Schall's retirement followed on August 27, but not until by his promotion he had secured the advancement of his assistant adjutant-general, Major J. Campbell Gilmore, to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, who, having established his soldierly efficiency in his thirteen years' service as officer and man in the First Regiment Infantry, developed more effectually as an officer of the staff, was thus given further opportunity to demonstrate not only his peculiar fitness for department service but as well his special adaptability for the field.

General Order No. 29, Headquarters National Guard of Pennsylvania, Adjutant-General's office, August 28, 1907, announced the appointment of Brig.-Gen. John A. Wiley, commanding Second Brigade, to be major-general of the National Guard *vice* Major-General John W. Schall, retired, and Col. Wendell P. Bowman, commanding First Regiment Infantry, to be a brigadier-general. General Wiley was assigned to the division and General Bowman, who was assigned to the First Brigade, was at the same time authorized to order an election for colonel of the First Regiment Infantry and to fill vacancies in field officers that might be occasioned by said election.

General Bowman's twenty years of his colonelcy had been busy, eventful, and progressive. Save for its profitable experience, he had left the old behind and seized the new with zealous purposes. Familiar with evolutions, acquainted with the manœuvre, a student of the problem, he had retained what he had

learned of the basic principles of the old system for the readier comprehension of the requirements of the new.

Assertive, aggressive, firm and determined, he never clashed with his superiors or inflamed his subordinates. Watchful of the rights and privileges of his own organization, he never invaded the rights of others, preserving that appreciative poise that voiced his convictions that what he was doing for the betterment of his own command was for the good of all.

Submissive and hopeful, his juniors, favored by vacancy, locality, environment, selected before him, his interest never weakened, his zeal never flagged until with opportunity came his long-delayed and well-deserved promotion. The third of the colonels of the First Regiment advanced to be a general officer, he entered earnestly upon the performance of a congenial duty, which his capacity, experience, and training had so well fitted him to discharge.

Testimonials, dinners, a portrait in oil for the gallery of ex-colonels, resolutions by the Board of Officers and the Veteran Corps in appreciative recognition of efficiency and service, in token of friendships to last and fellowship to continue in acknowledgment of a promotion, so fitting a sequence in a military career conspicuous for its length and significant for its usefulness, followed General Bowman's advancement through many weeks succeeding its announcement.

At an election held at 8.30 o'clock P.M., September 4, 1907, at the regimental armory, Lieut.-Col. J. Lewis Good was elected colonel *vice* Bowman, promoted; Major Albert L. Williams lieutenant-colonel *vice* Good, promoted; and Captain Charles P. Hunt, of Company E, major, *vice* Williams, promoted. Colonel Good, with the regiment continuously from December 6, 1871, was first elected lieutenant-colonel August 22, 1892, and re-elected September 13, 1897, August 21, 1902, and August 22, 1907. Lieut.-Col. Albert L. Williams in the National Guard of Pennsylvania from September 14, 1869, and Artillery Corps, Washington Grays, and First Regiment from February 27, 1872, was first elected major August 22, 1892, and re-elected September 13, 1897, August 21, 1902, and August 27, 1907. Major Charles P. Hunt, in service continuously in Company E from October 4, 1878, was elected captain Company E June 13, 1899, and re-elected June 14, 1904.



J Lewis Good
Colonel First Regt Inf Penn Vols

In his General Order of September 4, 1907, Colonel Good said: "In assuming command of this regiment by the vote of the line officers at the election held this evening, the colonel commanding fully appreciates the high honor conferred upon him and confidence reposed in him." This he followed on same day by the announcement of the reappointment of Captain and Regimental-Adjutant Augustus D. Whitney, and subsequently a few days afterwards announced the reappointment of the entire regimental staff and non-commissioned staff, as it had been recently previously named by his predecessor.

On September 24, 1907, First Lieutenant Alfred H. Pierson advanced from his lieutenantcy, was elected captain of Company E, *vice* Hunt, promoted. Captain Pierson was a private in Company E April 3, 1883, corporal sergeant, first sergeant until elected second lieutenant January 24, 1905, and first lieutenant February 5, 1907.

A demonstration on the sub-target gun machine was given at the Regimental Armory by Captain I. R. P. Harry J. Mehard to the several battalion commandants and commissioned officers of the respective battalions on designated dates through the month of October.

On Saturday, October 27, 1907, the regiment participated with the Brigade in a parade and review in commemoration of Military Day of the Peace Jubilee of 1898.

Maj. Eugene J. Kensil died after a brief illness on Saturday, November 2, 1907, and with the proper military escort in attendance at his funeral, was buried at West Laurel Hill on Tuesday, November 5. The flag was ordered to be displayed at half-staff on the Regimental Armory and to so remain from sunrise to sunset until and including the day of interment, and the officers were directed to wear the usual badge of military mourning for thirty days. The Regimental General Order announcing Major Kensil's death contained among other well-deserved allusions to his lengthy and unblemished military career the following:

"For more than thirty-one years, continuously from the day he first entered the service, Major Kensil served this commonwealth and his country, as a soldier and officer, with rare fidelity, efficiency, and faithfulness. He possessed by nature a military spirit and aptitude for the service, having qualifications that fitted

him for successful leadership and responsible command. By faithful and efficient work and devotion to duty he not only merited but won his promotions. He commanded the respect and devotion of his men and confidence of his superiors. His death deprives the commonwealth of one who never failed in the performance of his duty and the regiment mourns his loss as one of the oldest, most faithful, and distinguished officers."

At an election ordered for December 9, 1907, Captain George A. Scattergood, of Company L, was elected major *vice* Kensil, deceased, and commissioned accordingly. Major Scattergood, who, as previously noted, had returned to the First Regiment after a three years' service in the Third U. S. Cavalry, elected captain of Company L, August 1, 1900, re-elected July 14, 1905, had now with all his advantages acquired through the best of training become a major.

In his annual report for 1907 Colonel Good made special allusion to the results of the season's rifle practice as follows:

In rifle practice the Regiment advanced to a higher figure than ever before, being also represented in the annual rifle, revolver and carbine competitions at Mount Gretna, Pa., and in the National Match at Camp Perry, Ottawa County, Ohio.

In the Regimental match shot at Mount Gretna during the morning of August 13, 1907, the First Regiment with a grand total of 361 stood second against the Sixteenth Regiment's winning grand total of 362. The individual scores of the First Regiment's team were Private A. L. Dunn, C, 93; W. E. Chapin, chief musician, 91; Private Robert Gamble, C, 89, and Captain Mehard, 88. The First Regiment had but one more winning to make to secure the present cup shot for in this match. It had won in 1904 and 1905; the third would be final. The three other regiments that had won, the Sixth, Third, and Sixteenth, had as yet scored but one winning each.

The First Regiment won the Infantry skirmish match with a total score of 305, made up as follows: Private Robert Gamble, C, 75; Captain Mehard, 64; William E. Chapin, chief musician, 61; Private Albert Dunn, Jr., C, 55; Sergeant Allen R. Evans, C, 50.

At the meeting of the Board of Officers of September 9, 1907, Captain Harry J. Mehard, Inspector of Rifle Practice, "on be-

half of the Regimental team, presented to the regiment the Regimental Skirmish Cup for teams of five men, this being the first time it had been won by this regiment."

The Brigade match shot on the afternoon of August 15, 1907, was won by the First Brigade with a grand total of 1562 against the Third's 1525 and the Second's 1504. On the First Brigade team four were of the First Regiment: Captain Mehard, with leading score, 138 (tied by Sergeant Gefrorer, of the Third Regiment), Chapin with 125, Dunn 134, Gamble 114.

"The team which represented the State of Pennsylvania," said the general inspector of rifle practice, Col. Frank K. Patterson, in his annual report for 1907, "in the National Match in 1907 was the best team which has ever represented this State in any match. It was trained as carefully as conditions and circumstances would allow, and the limited time permitted it for concerted team work was spent to the best possible advantage in getting results where the men had heretofore shown weakness."

The match was shot at Camp Perry, Ohio. The Pennsylvania team made a score of 3346, ninety-five points higher than was made by the winning team in 1906. The United States Navy won the Camp Perry Match with an aggregate of 3421. Pennsylvania stood seventh out of the forty-seven in the contest; of the six that led her three of these were from the permanent establishment and three were State teams—Massachusetts, Ohio, and Washington. "The United States Infantry team, the Marine Corps, New York, New Jersey, Illinois, and the District of Columbia, all of which were accustomed to a standing above Pennsylvania, were passed."

A Pennsylvanian led in individual score; another Pennsylvanian was fourth. Of the 564 men shooting on the 47 teams, Captain Harry J. Mehard, inspector of rifle practice, First Infantry, made the highest individual score, and Lieutenant William M. Robertson, Assistant Surgeon Sixteenth Infantry, stood fourth.

Those selected for the Pennsylvania team from the First Regiment with their individual scores were as follows: Captain Harry J. Mehard, Inspector of Rifle Practice, 314; Private A. L. Dunn, Jr., Company C, 284, and Private Robert Gamble, Company C, 277. The First Regiment had a larger number on the team than any other regiment. There were twelve in all. The First Regiment had three, the Thirteenth two, the Sixteenth two, the Second

one, the Third one, the Twelfth one, the Fourteenth one, with Major Goddard from the First Brigade staff.

The spring inspections by companies for 1908, by the brigade inspector, announced in Regimental Orders in February to continue through March, were interesting, instructive, and productive of good results. Col. Frank G. Sweeney, the inspector-general, to take the place of Major Worman, off duty for a few days by reason of a sudden illness, inspected ten companies of the First Regiment and one company of the Sixth, and in his report for the year said of them:

"These companies made most creditable showing. . . .

"The attendance was exceedingly gratifying. The First Infantry is deserving of special mention, in that every company of this organization paraded at least the minimum strength, which entitles the regiment to a rating of 100 per cent. for attendance."

The Field and Staff, Hospital Corps and regimental band of the First Regiment had each a general average and figure of efficiency of 100 and the several companies of the First Regiment supported their "most creditable showing" and "special mention" with general averages and figures of efficiency as follows: Company A, Captain Frank Hall, general average, 94.25; figure of efficiency, 95.97; Company B, Captain William F. Eidell, 95.25, 96.67; Company C, Captain G. B. McClellan Phillips, 97.75, 98.42; Company D, Captain Homer Smith, 94.62, 96.23; Company E, Captain A. H. Pierson, 97.62, 98.33; Company F, Captain William H. Hey, 94.62, 96.23; Company G, Captain W. B. Johnston, 93.75, 95.62; Company H, Captain William C. Levering, 96.37, 97.45; Company I, Captain Thomas F. Meehan, 97.62, 98.33; Company K, Captain Charles F. Hess, 99.25, 99.47; Company L, Captain Edwin E. Holtenback, 97.25, 98.07; Company M, Captain Elmer E. Keiser, 96.87, 97.80. Three companies obtained the highest maximum rating of 100 in discipline, Companies C, K, and M. All the companies secured the maximum rating of 100, except one, Company F, in condition of arms and equipment, and but a single company, K, obtained the maximum rating for guard duty. The highest general average, 99.25, and figure of efficiency, 99.47, was secured by Company K.

The regimental General Order which directed the spring inspections and prescribed their details, stated:

"The percentage of attendance will be based only upon the officers and men actually present at inspection," and announced that, "the figure of efficiency will be determined as outlined in Paragraph I in G. O. No. I, A. G. O., Series 1905," which, as previously quoted, reads as follows:

"In the future the efficiency of an organization will be determined by the 'Percentage of Attendance' at inspection and the 'General Average' in the ratio of three to seven; for example, if a command receives 95 in 'Percentage of Attendance,' and 90 for 'General Average,' by multiplying the 'Percentage of Attendance' by three and the 'General Average' by seven, the sum of the products, divided by ten, will give the figure of efficiency, namely, 91.50."

General Bowman is reported as an interested visitor at the several armories during these inspections. The presence of Major W. P. Duvall, United States Army, retired, in attendance as a co-worker and representative of the War Department, is specially mentioned.

The not infrequent opportunity to show its ceremonial mettle in sunshine as well as shadow again presented itself when the First Regiment with Col. J. Lewis Good in command, and the Veteran Corps under Col. Theo. E. Wiedersheim, completed the entire route, passing in review in front of the Union League before Gen. Wendell P. Bowman through a steady downpour on the occasion of the street parade in commemoration of its forty-seventh anniversary on the afternoon of April 19, 1908. An "evening parade" which had been planned as a conclusion was omitted; not so, however, with the banquets and other festivities later on. They took the usual course.

Maj. George B. Zane, Jr., first elected secretary of the Board of Officers May 2, 1896, continued to serve each year succeeding himself, until April 6, 1908, when declining further re-election, Lieutenant G. Rush Howell was elected in his stead.

Captain William B. Johnston, of Company G, his military record previously noted, for some time in failing health, resigned his captaincy in mid-spring and died at Philadelphia, September 8, 1908. His aptitude as a tactical officer, his notable capacity as a drill master, his methods as a disciplinarian, his ever-attentive efficiency had brought him high repute and much appreciation.

He reached his end heroically, planned his own funeral, and was buried by his old company with the military honors prescribed for his rank. In civil life, long in the postal service, for thirty years a letter carrier in the financial centres, he had a wide acquaintance and was universally respected.

First Lieutenant Henry E. Bonnin was on May 19, 1908, elected to the captaincy of Company G, *vice* Johnston, resigned. Captain Bonnin was private in Company A, First Regiment Infantry, June 11, 1892; discharged, April 3, 1893; private, Company G, First Regiment Infantry, October 17, 1893; corporal, April 28, 1898; discharged, May 9, 1898; private same company, December 24, 1898; corporal, August 21, 1899; second lieutenant, November 8, 1899; re-elected, November 22, 1904; first lieutenant, July 10, 1906. In the Spanish-American War he was corporal, Company G, First Regiment Infantry, Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 10, 1898; mustered out with company October 26, 1898.

The regiment, in full-dress uniform, accompanied by the Veteran Corps and Brig-Gen. Wendell P. Bowman with his staff, attended memorial services at Holy Trinity Church, conducted under the auspices of the Regimental Chaplain, Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, D.D., on Sunday, May 24, 1908, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Gettysburg's topography invites, Gettysburg's history persuades. Its swale and hillside, its valley and plain, its field and meadow, forest and farm, long reach of vision, distant mountains, rolling landscape, draped in all the rich green of the early summer time, picture a scene of loveliness, lavish in its profusion, of nature's best adornment.

What of Gettysburg's persuasive history? There is a story of heroics behind every rock and boulder, in the Devil's Den, across the wheat field, in the Peach Orchard, where the artillery blazed at Trostles, where Chamberlain held Round Top, and Vincent, Weed, O'Rorke, and Hazlitt fell; a story of splendid courage, from where the enemy left his cover to where he struck the Union line—a mile of blood-rent plain—its pitiful sequence, the dead he left behind and the wounded's wail of woe; of deadly impact at the angle and thence along the line, that Hancock and Gibbon and Webb and all of them held so manfully; of punishment to the limit of endurance when Minnesota, at a woful cost, checked a well-timed onslaught; of tactful opportunity

when Vermont took advantage of a precious moment of exposure to shatter a flank for an instant in the air; of a wealth of skill in battle tactics, displayed in movement and manœuvre, against overwhelming odds, through all that fateful first day's fight; of deadly determination when Ricketts with sabre and sponge staff brained his Louisiana adversary at the very muzzle of his guns; of dogged tenacity when Green held Culp's against his oft-advancing foe; a story of pathos and patriotism, sacrifice and surrender, where from every mound and tablet, tomb and shaft, there comes from the many, many thousands the responsive answer, to solemnly repeat itself, until the final trump shall sound the great awakening, "dead upon the field of honor."

So Gettysburg was again selected as the site for the division encampment of the National Guard of the State of Pennsylvania for the summer of 1908.

The encampment was named Camp Alexander Hays in honor of that distinguished soldier, Brig.-Gen. Alexander Hays, promoted from the colonelcy of the Sixty-third Pennsylvania to be a brigadier-general of volunteers and killed in action at the Battle of the Wilderness May 5, 1864.

Of the selection of the site Colonel Sweeney, the inspector-general, in his report of November 23, 1908, said:

With exceeding good judgment, the military authorities of the State have repeatedly selected Gettysburg for the encampment of the division. It has greatly stimulated enlistment, and, without doubt, has inspired with patriotic ardor thousands of guardsmen that have participated in these encampments.

And referring to the results of the encampment, he adds:

While there is much room for improvement, the inspector-general is pleased to report the division in creditable form. In fact, during his seventeen years' service as an inspector, the Guard, in his judgment, has not been in more satisfactory condition than it is to-day.

And the surgeon-general, Col. Jos. K. Weaver, commenting upon the camp, and speaking for his own department, said:

We never reached such a high standard of sanitation as in this division encampment.

The encampment was commanded by the division commander, Maj.-Gen. John A. Wiley; the First Brigade by Brig.-Gen.

Wendell P. Bowman, and the First Regiment by Col. J. Lewis Good.

The encampment covered the period from Saturday, July 18, to Saturday, July 25, and following its advance detail which, under the command of Captain George B. McC. Phillips, had left on the day previous, the regiment entrained at Broad and Callowhill streets on the Reading at nine o'clock on the evening of Friday the 19th, reaching the siding on the railway nearest the grounds assigned it, about two o'clock on Saturday morning. Thence it marched to its well-prepared camp, for the short rest permitted before the rapidly approaching hour for reveille. The First Regiment camp site was south of Gettysburg on the western side and facing the Emmettsburg Road about opposite where United States Avenue enters it from the east, north of the Wheatfield Road and a little south of Spangler's Lane.

The work of the encampment was confined largely to the "war game." A few "evening parades" and a review by the commander-in-chief covered about all the close order drills that were held. Minor problems were propounded and solved first by battalion, then by regiment, and finally by brigade. The inspecting officers commended officers and men for the interest manifested in the work and the energy and zeal displayed. They stated that a better showing would have been had for these manoeuvres had they not been marred by the presence of some thirty per cent. of recruits, most of whom had "no knowledge whatever of the principles of extended order or of fire discipline." "It is most unwise," says the inspector-general, "to take recruits into manoeuvres, and this is the opinion of officers of the army who have had considerable experience in the 'war game.'"

This view made a decided lodgment and, immediately upon the return of his troops, General Bowman issued an order sharply criticising such neglect as had permitted recruits not well grounded in elementary essentials participating in camps of instruction. The general's order further directed that the several commanding officers of his brigade should make every effort to recruit their respective units to the maximum as speedily as possible, so that the new men might be sufficiently advanced in the school of the soldier, and squad and guard duty, prior to the annual tour of instruction in the field in July next, which will be devoted princi-

pally to problems and manœuvres. Untrained recruits, he stated, have no place therein, and in the future such men will not be allowed to participate with the older troops without having at least six months' elementary instruction.

Gettysburg is no stranger to severe electrical disturbances. "The tremendous downpour during the afternoon and its continued severity through the night" on July 4, 1863, a mild sequence to the great battle, is nevertheless still an historic remembrance. It more than repeated itself and with more poignantly remembered fatalities in the severe electrical storm on the evening of Tuesday, July 21, 1908. That storm, though one of so many akin to it in severity, was said to be the most severe that had ever visited the vicinity of the Gettysburg battle-field. Tents were torn down and rent by the wind. Three men of the Guard were killed by bolts of lightning and many were shocked. The loss fell heavily upon the First Regiment; of the three dead one was Second Lieutenant Paul J. Morley, Company B. He was killed in action, if not in actual battle, and by the enemy; he was killed on a battle-field and in the line of duty. "As junior officer of the Guard instructing sentinels on post at 7.10 o'clock P.M., July 21, 1908, at Camp Alexander Hays on this immortal battle-field of Gettysburg, Lieutenant Morley was stricken down by a bolt of lightning from the clouds during the raging of an electric storm which filled the air with death-dealing bolts of fire, causing the very earth to tremble and striking terror to the bravest hearts." This was the record made by the Board of Officers in their In Memoriam, as adopted at a special meeting called for the purpose on the evening of Lieutenant Morley's decease.

On the same date the colonel commanding published his General Order formally announcing Lieutenant Morley's demise:

GETTYSBURG, PA., July 21, 1908.

CAMP GENERAL ALEXANDER HAYS.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 22.

It is with the deepest regret I announce to the regiment the loss by death of second lieutenant of Company B, PAUL J. MORLEY. While on duty as Junior Officer of the Guard instructing a sentry, he met his death by electric bolt, at 7.10 P.M. this date.

Lieutenant Paul J. Morley enlisted in Company B on the 11th day of April, 1900, promoted to corporal June 17, 1902; promoted to sergeant, January 23, 1905; elected second lieutenant, July 18, 1906.

Our deceased comrade was untiring in his efforts for the success and welfare of his company and regiment, and could be depended upon at all times. His example is worthy of emulation.

Thus the regiment is called upon to mourn the loss of one of the youngest and best officers with a record of honorable and faithful services to his State and country.

The Field, Staff and non-commissioned Staff Officers of the line, out of respect for his memory, will wear the badge of military mourning for thirty days.

The flag on the regimental armory in Philadelphia, Pa., will be at half-staff on the day of burial.

By order of Colonel Good.

(Signed) A. D. WHITNEY,

Adjutant.

There was still another heavy rainstorm the night before the camp broke. Many of the First Brigade tents were flooded, and in front of the brigade headquarters a regular lake formed. The lightning was not severe, but it had opportunity to work upon nerves already highly overwrought.

The steel ribs introduced into the puttees to give them body, it was seriously contended in some quarters, had a tendency to attract the lightning and had probably contributed to the casualties that followed. That this contention had no support from the military authorities is evident from the report of the inspector-general, Colonel Sweeney, who in announcing the fatalities that attended the encampment spoke as follows:

It is with the profoundest regret that note is made of the many casualties and fatalities at this encampment. The Inspector-General does not concur in the opinions expressed in the daily press that the accoutrements worn by the men were in measure responsible for the lightning's sad havoc—it was merely a circumstance.

The sources from which an inspecting officer draws his conclusions, accepted when they commend, questioned sometimes by those at fault when they censure, are rarely sought for. It is not unlikely, however, that the inspector-general was in some measure moved by the more than creditable averages attained by the entire Guard, the highest 96.17, the lowest 92.53, at the annual inspection of 1908, when he officially announced that in his judgment the National Guard had not been in a more satisfactory condition during all his seventeen years of service than it was at that time.

Of the thirteen regiments—the Third detached to perform its tour of duty at Pine Camp, New York, with the regulars—the First Regiment made the highest general average, 96.17, with a rating of 97 for guard duty and 95 for discipline. Two companies, C and K, each received a “special mention” and a maximum rating of 100 for “personal appearance.” Out of the 134 infantry companies that make up the thirteen regiments, but six others, G of the Sixth, D and I of the Eighth, D of the Thirteenth, M of the Sixteenth, and K of the Eighteenth, were marked for “special mention,” each, too, for a maximum “personal appearance” rating only.

Then follow the other regiments in their order of merit, the Twelfth, with a general average of 94.83, guard duty 95, discipline 95; the Eighth, general average 94.57, guard duty 93, discipline 93; the Second, general average 94.39, guard duty 95, discipline 94; the Tenth, general average 94.05, guard duty 95, discipline 92; the Sixth, general average 93.96, guard duty 95, discipline 93; the Thirteenth, general average 93.92, guard duty 90, discipline 94; the Sixteenth, general average 93.85, guard duty 90, discipline 93; the Eighteenth, general average 93.83, guard duty 97, discipline 90; the Fourteenth, general average 93.56, guard duty 97, discipline 92; the Fifth, general average 93.09, guard duty 93, discipline 92; the Fourth, general average 92.72, guard duty 87, discipline 90; the Ninth, general average 92.53, guard duty 90, discipline 90.

In General Order No. 27, Headquarters National Guard of Pennsylvania, Adjutant-General's Office, Harrisburg, Pa., June 26, 1909, which publishes the “Return of Small Arms Firing of the Troops in the State of Pennsylvania for the Year 1908,” the rifle firing classification and figure of merit of the First Regiment appear as follows: Average strength present and absent, commissioned and enlisted, for the entire period of the firing, 949; per cent. of average, 86.40; expert riflemen, 48; sharpshooters, 3; marksmen, 348; first-class marksmen, 173; second-class, 173; third-class, 54; fourth-class, 180; figure of merit, 69.03, an increase of .26 over its 1907 figure of 68.77; total firing rifle, 820; total firing pistol, 48. Company E's figure of merit was highest, 105.47. Still above a hundred, but not up to its record for 1907, 111.74. Company K followed with 87.80, a considerable gain

over its previous year's rating of 73.78; and Company C was third with 85.20, against its 94.25 of the previous year.

The Brigade Trophy, contested for by the three brigades at the State rifle competitions at Mount Gretna on August 12, 1908, was won, as it had been for eight consecutive years, by the First Brigade. The First Regiment's contribution to the team was as follows: Captain Harry J. Mehard, inspector of rifle practice; Chief Musician William E. Chapin; Privates Robert Gamble and A. L. Dunn, of Company C.

Founder's Week, October 4-11, 1908, a series of commemorative ceremonials, religious, civic, military, pageant, parade, banquet, assembly, organized and authorized by the Mayor and Councils in celebration of the 225th Anniversary of the establishment of the city government, left behind in all its functions and features, successes and remembrances, that have a place in historic chronology, well worthy of a permanent lodgment.

Monday, October 5, was set apart as Military Day. In recent years, commemorative centenaries, the Spanish-American War Peace Jubilee, the frequent gatherings of the National Guard and other events of lesser moment had shown to Philadelphia military displays of magnitude and character such as in earlier times were wholly unknown. The Founder's Week military parade lost nothing in contrast or comparison with the effective military pageants that had aforesaid preceded it. Maj.-Gen. Frederick D. Grant, United States Army, was in command, with Gen. Edward Morrell his chief aide, and Maj.-Gen. James W. Latta, National Guard, Pennsylvania, retired, chief of staff. The Army and Navy of the United States was well represented, sailors and marines from the squadron in the Delaware, artillery, coastwise and field, cavalry, infantry, every arm of the service, National Guard from the neighboring States, and the entire division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania made up a column that in numbers, character, soldierly bearing and impressiveness silenced criticism, aroused enthusiasm and brought the vast crowds to the highest pitch of demonstrative greeting.

Twenty-five thousand was the estimated strength of this hastily mobilized army. The reviewing stand was located at the southwest corner of Broad and Arch Streets, at its foot and across the way, on the east side of Broad Street the members of the Grand

Army of the Republic were seated. "The scene," so the *Public Ledger* reports, "when General Grant passed the reviewing stand, beggars description. Hundreds of policemen said that never had they fought so hard to restrain a crowd from breaking the lines that held them back." The line of march on Broad Street stretched from Susquehanna Avenue to Jackson Street. The head of the column left Susquehanna Avenue at one o'clock and reached its terminus at 2.45, taking just one hour and forty-five minutes to cover the route.

Regimental General Order No. 26, of September 21, 1908, issued pursuant to General Orders from the Headquarters of the National Guard, passing through division and brigade headquarters, announced that the regiment would assemble at the armory for the Division Parade on Monday morning, October 5, 1908, first call to be sounded at 12.10 and assembly at 12.30 P.M. And in response to this General Order, with Col. J. Lewis Good in command, the regiment assembled in its fullest strength of officers and men at the hour named, and moved to its place in line with the brigade on one of the lateral streets on North Broad Street. The column of the division of the Pennsylvania National Guard, Major-Gen. John A. Wiley commanding, arranged according to seniority of brigade commanders, brought the First Brigade, General Bowman, on the left, and the First Regiment, Col. J. Lewis Good, on the left of the brigade and consequently on the left of the entire column.

After disposing of the rest of the column, a description of the conclusion of the march follows: "Thus," reads the *Ledger's* report, "company on company of the National Guard tramped past and another great cheer arose when Gen. Wendell P. Bowman with his staff rode by at the head of the four regiments of the National Guard from this city. From their place on the reviewing stand the Old Guard hurled cheers and waved their standards. The crowd sent up an answering yell and through an avenue of applause the city regiments marched—first the Sixth, then the white ducks, blue coats, and spiked helmets of the Third followed, while the cheers redoubled for the Second and First."

As the year was drawing to its close and it had already been announced that the First Regiment would be among the first to be inspected at the coming spring inspections, the colonel cautioned

company commanders to give special attention to the instruction of their companies in the school of the soldier, school of the squad, school of the company and guard mount, and followed his caution with a General Order on December 28, 1908, announcing inspections of his own by companies at 8.30 o'clock on the evenings from the 25th to the 29th January, 1909, inclusive.

On Friday, January 15, 1909, at 8.30 in the evening, the regiment was paraded at the regimental armory in full dress uniform for review by the governor and commander-in-chief. This ceremony was followed by the formal presentation by the governor to the successful contestants of the several trophies won at the previous rifle competitions. Social functions wisely planned by the committee in charge, incident to the attendance of the lady friends and patrons of the regiment, who had generously graced the occasion by their presence, concluded the evening's performance.

Though the story of drills, inspections and reviews may seem monotonous from frequent repetition, yet, in fact, months and oftener a year elapses between events which in the text appear to run together. There may be, too, just sufficient of a change to flavor the repetition with something of the spice of variety. Besides, inspections frequent and rigorous are the all essential necessity as well to the acquisition as to the retention, and application, of a proper military training. As in all else, so in the military, the well grounded are the successful. No better illustration, that a practical usefulness is always in the wake of a careful training, is to be found anywhere than in our own Revolutionary History, when through the watchfulness, tactfulness and rigor of his inspections and thoroughness of his instruction, that eminent German tactician, Baron Steuben, was able to send the Continental Army, broken, weary and worn, forgotten by Congress, forsaken by the people, out from its Valley Forge encampment ground, boastful and haughty, a very host within itself, conquering and to conquer.

Regimental General Order No. 3, January 21, 1909, announced the spring inspections by companies by Major Charles H. Worman, the brigade inspector, beginning with Company A, on Friday, February 5, 1909, and concluding with Company G, on Tuesday, March 9, 1909.

Major Worman was accompanied on these inspections by First Lieutenant Walter Campbell Sweeney, Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, as the representative of the War Department, "a most efficient officer, admirably qualified for the satisfactory fulfilment of the work entrusted to him." The inspector-general and brigade inspector are of one view on the subject of attendance. The inspector-general said: "The attendance at these inspections was most creditable, there being comparatively few absentees in the entire division." And the brigade inspector said: "The strength present of the several companies was most gratifying, nearly all having the minimum strength as provided by law."

* Both, too, deprecated an apparent want of attention to proper instruction in guard duty.

"The inspector-general notes with regret," said Colonel Sweeney, "that practically little consideration has been given to the subject of guard duty, notwithstanding the fact that it is one of the most important factors of a soldier's education—a soldier that meets the full requirements of guard duty can be relied upon to give a satisfactory account of himself in any duty he may be called upon to perform."

And Major Worman, the brigade inspector, said:

Guard duty is sadly neglected. Everybody seems to be under the impression that it is no longer necessary to instruct the men in this important part in the training of the soldier. Here again "Kriegspiel" seems to have relegated guard duty to the rear as an obsolete study.

He had also this to say of the pursuit of study in extended order:

The quiz in extended order, advance and rear guard, and outpost duty caused the officers and non-commissioned officers to study their text-books, and the knowledge gained by them will undoubtedly be of some benefit to them in the field manœuvres.

As it was in 1908, so it was in 1909. With their 100 rating under the several subdivisions, so it was also with their general average and figure of efficiency. Field and staff, Hospital Corps, and regimental band each had the 100 for both.

Of the several companies, Companies B and L tied each other with 97.37 for first place in figure of efficiency and again tied for first place in general average, each with 96.25; and though they

also tied with 90 each for guard duty, Company L really passed to the front with its 100 for discipline with the narrow margin of three points against Company B's 97. Companies C and E also tied each other for third place in figure of efficiency with 97.20, as also with 96 each for a general average. Nor does the tie break with the ratings of 90 each had for guard duty and the 100 each had for discipline. Fifth place went to Company K with 97.10 for figure of efficiency, 95.87 for a general average, with 92 for guard duty, and 100 for discipline. The sixth in order, which includes all whose figure of efficiency was 97, was Company I with a figure of efficiency of 97.02, a general average of 95.75, discipline 98, and guard duty 90. Then for seventh place Companies A and G tied with figures of efficiency of 96.75 and general averages of 95.37, but G's discipline was 98 against A's 95, while both had 90 in guard duty. Company M was ninth with 96.15 for its figure of efficiency and 94.50 for a general average, 90 for guard duty and 98 for discipline. The tenth place was Company F's with 95.70 for its figure of efficiency, 93.87 for general average, 95 for discipline and for guard duty 90. D had the eleventh with 95.35 for figure of efficiency, 93.37 for general average, 97 for discipline and 85 for guard duty; and H was twelfth with 90.26 for figure of efficiency, 93.62 for general average, 90 for guard duty, and 91 for discipline. It will be observed that the range was very close, but 7 points in figure of efficiency from 97.37, the highest, to the lowest, 90.26.

All of the twelve companies had a rating of 100 each in condition of arms and condition of equipment, and all save one, Company H, with 82.45, a percentage of attendance of 100.

The highest figure of efficiency, 97.55, in the infantry companies of the First Brigade was attained by Captain Charles J. Hendler's Company I, Third Regiment; next follow Captain William F. Eidell's Company B, and Captain Edwin E. Hollenbeck's Company L, First Regiment, with 97.37 each. In the entire division among the companies of infantry, Company I, Eighth Regiment, Captain Frank E. Zeigler, had the highest figure of efficiency, 99.12. The honor of the highest figure of efficiency over all arms of the service belongs to the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, Captain John C. Groome, 99.79.

SPRING INSPECTION REPORT, 1909.

FIRST REGIMENT

ATTENDANCE AT INSPECTION.

	Present			Absent			Aggregate		
	Off.	En. Men.	Total	Off.	En. Men.	Total	Off.	En. Men.	Total
Field and Staff..	15	8	23	..	....	....	15	8	23
Hospital Corps..	..	12	12	..	....	....	..	12	12
Regt. Band.....	..	27	27	..	....	....	..	27	27
Co. A.....	3	55	58	..	4	4	3	59	62
Co. B.....	3	53	56	..	4	4	3	57	60
Co. C.....	3	58	61	..	3	3	3	61	64
Co. D.....	3	50	53	..	4	4	3	54	57
Co. E.....	3	58	61	..	2	2	3	60	63
Co. F.....	3	53	56	..	8	8	3	61	64
Co. G.....	3	60	63	..	2	2	3	62	65
Co. H.....	2	45	47	..	10	10	2	55	57
Co. I.....	3	59	62	..	3	3	3	62	65
Co. K.....	3	60	63	..	2	2	3	62	65
Co. L.....	1	56	57	..	3	3	1	59	60
Co. M.....	3	59	62	..	3	3	3	62	65
Total	48	713	761	..	48	48	48	761	809

The commemorative parade on Monday, April 19, 1909, celebrating the regiment's forty-eighth anniversary, had as its distinctive feature the appearance of the regiment for the first time in its United States Army full-dress uniform. The regiment left the armory promptly at 4.30, led by a platoon of mounted police under Lieutenant Robinson, the drillmaster of the force, the Veteran Corps following with Col. Theo. E. Wiedersheim in command, the regiment in an estimated strength of 600, Col. J. Lewis Good commanding, completing the make-up of the column, which was reviewed at the Union League by the adjutant-general, Brig.-Gen. Thomas J. Stewart. With the reviewing officer were Brig.-Gen. Wendell P. Bowman, Lieutenant-Colonels Lewis E. Beitler and Fred Taylor Pusey, of the governor's staff, and the Hon. John E. Reyburn, Mayor of the city.

The line of march was down Broad Street to Locust Street, to Sixteenth, to Chestnut, to Tenth, to Walnut, to Broad Street, where the ceremony of "Evening Parade" was gone through, in front of the Union League. The regimental front covered the entire square from Chestnut Street to Walnut Street. The cere-

mony concluded, the companies were dismissed to await what commemorative entertainments had been allotted for the evening, notably the banquet of the Veteran Corps.

The memorial services at Holy Trinity had their place in the calendar for Sunday, May 23, 1909, the regiment and Veteran Corps in attendance and the regimental chaplain, Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, D.D., officiating.

Captain Homer E. Smith resigned his captaincy of Company D May 31, 1909, and on July 2, 1909, First Lieutenant Joseph Klapp Nicholls was promoted by election to be his successor. Captain Nicholls was private, Battery A, February 1, 1897; discharged, March 12, 1898; private, D, First Regiment Infantry, July 1, 1904; corporal, February 27, 1905; sergeant, April 6, 1906; first lieutenant, August 3, 1906.

At a regular stated meeting of the Board of Officers, First Regiment Infantry of Pennsylvania, held June 7, 1909, at the armory, Broad and Callowhill Streets, Col. J. Lewis Good presiding, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, the 19th of April, 1911, will be the 50th Anniversary of the organization of this regiment, organized in the defence of the Union; therefore be it,

Resolved, that a suitable celebration of the event be had, and that the colonel commanding is hereby authorized to request the Veteran Corps to assume charge of the celebration, pledging the support of the active command.

The vacancy created by the promotion of Maj. Henry Nuss, Jr., from captain and regimental quartermaster of the First Infantry to be major and brigade quartermaster of the First Brigade on May 13, 1908, was filled subsequently by the appointment of Captain Frank Hall of Company A as regimental quartermaster; and on May 28, 1909, Lieutenant Edward S. Townshend was elected to the captaincy of Company A. Captain Townshend was first in the National Guard service as seaman, Division B, State Naval Militia, May 7, 1896; discharged 1897; in same organization 1899; pay yeoman headquarters First Battalion, State Naval Militia, 1901; discharged 1902; private in Company A, First Regiment Infantry, National Guard, Pennsylvania, February 9, 1906; second lieutenant November 16, 1906. Captain Townshend also served in the United States Navy by enlistment from June 6, 1898, to July 3, 1899.

The encampments were by brigades, Mount Gretna selected as the site and July 24 to July 31, 1909, fixed as the time for that of the First Brigade. It was named Camp Maj.-Gen. Galusha Pennypacker, in honor of Maj.-Gen. Galusha Pennypacker, United States Army, awarded "Medal of Honor" for gallantly leading charge, as colonel, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, over traverse at Fort Fisher, North Carolina, January 15, 1865, and planting colors thereon, and proved to be altogether the camp of manœuvres General Bowman had the year before promised it should be.

The tents were pitched and the camp prepared by the advance details on Friday the 23d in the midst of a drenching rain, and when the work was completed a reporter said of it:

A city of arms lies in orderly array in the valley, a demonstration of the pluck and energy of the handful of men who braved the downpour in order that the Philadelphia troops might find all in readiness upon their arrival.

Beginning at midnight when the first commands arrived, arrivals continued through the night and until after daybreak on Saturday morning, and the detraining, which as well as the entraining helps to make the rating for discipline, was reported by the inspecting officers as "excellent." The First Regiment, Col. J. Lewis Good commanding, which entrained at Broad Street Station at 9.15 P.M. on Friday, was the second infantry command to leave Philadelphia and among the earliest to arrive at Mount Gretna. Making a good run, after a march from the station through a dense fog, the regiment reached its camp at the extreme western end of the field shortly after midnight. The First had not the best of locations topographically; its site was on the slope of a steep hillside with stones and boulders in plentiful supply on its own grounds and on all the approaches that led to them.

With the usual ceremonies incident to such occasions, troops paraded, colors sent to the peak, bands playing, salute fired, the camp was formally opened at nine o'clock on Saturday morning. Thirty men under First Lieutenant Edw. J. Adams, of Company B, furnished by the First Regiment, were the first detail supplied for a brigade headquarters guard. Monday was set apart for the annual inspection, and what was left of Saturday that could be utilized for the purpose was devoted to clipping what few edges

there were yet to be adjusted. But there is scarce a time when there is not some opportunity for a touch of the humorous.

A lieutenant of the regiment in receipt of a goodly sized box, a contribution from some of his home companions, "said to contain books" but which in reality contained bottles, recalls an incident in army experience when the great American plains were still a wilderness. A regimental quartermaster of a regiment of infantry, detached from its post for a long Indian campaign with transportation restricted to the narrowest limits, was approached by the regimental chaplain with the request that he give him a place in the Headquarters wagon for a box of books, which the quartermaster stoutly and emphatically declined to do. Shortly after there came along an officer of affable speech and persuasive ways with the request that he should make a place somewhere in his wagon train for a barrel of whiskey. "Yes! Yes!" said the quartermaster, "to be sure, anything in reason, but a while ago here was the chaplain who in these straitened conditions made the absurd demand that I should accommodate him with a place for a box of books."

"Our boys," said General Bowman, "are in splendid trim and expect great results from this encampment. I believe the war games and manœuvres as outlined will prove of inestimable benefit to both officers and enlisted men, and I believe this will be the most successful encampment the First Brigade has ever had."

That this encampment had been recognized at the War Department as specially designed for the better elucidation of the problem and manœuvre seems evident from the fact that Maj. Daniel H. Boughton, General Staff, United States Army, was assigned to First Brigade Headquarters as chief umpire. Captain James A. Woodruff, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, was detailed as the representative of the War Department with the First Infantry.

A program of instructions, the exercises to be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Regulations for Field Manœuvres authorized by the Secretary of War for use in the Service Schools, each day set apart for a specific instruction or a particular exercise: assembly, field, staff and company officers' discussion and exhibition of war games; battalion in attack (enemy outlined); regiment in attack (enemy outlined); discussion of

problems after solution: minor manœuvres; manœuvres proper were all set out elaborately, fully and explicitly treated, considered and published for the government and conduct of the troops while in camp by the brigade commander in his General Order No. 7, Headquarters First Brigade, Camp Maj.-Gen. Galusha Pennypacker, July 24, 1909. The order also prescribed that "organizations when not required in the tactical exercises under the foregoing program will have such drills and instruction as commanding officers may prescribe."

Save for the break of a single day from an overburdensome heat, rain going unheeded, this program was effectually carried out, the campaigning incident to its execution the most strenuous the First Brigade had ever seen. Although there was grumbling in the ranks—there always will be—it was once said the more a soldier growls the better he fights—at the hard work exacted, the men were more than satisfied to have had an opportunity to gain a real tactical training which they could never hope to acquire at their armories.

"Without doubt," said General Bowman in an interview, "this encampment has been the most strenuous in the history of the brigade and the men have worked hard and with a will. I have been impressed with the strict observance of all orders issued and with the general conduct of the guardsmen."

This story is told of an opportunity that came to the First Regiment to make something of a record for itself:

About the proudest soldiers in camp were the guardsmen of the Second and Third Battalions of the First Infantry, who captured half a troop of regular cavalry in the field.

These battalions were halted in a wood on both sides of a road northwest of Colebrook. They were under shelter when the regular cavalry arrived. Company B, Captain Hess, opened fire and the regulars scampered down the road at full canter. A patrol of the Second Battalion swung an ammunition wagon across the road, and the troopers were hemmed in. The guardsmen were all the more pleased by the capture because the wagon was part of the camp equipment of the troopers and had been detailed with the infantry.

Orders to break camp went into effect with the infantry at nine o'clock on the morning of Saturday, July 31. The First Regiment left at noon over the Pennsylvania to detrain at Broad Street Station. The movement had been carefully planned, minor details

had not been neglected, nothing had been left to conjecture, and the regiment was at the armory and dismissed ere the long summer day was over.

The inspector-general, Colonel Sweeney, in his official report in general reference to the problem solution and field manœuvres in all three brigades spoke as follows:

During the encampments the commanding-general required the organizations of their respective brigades to engage in small manœuvres and their officers in tactical rides and walks, under the supervision of officers of the Army, and while the inspector-general did not witness any of these exercises, he has learned that they were both interesting and profitable.

Officers of the Army were in attendance at all of the encampments, acting as umpires in problem work, and giving instruction wherever needed, all of which was most helpful to the Guard and was thoroughly appreciated.

And he also sounds this note of warning:

For the information and guidance of those who did not see circular No. 2, Headquarters, 3rd Brigade, N. G. P., dated July 1, 1909, the inspector-general quotes therefrom an extract, which was taken from a letter of Captain Charles Dudley Rhodes, Sixth United States Cavalry, to General C. B. Dougherty. Captain Rhodes is a graduate of the War College and might be styled the father of manœuvres in the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

"The Pennsylvania Guard is certainly won over to the problem work and now you (General Dougherty) and the other brigade commanders will probably have to hold them in a little to prevent your regiments from swinging too far toward field work and neglecting the more monotonous close-order instruction, including guard duty, which inculcates discipline and subordination. Paradoxical as it may seem, 'the field' is a poor locality in which to hammer discipline into the men, except heroically, and such work must be done in the armories."

In his general order, published for the information of all concerned, this report of the inspector-general of the annual inspections of the several organizations during brigade encampment, 1909, the governor and commander-in-chief paid this tribute to the National Guard of the State:

A careful reading of the report is enjoined upon every officer. The Commander-in-Chief congratulates the officers and enlisted men of the National Guard upon the satisfactory conditions of the organization along all lines, evidencing, as it does, earnest effort and close application upon the part of all to acquire knowledge of their respective duties, and thus render the National Guard an efficient organization, in which it is an honor to acquire membership.

There is no story that can be told so exclusively of itself as to be wholly independent of kindred events concurrent with its own happenings. Especially is this so with troops serving together in the same brigade, division, corps or army. The stories of each are meant to and should interweave. Much as each unit may rival the other for competitive distinction, what each may win for itself tends to make the whole famous. The decided progress of the Pennsylvania National Guard has made in the readiness with which it has acquainted itself with this ever-expanding new military science, the tendency the larger body has for its better exemplification, the coming together of the entire Guard in its encampments, its frequent assembling on other occasions, has made of it such a cohesive whole that to be a Pennsylvania guardsman, aside from that regimental touch of fellowship, upon which so much depends, is of itself a proud distinction. A practical illustration of these conclusions is in a measure supplied in the happenings, the teachings, the results of the encampments and inspections for the years 1908 and 1909.

What the governor said in his order extending his congratulations, the favorable deductions drawn from the operations of the field exercises, problems and manœuvres of Camp Pennsypacker, is further strengthened by what the inspector-general, speaking generally of the encampments of 1909, said of the results of the annual inspection.

Both official reports and personal observation enable the inspector-general to report improvement in all branches of the service. The personal appearance of the troops, at the ceremony of inspection, was exceedingly satisfactory, both as to "set up" and military bearing, as well as to condition of clothing, arms and equipment.

The discipline of the Guard, determined by the entraining and detraining of the troops, their appearance at inspection and the general condition of the camps, was excellent.

Military courtesy was more generally observed than has been the rule, although the salute was oftentimes improperly and carelessly rendered.

Guard duty was exceptionally well performed, and this from the fact that on the day of inspection old and experienced men were selected by each command for this service. Then, too, the small pamphlets on guard duty, issued prior to the encampment, played their part. Major Worman, the inspector, states that each man detailed for guard had a copy in his possession and was making it the subject of study.

The work in extended order, advance and rear guard and outpost duty was in the main satisfactory. There were errors noted, of course, due

largely to the many recruits in the ranks, men without training in extended order and fire discipline, as, also, to the lack of opportunity for practice in the field.

The highest general average, not quite so high as the year previous, the lowest the same, yet all are well within the nineties, gives to this year, as it did to the last, a special significance. In 1908 the highest average was 96.17, the lowest 92.53; in 1909, 95.76 was high and 92.53 was low.

The 95.76, the ranking general average for the annual inspections of 1909, belonged to the Eighth Regiment, its discipline rating 96, its guard duty 95; the Third Regiment was second, its general average 95.42, its discipline 96; guard duty 94; the First Regiment was third with a general average of 95.26, discipline 96, guard duty 96; the Twelfth Regiment was fourth, general average 95.13, discipline 96, guard duty 95; the Sixth Regiment was fifth, with a general average of 95.03, discipline 95, guard duty 94; the Thirteenth Regiment was sixth, general average 94.95, discipline 96, guard duty 92; the Eighteenth Regiment seventh, general average 94.94, discipline 96, guard duty 90; the Sixteenth Regiment was eighth, general average 94.52, discipline 95, guard duty 95; the Fourteenth Regiment was ninth, general average 94.29, discipline 94, guard duty 93; the Ninth Regiment was tenth, general average 94.14, discipline 96, guard duty 90; the Tenth Regiment was eleventh, general average 93.96, discipline 96, guard duty 92; the Fourth Regiment was twelfth, general average 93.81, discipline 95, guard duty 93; the Second Regiment was thirteenth, general average 93.78, discipline 96, guard duty 93; the Fifth Regiment was fourteenth, general average 92.53, discipline 95, guard duty 94. In the 95 class there were five regiments: Eighth, Third, First, Twelfth and Sixth; in the 94 class five regiments: Thirteenth, Eighteenth, Sixteenth, Fourteenth, and Ninth; in the 93 class three regiments: Tenth, Fourth, and Second; in the 92 class, one regiment, the Fifth.

In rifle-firing classification and figure of merit the First Regiment made quite an appreciable increase of 7.17 from 69.03 in 1908 to 76.20 in 1909. Company C was highest for 1909, 111.57, Company K next with 110.71, and Company E third with 109.21. In the regimental increase of 7.17 points seven companies had a notable share. Their figure of merit increased: Com-

pany A from 46.95 in 1908 to 65.71 in 1909, Company B from 57.77 to 70.37, Company C from 85.20 to 111.57, Company E from 105.47 to 109.21, Company H from 46.96 to 59.77, Company K from 87.80 to 110.71, Company L from 46.62 to 59.54. Headquarters increased from 132.80 to 147.50. In per cent. of average strength qualified, Headquarters and Company E had the full maximum of 100. The entire regimental classification was as follows: Average strength present and absent, commissioned and enlisted for entire period of firing, 884; per cent. of average strength qualified, 89.47; expert riflemen, 81; marksmen, 348; first-class men, 141; second-class men, 104; third-class men, 59; fourth-class men, 151; figure of merit, 76.20; total firing rifle, 791; total firing pistol, 38.

On Friday evening, October 15, 1909, the regiment in full-dress uniform was paraded at the armory for inspection by the colonel commanding, the exercises concluding with "evening parade."

In honor of Brig-Gen. Wendell P. Bowman the regiment in full-dress uniform was assembled at the armory for parade and review on the evening of Friday, January 28, 1910.

An appropriate minute was made at the session of the Board of Officers of March 1, 1910, upon the sudden death, on February 18, 1909, of First Lieutenant William W. Bentley, of Company L, which in part read as follows: "That our deceased companion in more than ten years of continuous and faithful service in this regiment fully demonstrated his patriotic and manly character, which, together with his conscientious discharge of duty, makes a most worthy record for the consolation of us all, who mourn his loss, officers and men alike, and for his devoted wife and parents and worthy son."

Captain James Muldoon, National Guard Pennsylvania, retired, died at Philadelphia on Thursday, March 31, 1910, at the advanced age of eighty-five years, "with his faculties still alert, his memory unimpaired, tenacious of life, and anxious to be active."

Captain Muldoon enlisted for the war with Mexico as a private in the United States Voltiguer Regiment, January 5, 1847; promoted sergeant March 2, 1847, he was honorably discharged for

disability—wounds received in action—at New Orleans Barracks, Louisiana, January 23, 1848.

He began his service with the First Regiment as a private soldier, enlisting on the date of its organization, April 19, 1861, one year in the ranks, nearly forty years a commissioned officer, through the Antietam and Gettysburg campaigns, in the field whenever there was call to preserve the peace and suppress violence, he remained with the regiment continuously until placed on the retired list August 29, 1899. Including his membership in the Veteran Corps, his service as officer and soldier in the regiment and member of the Corps covered a period of forty-nine years.

Captain Muldoon repeatedly declined all proffered promotion. As ranking captain he was frequently in command of the regiment; once, during a protracted vacancy, in the field for an extended period from December 12, 1877, to September 26, 1878.

General Order No. 4, Headquarters First Regiment Infantry, National Guard Pennsylvania, March 31, 1910, announced with deep regret the death of Captain James Muldoon, distinguished for his forty years of uninterrupted and faithful service with the regiment and as "a veteran of the Mexican War and the war for the suppression of the Rebellion, in both of which he served with patriotic zeal and conspicuous ability." The order also announced that the funeral services would be held at the armory, Saturday, April 2, 1910, where the remains would lie in state and the flag be displayed at half staff. The commanding officer of Company E was instructed to parade his company as a military escort. The Veteran Corps as a body, the regimental field, staff, and company officers, and General Bowman and his staff were also in attendance.

A minute made by the Veteran Corps in its quarterly communication of April 8, 1910, commemorative of the "virtues, and the manhood, the patriotism, and the valor of Captain Muldoon," concluded as follows:

Faithful unto all things, negligent of none, ever active, never slothful, always ready, never tardy, his perceptions were acute, his execution speedy. He had the regard of the young, the appreciation of the old, the confidence of his superiors, the support of his soldiers, the affections of all. He never sought a favor he had not earned, nor cultivated friendships to use them. In camp, in bivouac, in the field, his home was with his company, and at headquarters he was rarely seen, save as the bidden guest of welcome, or when summoned for a duty.

Consistent in his membership in a church of rigorous discipline, devoted

as a husband, dutiful as a father, honest, sincere, brave and true, he led through all his length of years a life which gives the promise of a blissful and eternal peace.

On March 29, 1910, Brig.-Gen. Wendell P. Bowman was appointed major-general of the National Guard *vice* Maj.-Gen. John A. Wiley, retired, August 28, 1909, and assigned to the command of the division.

Col. William G. Price, Third Regiment Infantry, National Guard Pennsylvania, on April 4, 1910, was appointed a brigadier-general in the National Guard of Pennsylvania and assigned to the command of the First Brigade.

The introductory words of the governor's order publishing the official reports of the inspecting officers for the spring inspections for 1910 were not of the same forceful commendation that characterized those of the previous year. They indicate that the troops needed rather to be cautioned than commended.

"These reports," said he, "contain timely observations and suggestions of importance, and should be carefully read and studied by every officer. It is evident that more attention should be given to instructions in guard duty and to increasing the efficiency of non-commissioned officers."

Issued in compliance with General Orders Nos. 40 and 43, Current Series 1909, Adjutant-General's Office, Harrisburg, General Order No. 2, January 22, 1910, Headquarters First Regiment Infantry, announced the spring inspections by companies to be conducted at the armory through the month of March by Maj. Thomas Biddle Ellis, Sixth Infantry, National Guard Pennsylvania, acting brigade inspector, with Captain Archibald A. Cabaniss, Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, as the representative of the War Department.

In the First Regiment each of the twelve companies received a rating of 100 in "condition of arms" and "condition of clothing." Each company except A and G—their percentages respectively 89.47 and 83.68—secured a "percentage of attendance" of 100. Company C had the highest "general average," 96, and the highest "figure of efficiency," 97.20, with discipline at 97, guard duty at 88. Company B was second with a general average of 95.87, and figure of efficiency of 97.10, discipline 96, guard duty 88. Of the other

companies, Company A's general average was 93.75, figure of efficiency 92.46, discipline 95, guard duty 86; Company D, general average 94.37, figure of efficiency 96.05, discipline 96, guard duty 80; Company E, general average 94.87, figure of efficiency 96.40, discipline 96, guard duty 90; Company F, general average 93, figure of efficiency 95.10, discipline 95, guard duty 85; Company G, general average 92.37, figure of efficiency 89.37, discipline 94, guard duty 80; Company H, general average 93.25, figure of efficiency 95.27, discipline 95, guard duty 88; Company I, general average 94.87, figure of efficiency 96.40, discipline 97, guard duty 85; Company K, general average 94, figure of efficiency 95.80, discipline 98 (the highest), guard duty 80; Company L, general average 95, figure of efficiency 96.50, discipline 96, guard duty 85; Company M, general average 94.37, figure of efficiency 96.05, discipline 95, guard duty 85.

In the tabulated statement of ratings and averages of the regiment "special mention is made of the condition of the arms of this regiment," and in the text of his report Major Ellis said: "The rifles in general were found to be in good serviceable condition. Those of the First Infantry evidenced especial care and are worthy of special mention."

That Major Ellis has not been chary in uncovering deficiencies, the following sentences are a typical illustration: "The foregoing are but a few of the movements exemplified and the defects therein noted. They suffice to show the result of deficiency in elementary training, combined with a lack of attendance at drill. Radical measures should be adopted to cure both shortcomings." Yet of the better results his general conclusions are by no means discouraging: "As a whole, the companies inspected, with but two or three exceptions, occasioned by a temporary deterioration incidental to reconstruction, were found in good condition, though there is marked opportunity for improvement, especially if the high plane to which our citizen soldiers aspire and are capable of attaining is to be reached."

Major Ellis' entire report is a notable example of the well-grounded knowledge, thoroughness of detail, and clarity of expression that pervaded the entire Bureau of Inspection of the Pennsylvania National Guard. Though on detached duty—he was of lengthy service and wide experience—what he says of the officer

whose place he temporarily filled is confirmatory of this deduction: "Throughout the entire tour of inspection the excellent, earnest, and untiring work performed in the past by Maj. Charles H. Worman, inspector of the First Brigade, was constantly apparent."

Captain William H. Hey resigned his captaincy of Company F in September, 1909, and on the 4th of April, 1910, his first lieutenant, Charles A. Blumhardt, Jr., was elected to succeed him. Captain Blumhardt was private, Company F, First Regiment Infantry, May 6, 1899; appointed hospital steward, First Regiment, July 14, 1899; discharged, December, 1899; private, Company F, First Regiment Infantry, February 5, 1900; corporal, October 6, 1902; second lieutenant, April 20, 1903; first lieutenant, December 17, 1906. In the Spanish-American War he was private, Company F, First Regiment Infantry, Pennsylvania Volunteers, June 14, 1898; transferred to Hospital Corps, Second Division, First Army Corps, August 14, 1898; mustered out, November 21, 1898.

The regiment in compliance with the provisions of Regimental General Order No. 6, of April 4, 1910, and the Veteran Corps pursuant to its general order of concurrent date, were jointly paraded on the afternoon of Tuesday, April 19, 1910, in commemoration of the regiment's forty-ninth anniversary. Col. J. Lewis Good was in command of the regiment, and the battalions were respectively commanded as follows: the first, composed of Companies K, E, A, and I, by Maj. George B. Zane, Jr.; the second, Companies M, L, D, and B, by Maj. Charles P. Hunt; and the third, Companies C, G, F, and H, by Maj. George A. Scattergood. The Veteran Corps, under command of Col. Theo. E. Wiedersheim, was in its usual place on the right of the column.

A heavy storm struck the column at Broad and Arch Streets, and from thence on over the following route it "braved a pelting rain": to Locust, to Sixteenth, to Chestnut, to Tenth, to Walnut, to Broad, and the armory.

The column was reviewed at the Union League by Maj.-Gen. Wendell P. Bowman. The regiment has the pleasing remembrance of having afforded its old commander the opportunity of performing his first public official duty under his then quite recent well-deserved promotion.

Maj.-Gen. Charles B. Dick, commanding the National Guard of, and United States Senator from the State of Ohio, the conspicuous figure of the anniversary, it was expected would participate in this review; but, unexpectedly detained, he did not reach the city until evening. His speech at the Veteran Corps' anniversary banquet at the Union League, famous as a learned and eloquent disquisition on the National Guard of the country, will ever occupy a prominent place in the archives of the Corps.

Accompanied by the Veteran Corps, and with Maj.-Gen. Wendell P. Bowman and his staff participating, the regiment in full-dress uniform attended its annual memorial service on the afternoon of Sunday, May 15, 1910, at Holy Trinity Church, the services being conducted by and under the auspices of the Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, D.D., its rector and the regimental chaplain.

General Order No. 8, of July 30, 1910, from regimental headquarters, issued pursuant to general orders from headquarters of the National Guard, supplemented at division headquarters by permission to construct the camp as brigade commanders might prescribe, and at First Brigade headquarters with directions that construction must await arrival, announced the annual tour of camp duty of the division, with Gettysburg as the place and August 11 to August 20, 1910, as the time. In this regimental general order there was set forth this new and significant feature: "No details of any character will be sent to camp nor will issue of any description be made until arrival in camp. The regiment will erect its own camp and the company commandants and chief musician will see that their men are fully instructed in the proper methods of erecting the canvas."

In honor of that distinguished Pennsylvania soldier, a former division commander of the National Guard recently deceased, the encampment was named "Camp J. P. S. Gobin."

The movement by rail—troop trains given precedence—of the First Brigade from Philadelphia on the night of Friday, August 12, was without incident, save that the quick work of the trainmen on the train on board of which was the First Regiment prevented a serious accident when a broken coupling in the middle of its long line of day coaches cut loose a number of cars and left them for the moment helpless. Though moving rapidly, prompt action brought a speedy halt, recoupled the cars, and the journey

was resumed. Good time was made in entraining and getting away, as it was in detraining and marching to the grounds allotted for the regimental camp, where ere the first streak of dawn the troops were hard at work erecting their tents, and where in generous rivalry each regiment, while striving to do its work well, sought to surpass its fellows in doing it quickly. The Second was reported to be the first regiment to have its canvas up, and the First quickly followed.

Maj.-Gen. Wendell P. Bowman was in command of the camp, Brig.-Gen. William G. Price, of the First Brigade, and Col. J. Lewis Good, of the First Regiment. The grounds occupied, between the Emmetsburg Road and Confederate Avenue, were in the same general locality as those in use in 1908.

The prescribed observances—guard mount, morning inspection, religious services, evening parade, with slight innovations, permitted to pass without comment in preparation for the annual inspections, announced for Monday—covered the fourteenth, the only Sunday included in the time fixed for the encampment.

The annual inspection of the First Brigade was held on the parade-ground in front of division headquarters on Monday, August 15. The inspections began with the Second Regiment at seven o'clock in the morning, followed three hours later by the First, with the Third still later on in the afternoon. Field exercises were the order of the day, and the only other ceremony to interfere with the execution of this onerous schedule was the most creditable and impressive review by the governor and commander-in-chief on Wednesday, August 17. A rain when the camp was a few days old levelled a choking dust that had accumulated on the roadways to the depth of several inches.

The camp was indeed one of business and problems—patrolling, outposts, advance and rear guard, reconnoissance, attack and defence, beginning with smaller units, increasing in size until the climax in the battle scheme between the "Reds" and the "Blues" was reached in the middle of the week. What this camp did demonstrate, that there was neither effort to criticise nor attempt to recall, was that a limit had been reached in pageantry and that the guardsman was no longer on exhibition solely for spectacular effect.

Nor when the day was over had the duties of the officers ceased.

Illustrated lectures were delivered at night by the officers of the army from huge war maps of the surrounding country, mistakes of the day were pointed out, movements and actions were at times sharply criticised, and the solution of a problem thought to have been deduced from reason it was explained had only come by chance.

By a clever piece of military strategy, in sending forward a small body of cavalry to act as a decoy, Gen. Wm. G. Price, of the First Brigade, in the manœuvres of the Eighteenth, entrapped almost an entire regiment of the Second Brigade. The umpires, said some one who reported the incident, as usual failed to render a decision, but it was apparent to the observer that the fortunes of war had gone to Price. Colonel Good was mentioned as playing a prominent part in this movement, pouring a heavy enfilading fire into a regiment he attacked and making prisoners of a body that he had outflanked and that suffered heavily in attempting to get away.

"One of the most successful camps," so reads a letter in the *Public Ledger* dated Gettysburg, August 20, 1910. "the division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania has ever held is over. To-day the First Brigade, consisting of the First, Second, and Third Regiments, also Company B, engineers, and Troop A, folded their tents and without confusion boarded their troop trains and left the historic battle-field, where they have established new records for efficiency and discipline."

The first of the regiments to leave was the Second Infantry, which entrained in good order at 10 o'clock A.M. Several hours later the First Infantry followed, entraining at one o'clock.

Speaking of the encampment, General Bowman, shortly before his departure from his headquarters, said:

It is a great credit to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and an honor to the service. Every man and officer in the division has a right to be jealous of its character and standing, and they have no reason to regret their part in its achievements. This Government has a better military policy to-day than ever before in its history, and Pennsylvania, in my judgment, has the honor of taking the lead in working up to the advance line in the development of that policy.

I do not believe there is any department in the Federal Government or in any State Government that is more thoroughly, more carefully, more honestly, or more efficiently managed than the military department of

Pennsylvania. It only remains for the officers and men to keep up the work, and not relax in their efforts along the lines now well established. The only regret I have is I am not just beginning in the good work.

Colonel Sweeney's comments on the general results of the "War Game" as practised at this encampment, of much present value, are of use for the future. Coming, too, as they do, from a department the very mainstay of a military efficiency, they come rather with the strength of authority than the venture of an opinion. Besides, if they were but an opinion they would seem in full accord with what was everywhere concurrent thought. Then each paragraph so depends upon the other that what he says cannot be fairly quoted unless it is given in full. Probably what he says broadens the scope beyond what is intended to be included in a regimental history, but it cannot be altogether out of place, and here follows what was said by Colonel Sweeney on the "war game" in his report as inspector-general, published in General Order No. 48, Headquarters National Guard of Pennsylvania, Adjutant-General's Office, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, December 6, 1910:

The "War Game" absorbed the entire attention of the troops at this encampment. At the very outset of the tour of duty the various commands became engrossed in problem work, and this without any previous instruction to the men in the ranks. The major portion of the officers of the Guard had been instructed and coached in field work by officers of the Army at Mt. Gretna in May, and some hours in advance of the manœuvre at Gettysburg, officers of the troops that were to participate in the problem were called together for instruction. At the conclusion of the work in the field the officers were again called together for discussion and the errors of omission and commission were pointed out; but what of the rank and file? They had no previous instruction in their part of the game, while many of them, recruits, knew nothing of extended order, could not properly handle their rifles, and were totally ignorant of fire discipline. They were admonished to take advantage of terrain, without knowledge of its meaning; were ordered to fire at long ranges, but the sights remained flat, etc., etc. At the conclusion of the problem they were marched directly to camp. Perhaps they enjoyed the game, but what had it profited them?

There are men in each company of every regiment, sufficient to form a skeleton battalion or regiment, whose length of service in the guard might warrant their engaging in manœuvres, and they should be given opportunity for advanced work, but even these men should receive instruction during the first few days of the encampment, in things that would be required of them in the problems to be solved later in the week.

The recruit, however, as has been frequently stated in reports by the inspector-general, should not be permitted to participate in manœuvres, but in the squad, in camp or its vicinity, should be given instruction in the

fundamentals. Under competent officers, the recruits can be taught more in the week in camp than in the armory in a year, for the reason that in camp his attendance at drills is assured and his environment is wholly military, while during the year, under existing conditions, he reports irregularly for drill and in the interim his attention is given to business and social affairs.

The advisability of, as well as the necessity for, instructing the Guard in military field work makes the acquiring of a permanent camping ground by the State obligatory.

As the result of the annual inspection of August 15, 1910, the last before the semi-centenary, the First Regiment recovered the place it had aforesaid so frequently held, and passed to the front with a general average of 93.5, a rating for discipline of 93, and for guard duty of 94. A new column appeared for the first time among the ratings—"care and preparation of rations," in which the regiment has 88.7, two of the companies, K and D, fall off to 75, Company L alone has the maximum of 100. In one column, "condition of clothing," all the twelve companies are rated at the maximum. In "personal appearance" the regimental average was 99.4, Companies A, B, C, and M having the maximum, Companies D, E, F, H, I, K, and L 99, and Company G 98. Field and staff, hospital corps, and regimental band have a rating of 100 each under all the several heads included in their inspection.

Ten regiments only participated in the division encampment of 1910; the Third Brigade, Ninth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Regiments, had performed their tour of duty by participation in the combined camp of regulars and National Guard forces at Gettysburg, July 11 to July 18, 1910.

In the range of the general averages of the ten regiments there was the narrow difference of less than four points between the highest average, 93.5, of the First, and the lowest, 90.9, of the Eighth, and the margin of those between was still narrower. The First Regiment stood alone in the "93" class. There were five in the "92" class—the Tenth, with 92.9; the Third, Fourth, and Eighteenth, each with 92.6; and the Fourteenth, with 92. In the "91" class there were three—the Second, with 91.6; the Sixteenth, with 91.5; and the Sixth, with 91.3. The Eighth was alone in the 90's with 90.9.

The inspector-general, while not unmindful of deficiencies, had something to say in commendation:

The infantry commands presented a splendid appearance in their new uniforms of olive drab khaki. These uniforms looked serviceable, and, in the main, fitted well. As a rule, the bearing of the men, at the inspection of personal appearance, was good. . . .

The ceremony of review, preceding each inspection, was well done. While errors were noted, yet the regiments were efficiently handled and made a creditable showing. . . .

With few exceptions, the arms and accoutrements were found in good and serviceable condition. . . .

The entraining and detraining of the several organizations showed improvement over that of previous years. There was seemingly, on the part of both officers and men, an extra effort made to conduct these movements in a prompt and soldierly manner, and, whatever violation of military procedure, was chiefly due to too great eagerness to excel. After the detraining, cars were inspected, and, as a rule, found clean and in good order.

In the "Report of small-arms firing of the troops in the State of Pennsylvania for the year 1910" the following is the classification and figure of merit in rifle firing of the First Regiment: Average strength, present and absent, commissioned and enlisted, for the entire period of firing, 866; percentage of average strength qualified, 89.26; expert riflemen, 95; sharpshooters, 3; marksmen, 286; first-class men, 146; second-class men, 157; third-class men, 56; fourth-class men, 123; figure of merit, 77.84; total firing rifle, 773; total firing pistol, 46; figure of merit previous year, 76.20.

With 76.20 in 1909 and 77.84 in 1910, the regiment's figure of merit had increased 1.64. Seven of the companies, some of them most depended on, had not only failed to preserve their standing, but had fallen off, one notably, the others appreciably. Five others, however, had so increased their scores, one winning exceptional prominence, as to not only preserve and increase the regimental standing, but to secure for themselves a fine record at the range.

The most notable shrinkage was in Company K, where the decrease was 37.43—from 110.71 in 1909 to 73.28 in 1910. Company F, with 74.70 in 1909, went down to 52.26 in 1910—a decrease of 22.44. Company C's decrease was 19.53—from 111.57 in 1909 to 92.04 in 1910. Company A, with 65.71 in 1909, had but 56.94 in 1910—a loss of 8.77. Company H's 59.77 in 1909 was reduced by 5.01 to 54.76 in 1910. Company M's 59.32 in 1909 was but 56.64 in 1910—a decrease of 2.68. Company E was least affected, with but .29 off from its 1909 figure of 109.21 against the one of 108.92 for 1910.

Of the five increases, Company D, in its famous stride from 58.25 in 1909 to 108.46 in 1910—an increase of 50.21—was the company of “exceptional prominence.” Company I scored handsomely when with an increase of 26.75 it passed from 58.97 in 1909 to 85.72 in 1910. Company L made the creditable increase of 18.68, the difference between its 59.54 in 1909 and its 78.22 in 1910. Company G increased its standing by 12.31, its figure in 1909 being 58.84 and in 1910, 71.15; and Company B was the better by 4.31 in 1910, with 74.68, than it was in 1909, with 70.37. Headquarters went from 147.50 in 1909 to 150 in 1910—an increase of 2.50.

Companies D and G had each a maximum of 100 for “percentage of average strength qualified.” The percentage of the other companies was as follows: Headquarters, 95.45; A, 85.71; B, 87.30; C, 78.78; E, 97.14; F, 81.70; H, 80; I, 89.47; K, 90.41; L, 95.16; and M, 84.28.

Col. J. Lewis Good, with his forty years of service, four in the ranks, twelve in the line, twenty-three and upward in the field; major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel; continuous, consistent, constant, courageous; never seeking the limelight, always of it, steadily rising in merit, had well earned the promotion which came to him on December 30, 1910, when his appointment was announced as a brigadier-general in the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

Expression, resolution, comment, as well evidenced the reluctance with which Colonel Good severed the ties, so strengthened by the length of years, that had bound him to his regiment, as they also showed how the regret of officers and men at the severance had been tempered by their high appreciation of his well-deserved advancement.

General Order No. 1, Headquarters National Guard of Pennsylvania, Adjutant-General's Office, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, January 5, 1911, announced that the several organizations of the National Guard would be inspected at their respective home stations upon the dates therein indicated. The time fixed for the First Infantry—the inspection to be by companies and in dress uniform—included dates between Friday, March 31, 1911, and Monday, April 17, 1911. Maj. Robert M. Brookfield, inspector, Inspector-General's Department, was assigned to the several com-

panies of the First, Second, Third, and Sixth Infantry. His inspection was to include State property of every description, school of the company, guard duty, a quiz for officers and non-commissioned officers in "Security and Information," field orders, advance and rear guard, outpost duty, and map-reading.

General Order No. 5, Headquarters National Guard of Pennsylvania, Adjutant-General's Office, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, January 24, 1911, directed an inspection in service uniform of the several organizations of the National Guard, in accordance with the requirements of the Act of Congress approved January 23, 1903, as amended by the Act of Congress approved May 27, 1908, the inspection to be made by officers of the Army of the United States detailed for the purpose by the Commanding General of the Department of the East. The inspection was to include "all property available for field service or for use in connection therewith or preparatory thereto, and which [was] is of pattern or quality issued to the Regular Army, whether the property belongs to the State or not." March 23, 1911, was designated for headquarters and band of the First Regiment, March 1 for the medical corps, and March 23, 24, and 27 for one of each of the three battalions.

Maj. George B. Scattergood, who had been elected major to succeed Maj. Eugene J. Kensil, deceased, was on January 11, 1911, placed on the retired list. On January 20, 1911, Maj. William F. Eidell, promoted from his captaincy of Company B, which he had filled since July 18, 1906, was elected major and commissioned accordingly, *vice* Scattergood, retired. On February 11, 1911, by virtue of General Order No. 3, regimental headquarters, Major Eidell was assigned to command the third battalion, composed of Companies C, G, F, and H.

Major Eidell's service began as a private, Battery A, May 20, 1889; corporal, October 26, 1891; sergeant, July 19, 1893; discharged, November 19, 1894; private, Company B, First Regiment Infantry, November 21, 1894; corporal, April 21, 1896; sergeant, May 2, 1898; discharged, May 9, 1898; private, December 14, 1898; first sergeant, March 22, 1899; second lieutenant, February 7, 1900; appointed battalion adjutant, July 11, 1903; captain Company B, First Regiment Infantry, July 18, 1906. In Spanish-American War he was sergeant Company B, First Regi-

ment Infantry, Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 10, 1898; first sergeant; mustered out with company, October 26, 1898.

To rank from February 15, 1911, First Lieutenant Edward J. Adams, elected and commissioned as captain of Company B, was announced in general orders from National Guard headquarters as the successor of Captain William F. Eidell, advanced to the majority. Captain Adams, a private in Company B, First Infantry, National Guard Pennsylvania, October 9, 1901, was a corporal April 27, 1904; a sergeant January 18, 1905; second lieutenant July 11, 1905; a first lieutenant April 4, 1906, and captain February 15, 1911.

Of twenty-five years of military service; of merit, measured through the scrutiny and observation of a long personal and official association; of character, capacity, and efficiency; of experience in camp, in administration, and in war; of an acquaintance with men and familiar with character; of a readiness for responsibility and ability to meet it, of themselves and from themselves, Maj. William F. Eidell was on February 24, 1911, elected by the line officers to be the colonel of the First Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and commissioned to rank as such from that date, *vice* Col. J. Lewis Good, promoted to brigadier-general November 30, 1910.

Maj. Alfred H. Pierson, elected on the same date, was commissioned major to rank as such from February 24, 1911, *vice* Maj. William F. Eidell, promoted colonel. Major Pierson was advanced from the captaincy of Company E, where from a private, April 3, 1883, he had passed through the grades of corporal and sergeant and the ranks of the two lieutenantancies until he had reached the captaincy of the company, September 24, 1907.

Lieutenant J. Henry H. VanZandt, who from a private in Company E April 22, 1898, to corporal July 7, 1900, was a sergeant May 18, 1904, first sergeant February 19, 1907, second lieutenant September 24, 1907, on March 23, 1911, was elected to fill the vacant captaincy. Captain VanZandt had been a battalion adjutant from April 1, 1910, and had been reappointed March 13, 1911.

Captain Millard D. Brown, promoted from the second lieutenantancy of Company H, was appointed regimental adjutant March 1,



Wm F. Edell
Colonel 1st Penna Inf

1911, *vice* Captain Augustus D. Whitney, to the retired list. On the same day Captain Edwin E. Hollenback was appointed captain and regimental quartermaster, and Captain Raymond C. Winter was reappointed captain and regimental commissary. First Lieutenants Clarence J. Kensil and J. Howard Reeve were reappointed battalion adjutants March 13, 1911, and on March 24, 1911, First Lieutenant Stanley N. Poulterer, of Company D, was also named a first lieutenant and battalion adjutant, filling a like executive place his respected father, Captain William S. Poulterer, had worthily filled before him.

Second Lieutenants David B. Simpson, A. Wilson Mathues, and Arthur J. Purssell were respectively reappointed battalion quartermasters and commissaries.

Chaplain Floyd Williams Tomkins, D.D., who had been in continuous service, ranking from June 29, 1901, was on March 13, 1911, reappointed with the rank of captain.

Captain Edwin E. Hollenback, transferred from Company E, Nineteenth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, where he had first enlisted September 15, 1899, to Company L, First Regiment, then made second and first lieutenant and captain December 13, 1907, his announcement as captain and regimental quartermaster causing a vacancy, it was filled March 17, 1911, by the election of Captain Charles H. Ward, who had been a private in Company B, First Regiment Infantry, quartermaster-sergeant, hospital corps, and a lieutenant in Company L.

In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly approved April 22, 1889, section 44, upon their own request the following-named officers were relieved from active service and placed upon the retired list: Captain Harry J. Mehard, inspector of small arms practice, First Infantry, to date from February 23, 1911 (commission expires March 25, 1913); Captain George B. McClellan Phillips, Company C, First Infantry, from March 27, 1911 (commission expires July 11, 1915). And upon his own request, being entitled thereto, under the provision of the same act and section, Captain Augustus D. Whitney, adjutant, First Infantry, to date from March 8, 1911 (commission expires March 7, 1916), was placed upon the retired list.

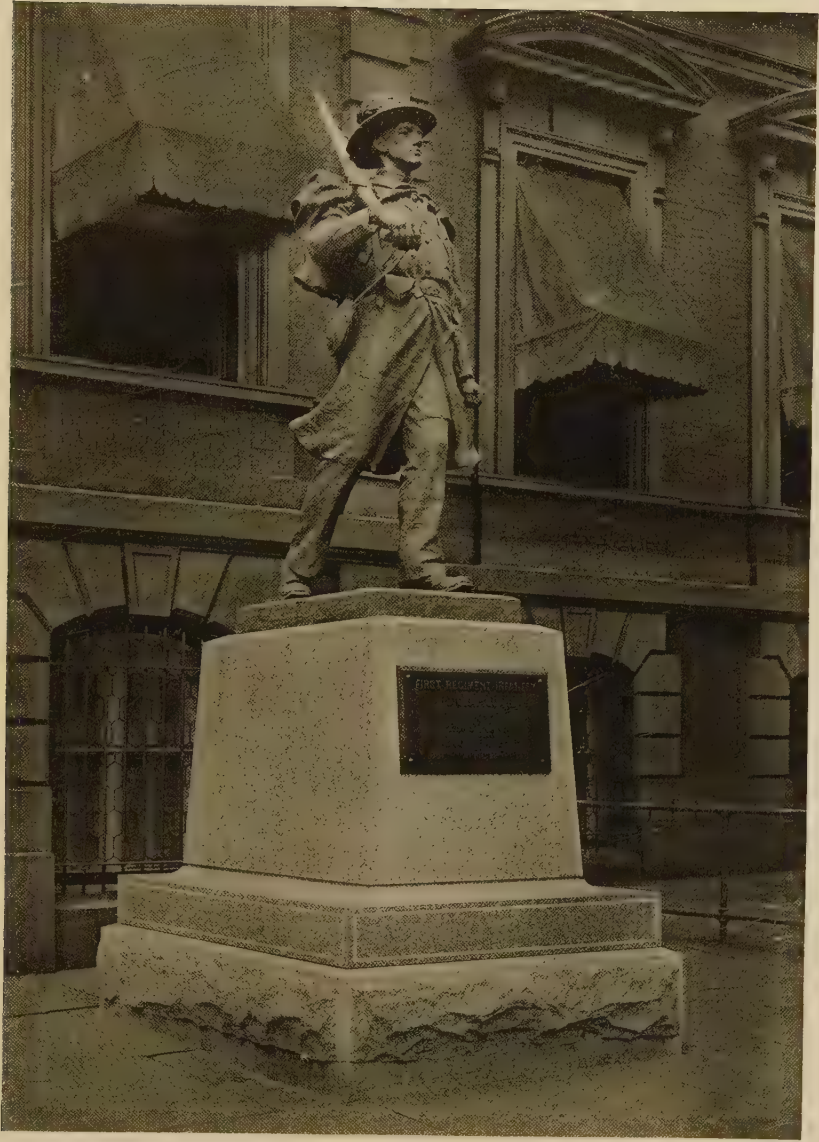
THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

There had been waiting, preparation, effort, that what should be produced should be as memorable in its execution and fitness as was the event itself, of that significant remembrance, that so specially separated it from other celebrations in the calendar of anniversaries. Semi-centenary—a festival, a commemoration, a celebration, an epochal incident of solemnity and reverence, of joy and appreciation. But as a yesterday to those whose years carry them beyond it; far, far away for the others who are yet to follow.

The nineteenth of April, nineteen hundred and eleven! What did the day bring forth? Save for an official prediction that there might be a disturbance later on, there was every assurance of fair weather in the early part of the day, except for the tradition of many bitter memories of foul. But the tradition was preserved, the prediction too soon fulfilled, and from an hour before the regiment left the armory, the movement delayed in the hope that the storm might abate, through all its march and until hours after its return, the rain descended in an incessant downpour, and the April skies that should have been alight with the glow of a brilliant twilight to greet the incoming of the new half century, were blackened with the darkness of the night time.

That the storm seriously marred the parade so far as the spectator was concerned, while in goodly numbers he was still upon the sidewalk with an enthusiastic greeting, which despite conditions would not altogether down, was quite evident, yet it was equally apparent that it also stiffened, nerved, and strengthened the rank and file to the maintenance of the celerity of a well-measured cadence, a soldierly bearing, a well-preserved distance, and solid ranks that confirmed the regiment's standing as a marching column of high repute. If there remained any lingering suspicion in the minds of the skeptical that the unstinted commendation of the troops on review at the division encampments had been overstated, it would have taken but a hasty glance at the column as it swung itself over the entire route with cadence alert and bearing steady to have removed it.

Two features brought the parade abreast with the olden time. The one, the unveiling of the bronze statue of heroic size, in front



STATUE OF FIRST REGIMENT (GRAY RESERVE), SOLDIER, 1861. COMMEMORATING THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

of the Union League, of a soldier of the First Regiment, Gray Reserves, in the uniform and equipment of 1861, his step forward, his whole figure alert with action, promptly and impressively done as the head of the column approached by Sergeant Jay Campbell Gilmore of Company K, son of Col. J. Campbell Gilmore, representing the First Regiment, and William W. Sherer, acting for the Veteran Corps, each in the uniform of his organization, bands playing a march, colors and officers saluting as the column continued the movement.

The other was the historic pageant, detachments of eight men each garbed in the distinctive uniform of the period for which the dress they wore stood, the different uniforms worn by the First Regiment from the time of its organization through all the changes that the necessities of wars and campaigns demanded or the more attractive and closer fitting garment that the better days of peace permitted, all somewhat submissive, too, to the prevailing cut and fashion of their time.

I. The Artillery Corps of Washington Grays in the uniform of its earliest days.

II. The original uniform and equipment of the First Regiment Infantry, Gray Reserves, at its organization in 1861.

III. The United States Army uniforms as worn by the Seventh and Thirty-second Pennsylvania Militia in the service of the United States in the campaigns of Antietam, 1862, and Gettysburg, 1863, and of the 119th Pennsylvania Volunteers (Gray Reserves) in the United States service from 1862 to 1865, Sixth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac.

IV. Full-dress uniform, First Regiment Infantry, Gray Reserves, 1865-1869.

V. Full-dress uniform, First Regiment Infantry, Gray Reserves, 1869-1870.

VI. The regimental full-dress uniform in use from 1870 to 1885, which after that year was replaced by the present regimental full dress, supplemented subsequently by the full dress of the Regular Army.

VII. The fatigue uniform of the First Regiment Infantry, as first paraded in 1873 and through until and including 1877, conspicuous as the uniform in the riots of 1877 and other industrial disturbances of lesser moment.

VIII. The Rosser Camp of the Spanish-American War Veterans, representing the First Regiment Infantry, Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the campaign of 1898.

The first call was to have been sounded at 4.10 and the assembly at 4.20. Hope for a weather betterment had gone, and with a little longer delay so would be the daylight, or not enough be left for the performance of what had been laid out to do. By five o'clock the rear of the column had cleared the armory with the head well on its way, the Veteran Corps, Col. Theo. E. Wieder-sheim commanding, leading, its music supplied by its own band, followed by the Cooper Battalion, Maj. Joseph W. Bailey commanding; the historic pageant, attractive, instructive, impressive; the First Regiment, Col. William F. Eidell in command, with its regimental band of forty pieces, had the left; the first battalion, Maj. Geo. B. Zane, Jr., in regimental full dress; the Second Battalion, Maj. Charles P. Hunt, in United States Army full dress, and the Third Battalion, Maj. Alfred H. Pierson, in field service uniform.¹

Maj.-Gen. C. Bow Dougherty, the division commander, accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Fred Taylor Pusey, aide-de-camp to the governor and commander-in-chief, and Mr. James F. Hope, president of the Union League, reviewed the column from the porch of the Union League house. The storm diminished nothing but the crowds; without halt or hindrance the entire route was covered: Broad to Locust, to Eighteenth, to Chestnut, to Fifth, to Market, to Broad, where at its conclusion the Veteran Corps, in line, the regiment passed exchanging salutes and continuing the march to the armory, was there dismissed.

No ceremony, celebration, anniversary or reunion is complete until the banquet concludes it. Not unmindful of a proper remembrance of a long prevailing usage in harmony with its purpose, in accord with its propriety, the Board of Officers and the committee in charge had projected a plan by which the drill floor of the armory should be made a banquet hall, handsomely decorated, appropriately appointed, where a dinner of pretensions in keeping with the occasion could be served, with covers for a thousand, the active command entire, their guests to be the

¹See Appendix for composition and make-up of entire column, organization, rolls of membership, name, rank, etc.

Veteran Corps, the Cooper Battalion, all who had participated in the parade, with such others as should be specially invited. So as the scheme had planned it, this host of diners in orderly procession when the hour arrived marched through the corridors to the drill floor and when seated after the invocation of a divine blessing, proceeded to the disposal of a feast, ample in quantity, satisfying in quality, its *ménu* selected with judgment, its service conducted with skill.

Dignity and decorum governed, wit and humor was abundant, song, story, speech and chorus prevailed, each had their opportunity and all contributed to that ardor, zest and sentiment that testified to the occasion being one not only for present appreciation but for future remembrance as well.

Col. William F. Eidell presided, and after an appropriate address briefly summarizing the events, the occasion commemorated, introduced Maj.-Gen. Wendell P. Bowman as the officer who brought the organization to the top, characterizing the body as "the finest regiment of citizen soldiery in the country." Among other things General Bowman, in his forceful and impressive address, said:

This meeting is unique in its character because we have participating in it the men who do the fighting and win the glory for their country. Your spirit is the same as that which animated the boys in 1861. The regiment had its inception in a spirit of liberty and patriotism when the country's union was imperiled. The blessing of patriotism has followed it throughout its existence until now it stands foremost in the finest division of soldiery in the country. It is a responsibility which rests upon you men to perpetuate this condition by properly acquitting yourselves. Five hundred thousand men are what is now under these new conditions required as a standing army, of trained men, ready for any emergency that may arise if the country's absolute safety is to be assured.

Maj.-Gen. C. Bow Dougherty, the division commander, followed, taking for his theme "The New Soldier." In the course of his speech, eloquent and pertinent throughout, General Dougherty said:

That so far as the commander of the State troops is concerned he believes there is nothing new in soldiery, that a soldier is now constituted the same notwithstanding the changed condition and equipment, as he was in the times of ancient history, everything resting upon the man himself and his ability to apply the knowledge of the military he may have absorbed through study and statistics.

Col. Theo. E. Wiedersheim, the next speaker, replied on behalf of the Veteran Corps, especially dwelling upon that side of a military life his subject necessarily suggested, and of how the interests of each between the active command and Veteran Corps were intertwined the one with the other for mutual benefit, support, encouragement and progress.

Brig.-Gen. William G. Price, Jr., commanding the First Brigade, in paying tribute to the record of the First Regiment, said that "an organization cannot live alone on the record of its past achievements, the men must in duty to themselves and the cause they represent equip themselves by experience and fit themselves by study and be prepared to meet any contingency."

Brig.-Gen. J. Lewis Good, Colonel Eidell's immediate predecessor, his first appearance since his promotion, spoke in that brief, pointed, and telling way that added force to what he said. He was received with such a great ovation, and with such cheers and applause that it was some moments before he could say anything at all.

Rev. Floyd Williams Tomkins, D.D., the regimental chaplain, is described in one of the newspaper reports of the incident as closing the banquet in a burst of "patriotic oratory." The last speech, "Our Flag," had been assigned to Chaplain Tomkins, and on this occasion, as on all others, whether of pulpit or platform, Chaplain Tomkins held the attention and drew the plaudits of his audience with that fluent speech and persuasive delivery in that attractive style altogether his own. He probably, however, won no more commendation for his speech at the banquet than he did from spectator, newspaper reporter and soldier alike, when marching with the Veteran Corps he braved the pelting rain through the entire route of the parade.

What the chaplain said was, in part, as follows:

"I feel like confining my address to an earnest and enthusiastic applause of my superior officers. Here is our brave and efficient General Commanding the First Brigade, whom we all admire and love. Here is the Colonel of our Veterans whose spirit is undaunted by rain or trouble. Here is our splendid young Colonel of the First, full of energy and promising great things for the regiment's future, and here—and I can hardly control my speech as I think of him—is our glorious ex-Colonel, our new Brigadier-General (General Good), whose patience and courage for

the past months have inspired us more than the most daring feats of battle. God bless him—he is a man who makes us courageous by the very sound of his name!

“It is a great thing to be a soldier. The endurance, the faith, the courage of the men of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, are beyond praise. We have had evidence even to-day of the soldier-spirit which flouts at hardships and annoyance in the path of service. But the higher courage, which makes men; the moral daring which hesitates not at the call of right; the enthusiasm which is not put off when gun or sabre is laid aside, but lives in daily honor and hourly action—this is the courage whose call is insistent to-day in our land. The country needs men—men at the ballot as well as men with the bullet—men who hate evil and wrong in every phase of life; men who stand for right at home, in the market, in affairs of city and state. I believe that the military life breeds such men. A high sense of honor is born of our regimental discipline, and does not die when the heated contest of daily toil comes with its absorbing and trying interests. It stands with firm rebuke for the idler and the cheat. It cries in no uncertain voice when there is danger to the moral welfare of a community. It keeps its banner aloft with loyalty and hope and purity as the countersign, and will never suffer any traitor to lower the sacred standard. May such high glory be ours, men and brothers, that the world may be better for our service and truth be more surely revered because we have defended it.”

In these fifty years of its existence the First Regiment has had eleven colonels; five of the ex-colonels still survive, all of whom were in attendance at the banquet: Maj.-Gen. James W. Latta, Col. R. Dale Benson, Col. Theodore E. Wiedersheim, Maj.-Gen. Wendell P. Bowman, and Brig.-Gen. J. Lewis Good. Among other military guests present beside the speakers were Col. Hamilton D. Turner, of the Second Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania; Col. Caldwell K. Biddle, of the Third Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania; Maj. Thomas Biddle Ellis, of the same regiment; Lieut.-Col. Fred. Taylor Pusey, and Lieut.-Col. J. Campbell Gilmore.

And so with the fall of the gavel of the presiding officer was the banquet closed and the commemorative ceremonies of the semi-centennial anniversary concluded.

"Mere survival," said a philosopher, "and nothing more will never content mankind. What a man cares for is not to survive merely, but to flourish."

This proposition developed to a demonstration finds full fruition in the character, record, and standing in the ever continuing progress of the First Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, as it was and has been through all its previous years and is now as it passes out of its fiftieth and into the fifty-first year of its military life. Nor need there be any more convincing proof submitted, nor any better earnest sought, than what has here been presented for an assurance, that what its past was, so shall its future be, and that this our First Regiment Infantry of the Pennsylvania National Guard, ever insistent "to flourish," never content to "merely survive," will ever be ready with prompt patriotic response to answer every call for service, every summons for duty, that demands that a right invaded shall be restored, a wrong inflicted shall be relieved, that the public honor shall be protected and the nation's fame preserved.



50TH ANNIVERSARY MEDAL

CHAPTER XIII

THE VETERAN CORPS

THE Veteran Corps of the First Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, had its origin in a meeting held at the armory of Company D, First Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, Fifteenth and Lardner Streets, convened on Friday evening, November 5, 1875, pursuant to a call published in the public prints, inviting the attendance, for the purpose of effecting such an organization, of all soldiers who had ever served with the First Regiment under any of its designations, or with any other organizations, volunteers or militia that had grown out of it and seen service in the field in time of war. The call was signed by Col. P. C. Ellmaker, the first colonel, Col. R. Dale Benson, the then colonel, and others, some who had won distinction in war, all prominent in the military service. The response was encouraging; some two hundred were present. Col. Charles S. Smith was called to the chair and S. Grant Smith was appointed secretary, and for the purpose of perfecting such an association committees were appointed on Charter, Constitution, By-Laws, and Membership, and the meeting adjourned to meet again on Wednesday, November 24, at 8 o'clock, at the same place.

The gratifying reports of this meeting in the newspapers of the day gave the enterprise countenance and lent it aid.

"Judging," said one, "from the character of the gentlemen present, and the spirit manifested by them last evening, an organization, second to no other in the country, will be speedily formed. It is also contemplated to organize an active uniformed corps, and it is confidently believed that such an interest will be taken in the First Regiment of Infantry that during the Centennial year that organization will take rank with any similar corps in the country."

And another said: "The gentlemen who met on Friday evening last at the Armory of D Company of the First Regiment for the purpose of forming an association to be known as the 'Veteran Corps First Regiment Infantry, N. G. Pa.,' were the nucleus of

what is undoubtedly destined to become a highly creditable organization."

At the adjourned meeting a constitution and by-laws were adopted and a charter was directed to be applied for through the courts with this declaration of purposes and intents:

The objects of said corporation are to afford pecuniary relief to indigent or reduced members and their widows and children: to promote social union and fellowship: to preserve and continue the recollections of service in, and to maintain and encourage the general interests of the First Regiment Infantry of the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

Eligibility for membership, widened subsequently as contingencies demanded, especially to include the Spanish-American War, was limited to a five years' service in the First Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania; to honorably discharged officers and soldiers of the United States Army and Navy, regular or volunteers, of the War of the Rebellion who ever served with the First Regiment under any of its names; to officers and enlisted men 119th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Gray Reserves; to all honorably discharged officers and soldiers who served with the Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Militia (Gray Reserves) in the campaign of 1862, or with the Thirty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Militia (Gray Reserves) in the campaign of 1863; Starr's Battery, Company L, Seventh, Company L, Thirty-second.

The active membership roll was composed, as it was left optional whether or not the member should uniform as prescribed by the bill of dress, of both uniformed and non-uniformed members. There was, however, no such specific classification. The distinction finds its best illustration in the form of inquiry not infrequently propounded. Is he uniformed? not Is he a uniformed member?

The Honorary Member, it was prescribed, should be anyone whom the Corps might desire to honor, his choice to be unanimous by vote of the Board of Management and of the Corps, "either for service rendered or who may occupy a high official public position." Social privileges, exemption from fees and dues, badge of membership, permission to parade with the non-uniformed battalion, were of the rights and benefits thus conferred.

A roll was subsequently created, those borne upon it to be known as the "Honorary Associate Members." It included an



VETERAN CORPS, FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. G. P.

annual payment of \$10.00, its composition to be "of any gentleman, with or without military record, of good moral character, who may be desirous of aiding and (who) is in sympathy with the Veteran Corps." Unanimous consent of the Board of Officers at a regular session and subsequently a two-thirds approval by vote of the Corps "present at a meeting" were essentials to this membership. Social privileges, a badge of special design, a right to parade with the non-uniformed battalion on occasions of ceremony were among the benefits conferred upon the Honorary Associates.

The field officers—first known as colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major; afterward as commander, senior vice-commander, and junior vice-commander—were elected as follows: Colonel, Charles S. Smith; lieutenant-colonel, Sylvester Bonnaffon, Jr.; major, Edwin N. Benson; adjutant, James W. Latta; paymaster, Chas. S. Jones; surgeon, William S. Stewart; quartermaster, Edwin North; commissary, David Stanley Hassinger; assistant surgeon, Charles S. Turnbull; captains, William A. Wiedersheim, James C. Wray, James D. Keyser, Albert D. Fell, Henry J. White, George F. Delleker, and George H. North; lieutenants J. E. Hyneman, Charles Marshall, H. P. Dixon, J. Parker Martin, Daniel K. Grim, Charles M. Miller and George W. Briggs.

The charter, procured through the Courts by Col. William McMichael, of counsel, was accepted on April 19, 1876, the day thereafter recognized as the day for the annual meeting and anniversary demonstration and the organization of the Veteran Corps, First Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, was complete. The strength of the men who built, was the best assurance of the endurance of the structure they had reared.

The first appearance of the Veteran Corps was in citizen dress, when it assembled at the Armory of Company D, and proceeded to Concert Hall to participate in the ceremonies arranged for by the Board of Officers for the suitable recognition of Washington's Birthday, February 22d, in this, the Centennial Year of 1876. The programme, including musical selections, patriotic and otherwise, preceded by an opening prayer by Rev. Henry J. Morton, D.D., consisted of introductory remarks by Gov. John J. Hartmanft, addresses by Colonels William McMichael and James W. Latta, and the reading of Washington's Farewell Address, by Hon. M. Russell Thayer.

On several other occasions during the Centennial year the Veteran Corps made a public appearance, each time in uniform.

At the annual meeting of the Corps, April 19, 1876, "Colonel Benson on behalf of the active command in very appropriate remarks returned the thanks of the regiment for part taken this day by the Corps."

Preparatory to the general parade of the Division, which was to take place on July 4th, the Veteran Corps was paraded for inspection by Colonel Chas. S. Smith at the armory of Company "D" on Wednesday, June 28th, at 8 o'clock P.M.

The Corps was also paraded in full dress uniform, white trousers, at eleven-thirty A.M., on Saturday, July 1st, with Major Edward N. Benson in command, to participate in the reception of the Albany Zouave Cadets by Company "D" of the First Regiment.

On July 4th, "the Centennial Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the United Colonies," at seven o'clock A. M., moving promptly at 7.15, the Corps paraded in full dress uniform. In his order announcing the parade, the Colonel Commanding said that he desired "that every uniformed member will make an effort to parade, as the hour selected is judiciously early and the route a short one." In the absence of the Adjutant, on duty with the Governor, Lieutenant J. Parker Martin was detailed in his place.

Again acting as escort to his Excellency Governor John F. Hartranft, the Veteran Corps paraded to the Centennial Grounds on Pennsylvania Day, September 28th, 1876, which service, through his adjutant-general, on October 4th, 1876, the Governor acknowledged in a communication to Col. Charles S. Smith, commandant of the Veteran Corps, as follows:

The Governor directs me to return his thanks to your corps for its escort and presence on Pennsylvania Day.

It was to him a great satisfaction that Pennsylvanians, themselves displayed in such overwhelming numbers, should have had this fitting opportunity to see what has been her soldiery, and who yet, by their countenance and organization, propose to encourage her established national guard system.

Col. Charles S. Smith, at the annual meeting of the Corps, April 19, 1877, officially announced that having reached the

advanced age of eighty years, and deeming it to be the "course of wisdom to withdraw from military life and decline any further honors of office, or preferment," he had determined to decline further election after the expiration of his present term. The Corps reluctantly concurring in his wishes and recognizing his virtues, worth and past services in the passage of an appropriate preamble and suitable resolutions, proceeded to the election of his successor, whereupon General James W. Latta was unanimously chosen.

But little more than two years had gone by from the date of its organization before the Veteran Corps had opportunity to take an initial step, creative and substantial, to make effective its avowal of purpose "to maintain and encourage the general interests of the First Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania." The country was aflame with the nation-wide "Industrial Disturbances" of 1877. The Philadelphia soldiers had all been summoned elsewhere with the other troops of the First Division, the First Regiment had left for Pittsburgh, where on the 20th and 21st of July a crushing blow had fallen upon the dignity, peace and good order of that thrifty community. Thereupon, with the intelligence of it still on the wires, a special session of the Veteran Corps was hastily called for the 22d, when the Corps not only immediately offered its services to the Mayor of the city, in whatever capacity it might be most effectively used, for the protection of property and preservation of the peace, but at the same time resolved to tender to the Governor, for the emergency, a regiment of Infantry to be fully recruited, armed and equipped at its own expense.

On the 23d of July Mayor Stokley promptly accepted the offer on behalf of the city in a communication addressed to Lieut.-Col. Bonnaffon, commanding the Veteran Corps, as follows: "You are hereby authorized to recruit your organization to ten (10) companies, one hundred men each, in all one thousand strong, properly officered. I will see that a proper officer is detailed to muster them into the State service for this emergency."

And on July 25th, in his special order No. 25 from the adjutant-general's office, the governor announced the acceptance of the offer of services from the following-named organizations:

"The Veteran Corps First Regiment Infantry to be known as the Twentieth Regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania." Col. George H. North, aide-de-camp, was detailed as mustering officer.

The celerity with which this regiment was clothed, armed, equipped, mustered, and off for its destination was remarkable. The report of the commanding officer to the Veteran Corps makes this forceful allusion to it:

I desire to call the attention of the Corps to the fact that the total time occupied in mustering into the service, uniforming, arming and equipping the Twentieth Veteran Regiment, N. G. P., was thirty-six hours, a feat unprecedented and unparalleled in the military history of this continent.

Nor did the spontaneous contributions from Philadelphia's patriotic citizens, this speedy and generous action of the Veteran Corps, this orderly haste of execution of the Twentieth Regiment itself fail of a recognition from the Harrisburg authorities that now gives it place in the archives of the State. The following is an extract from the adjutant-general's report for the year 1877:

Tenders of service of bodies of troops and officers, many of the latter of a high order of military talent and with distinguished war records, had come from all parts of the Commonwealth. Except in two cases, they were declined. The Veteran Corps of the First Regiment and the Grand Army of the Republic in Philadelphia tendered the services each of a regiment. There being an urgent necessity for an increased force, they were accepted and ordered to begin recruiting immediately. The first was recognized as the Twentieth Regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania, Colonel S. Bonnaffon, Jr., commanding. It was recruited in 36 hours, fully clothed by the contributions of patriotic citizens, armed by the State, and in 56 hours from the time recruiting was commenced was on duty in Pittsburgh. The services of this organization became of great value, it was kept continuously in the field until the 20th of September and discharged most faithful, onerous and fatiguing duties.

Not precisely in a line of, but in the nature of an advancement from lieutenant-colonel of the Veteran Corps to be colonel of the Twentieth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, no more fitting and appropriate selection could have been made as it was than that of Colonel Sylvester Bonnaffon, Jr., nor could any one of better record or better competency have been chosen. Colonel Bonnaffon enlisting as a private in the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, December 14th, 1861, was on August 1st,



Sylvester Bonaffon, Jr.
Colonel 20th (Emergency) Regiment Infantry U.S.A.

1862, a second lieutenant; June 18th, 1864, a first lieutenant; October 10th, 1864, a captain; and honorably mustered out July 1st, 1865. He was brevetted Major "For gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Boydton Plank Road, Virginia, October 27, 1864"; Lieut.-Col. "For gallant and meritorious services during the War," and on September 29, 1893, awarded Congressional Medal of Honor "For distinguished gallantry at the Battle of Boydton Plank Road, Virginia, October 27th, 1864." "Checked the rout and rallied the troops of his command in the face of a terrible fire of musketry."

In the service of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, he was a private October 15, 1868, in the First Regiment Infantry; a first lieutenant March 2, 1870; captain June 14th, 1871; honorably discharged September 4, 1874; Colonel Twentieth Regiment Emergency Infantry July 27th to September 20th, 1877. Subsequent to his emergency service Colonel Bonnaffon was Major of the Artillery Corps, Washington Grays Battalion, March 22d to July 20th, 1879, and Colonel of the Third Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, January 14th, 1880, to January 14th, 1890.

The Finance Committee of the Corps, Col. P. C. Ellmaker, Col. Chas. C. Knight, Major Wm. H. Kern, Col. Wm. W. Lloyd, and Lieut. Chas. J. Field, in charge of collections, contributions, and disbursements of the fund that clothed and equipped the Twentieth Regiment, among other things in their final report said: "The diligence and energy of your Committee were, however, entirely shadowed by the promptitude and liberality of the business men of our city who were called upon to aid us in the emergency. It is a fact highly creditable to them, that your Committee did not meet with a single refusal on the part of our citizens."

Merchants, manufacturers, banks, insurance companies, and moneyed institutions generally were so prompt and liberal with their subscriptions that the greater portion of the fund, which aggregated the sum of \$8,716.45, was secured within forty-eight hours; five hundred men recruited within less than that time, and \$8,543.62 expended or appropriated for the purposes for which it was contributed, only, however, after the closest scrutiny of ac-

counts had revealed no "single instance of improvidence or extravagance."

It was this fund that through legislative aid, the consent of the donors, the exertions of Colonels Bonnaffon, Benson, Wiederheim, and others which was afterwards made the basis for the \$8000.00 appropriation of the Act of Assembly approved May 18, 1878, in aid of the purchase of the lot for the erection of an armory.

In recognition of the Veteran Corps' worthiest patron, most vigorous supporter and attentive member, the camp of the Twentieth in the vicinity of Wilkes-Barre had been named Camp Edwin N. Benson. The story of the campaign of the Twentieth Regiment, its movement to Pittsburgh, its transfer to the Wyoming region, the more onerous and exacting duties that followed when it was assigned to do with few troops what before their withdrawal had been in the charge of many, the generous and appreciative treatment of the citizens of Wilkes-Barre and elsewhere are all explicitly told of in the official report of Colonel Bonnaffon, which with the muster-out roll of the commissioned officers will be found in the Appendix.

Whilst the Twentieth Regiment was quartered at Wilkes-Barre, it was made the recipient of a stand of colors presented by the citizens of Allegheny County. It was the then avowed purpose of Colonel Bonnaffon, convinced that the donors would acquiesce, upon the muster out of his regiment to make the Veteran Corps their custodian. This purpose was accomplished and all the colors borne by the Twentieth Regiment during its campaign of 1877 were passed over to the care, custody, and keeping of the Veteran Corps, with appropriate ceremonies, in the presence of a distinctively typical military assembly, including many distinguished guests, His Excellency, Gov. John F. Hartranft, among them, at the armory of Company D, on Lardner Street, on the evening of February 22, 1878.

The parades made by the Veteran Corps, except in rare instances, have been so entirely with the regiment, always when it has made an independent display, notably on all anniversary commemorations, and occasionally when it has been a subdivision of a larger column, already disposed of in the order of their



Edwin A. Benson.

recurrence, they need not be again considered, unless some special significance gives them prominence.

The commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the "Massacre of Wyoming," at Wilkes-Barre and vicinity on July 3d and 4th, 1878, of conspicuous historic importance, significant in the national calendar of centenaries, had bestirred the good people of the Wyoming Valley to give it all the prominence it deserved. Much time and thought had been given to the demonstration, and the Veteran Corps of the First Regiment and the officers of the First Regiment, who in a body accompanied it, were made such appreciable features of the occasions, that aside from the opportunity that it had had to render a patriotic service, the Corps had been thus placed under special obligations to those who had tendered it the invitation to participate. Upon their return to Philadelphia the Corps and the officers were met by the First Regiment as an escort, the companies under the command of Sergeants. This incident already once referred to is again brought out as one of the notable ventures of the Corps in an independent parade.

Another parade of the Veteran Corps of some historic moment about this time was its participation in the reception of General Ulysses S. Grant, ex-President of the United States, December 16, 1879, upon his return to Philadelphia, from whence he had started his tour around the world.

At the October meeting of 1878 the promotion of Comrade Theodore E. Wiedersheim to the Colonelcy of the First Regiment was appropriately recognized by resolutions of congratulation for the distinguished honor conferred upon him and a promise of the hearty co-operation of the Corps "in all his efforts to maintain the splendid reputation so long enjoyed by the regiment under its former commanders."

At the same time the Corps also by resolution recognized "the soldierly ability and qualifications" of Comrade Captain James Muldoon in the service he had rendered the First Regiment during the year, not altogether free from embarrassing incidents, that he had been the Captain Commanding.

At the annual meeting, April 19, 1879, there was directed to be compiled from the records by Major Edwin N. Benson,

Colonels R. Dale Benson and Theo. E. Wiedersheim, as a Committee of the Veteran Corps, a History of the First Regiment Infantry. The work was completed, printed and published by the next annual meeting and bears imprint "Philadelphia, April 19, 1880."

At the annual meeting of the Corps, April 19, 1880, on the expiration of his third term as commandant, General Latta was succeeded by Col. George H. North.

The Veteran Corps, First Regiment Infantry, accompanying the First Regiment in response to the personally presented invitation of Col. G. W. Laird, the commander of the Veteran Corps, Twenty-second Regiment, National Guard of New York, tendered by him on a visit to Philadelphia, made specially for the purpose, visited the City of New York as the guests of the Veteran Corps of the New York Twenty-second to participate in the ceremonies and incidents attendant upon the commemoration of Memorial Day of May 30, 1880. These courtesies were subsequently acknowledged by a series of appropriate resolutions which concluded as follows: "That it is our earnest hope and expectation that a speedy occasion may arise when we may have the honor of reciprocating the kindness of this reception in order to give evidence to the sincerity of our feelings and the reality of our profession."

The occasion did arise, nor was it long delayed. The opportunity came two years later with the ceremonies incident to the laying of the corner stone of the new armory building, April 19, 1882, when the Veteran Corps of the Twenty-second New York in attendance with its regiment on these ceremonies, the Veteran Corps of the First Regiment as the host, gave evidence to the Veteran Corps of the Twenty-second as the guest of a "sincerity of feeling" and "reality of profession" in lavish hospitality and abundant attention.

The Veteran Corps had its active, energetic, and profitable part in the Fair of much repute for the benefit of the Armory Fund of December, 1880. The amount received directly through the efforts and energies of the Corps over and above all expenditures and paid over to the Armory Fund was \$2,472.00.

At the expiration of the fourth year of his incumbency, April

19, 1884, Col. George H. North, at the annual meeting, declined a re-election. Lieut.-Col. William W. Allen, the present lieutenant-colonel, being in the line of and the only nominee for the succession, on motion, Col. George H. North was designated to deposit a single ballot as the unanimous voice of the Corps for Colonel William W. Allen to be the colonel for the ensuing year, whereupon the ballot being deposited, Colonel Allen was declared duly elected. The Corps placed upon record resolutions declaratory of their high appreciation of the faithful and valuable services of their retiring commander.

At a special meeting of the Board of Officers on August 23, 1884, called to take action on the death, on the morning of the 21st, of Col. Charles Somers Smith, it was ordered that the Veteran Corps should attend the funeral in a body and an appropriate minute was placed upon record to note the decease of the "first commandant of the Corps, who for two successive terms, then full of years and of honors, worthily and efficiently fulfilled its requirements"; expressive also of appreciation and recognition of a military career that covered continuously almost half a century, of his distinguished record for high soldierly qualifications, fast, enduring, and convincing courage, of his culture, notable lineage and great longevity, of his many years of onerous, delicate and responsible duties in a public trust, of his special ability and unquestioned integrity, of the pronounced and universal respect he had always commanded from a large circle of true and earnest friends. Like action was taken at the October quarterly meeting, when it was decided that the minute made by the Board should be incorporated in the proceedings, as the Minute of the Corps.

The Veteran Corps again lent its energies to the support and encouragement of the Fair of the year 1884, for the benefit of the Armory Fund. Apportioned with the general results and the greater grand total of the previous occasion over the lesser of this one, the Corps return for 1884 about maintained its average. There were fourteen hundred and twenty-eight season tickets sold by the Veteran Corps, the largest number sold by any organization of the regiment, and the gross proceeds paid over to the General Committee. Besides, the Armory Fund was increased, including a

subscription of \$137.00, by the sum of one thousand dollars (\$1000.00), the net result realized from the sales made at the Veteran Corps Booth. The Corps also made acknowledgment to the Veteran Corps of the Twenty-second New York for its \$100.00 voluntary subscription to the First Regiment's Armory Fund.

The Survivors' Association of the One Hundred and Nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers proposing to erect a monument on the Battlefield of Gettysburg, commemorative of their participation in that engagement, and engaged in collecting funds for the purpose, a subscription of \$100.00 was made by the First Regiment's Veteran Corps. A resolution of the Survivors' Association subsequently thanked the Corps "for its handsome donation to the Tablet Fund."

This monument erected on Round Top was formally dedicated by the One Hundred and Nineteenth's Survivors' Association October 2d and 3d, 1885, and the Veteran Corps of the First Regiment's participation in the ceremonies, with Col. William W. Allen in command, was a distinctively memorable occasion. The committee that had the matter in charge in its final report said: "The trip, as those who had the good fortune to participate in it, we believe, will attest, was a thoroughly successful and enjoyable one and afforded much pleasure in friendly association with the comrades of the One Hundred and Nineteenth and the opportunity it gave of a very interesting review of the battlefield with its many points of interest."

An unlooked-for expenditure after the occupancy of the new armory building was forced upon the Board of Directors of the corporation, in the construction of a gallery at one end of the drill room for the better accommodation of visitors, and an appropriation was made from the treasury of the Veteran Corps in the sum of \$100.00 in aid of what was known as the Gallery Fund.

The retirement of Col. Theo. E. Wiedersheim after his nearly ten years of service as Colonel Commanding the First Regiment Infantry, awakening that universal regret that had been so sincerely testified to everywhere by resolution and otherwise, was made emphatic and expressive in the special minute submitted to the Veteran Corps by his distinguished and earliest predecessor,

Col. P. C. Ellmaker, at its quarterly meeting of July 6, 1887, and unanimously adopted. The minute was as follows:

This minute is made expressive of the regrets of the Veteran Corps on the retirement of Col. Theo. E. Wiedersheim from the command of the regiment, and in appreciation of his long, faithful and distinguished service.

Col. Wiedersheim's active connection with the First Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, dates almost from the time of its organization and covers, without interruption, fully a quarter of a century. As enlisted man or commissioned officer, he has participated in all active field operations in which the Regiment has taken part, and whether facing armed rebellion in the campaigns of Antietam and Gettysburg, or meeting riot and disorder at Pittsburgh, Scranton, Hazleton, and Susquehanna Depot, he has deservedly earned most honorable and heroic mention.

With high soldierly attainments, trained tactical abilities, painstaking, thoughtful, untiring, his skill has secured for himself personally a record of enviable distinction, and his judgment has maintained for his regiment the high place it has ever so worthily held.

Always impressed with the responsibilities of his office, his courteous manner, pleasing address and ready speech have most happily served him, and whenever and wherever, as the Regiment's representative, he has been called upon to appear or act for it, he has added to its fame by the wise and fitting way in which he has fulfilled that duty.

Of ready resources and persistent energy, with a most extended acquaintance, firm, faithful and earnest in their support, Col. Wiedersheim combined all that could be demanded of a commandant to whose lot it should fall to control affairs, during the building of a structure, intended as the permanent home of his organization. And of all these he lent willingly and gave unstintingly that the undertaking planned and conceived during his administration might still within it be ultimately and successful consummated.

A change of commanders is not to be desired, an interruption of a term is never advantageous, and when, after nine years of successful control, unavoidable contingencies sever an association that naught could interrupt save the voluntary act of him who breaks it, it is but just that the virtues, the merits, the many personal sacrifices, the long prosperous management, the high soldierly qualities, that have ever characterized the retiring Colonel of the First Regiment Infantry, should receive fitting tribute of expression at the hands of those who have either directly or remotely been in any way connected with his administration.

And at the conclusion of this same meeting, again at the instance of Colonel Ellmaker, the following resolution was also submitted and unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That should Colonel Bowman succeed to the command of the regiment, we hereby pledge him our undivided support, and will be ever ready in the future as we have been in the past to render every assistance in our power to enable the organization to maintain its reputation for discipline and efficiency."

Major Edwin N. Benson's wise counsel, effective work, and zealous attention to the best interests of the Corps, he frequently supplemented with liberal contributions to ventures that needed financial help. The Permanent Fund created in April, 1886, which seemed to linger, fail of its intent, embarrass at times the quick assets of the Corps, was at the adjourned annual meeting, April 27, 1889, on motion of Major Edwin N. Benson, abolished, and its accumulations transferred to a fund, its intendment at the same time encouraged by a handsome contribution of his own, to be thereafter known as the Uniform Fund. For this and other frequent and like favors, the Corps at the same meeting voted its thanks to Major Benson as well for his many previous remembrances as for the special impetus promising prompt and speedy success that his present gift had given a movement of so much importance to the Corps.

At the quarterly meeting of the Corps, October 15, 1890, Commander William W. Allen "in a feeling and impressive manner" announced the death of Col. Peter C. Ellmaker on Sunday, October 12, 1890. An appropriate minute presented by Senior Vice-Commander John A. Wiedersheim and seconded by Colonel Ellmaker's old, fast, and firmest friend, Comrade Thomas Allman, was unanimously adopted.

The minute conceding Colonel Ellmaker "as entitled to the proud distinction of being the Father of the First Regiment," spoke of him as the founder of the Veteran Corps, of his military career of half a century, of his services in war and his usefulness in peace, of his special adaptability for and his untiring vigilance in his Secretaryship of the Armory Building Committee, of his merits as a citizen, his accomplishments as a soldier, closing with this just and appropriate estimate of his worth and virtues: "His incorruptible character; his sturdy manhood; his loyal devotion to the best interests of his country, and his high purposes in connection with every duty he assumed, revealed the true character of the man and raised him high in the estimation of his comrades."

The Veteran Corps on May 30th, the Memorial Day of 1891, participated by invitation in the ceremonies incident to the day, conducted by George G. Meade Post, No. 1, of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Laurel Hill Cemetery. A memorable feature of the occasion was the presence of the President of the United

States, Benjamin Harrison, with several members of his cabinet. The President had earlier in the day visited Independence Hall, from whence, after one of his usual forceful addresses, the Veteran Corps acted as his escort to the Reading Terminal and thence to the cemetery.

The Field Day at Pennsgrove, New Jersey, September 1, 1891, is another incident to be remembered in the year's chronology. Festivities, games, exercises, and target shooting enlivened the occasion. George F. Root, who, in keeping with his fame as a marksman, outclassed everybody else, won the first prize and Col. J. Campbell Gilmore the second.

At the adjourned annual meeting of the Corps, May 3, 1892, Col. William W. Allen, having served the Corps faithfully as its commander through the eight years of his incumbency, was again placed in nomination. In a few appropriate remarks, declining to be a candidate, he asked that his name be not considered in the voting, whereupon Senior Vice-Commander John A. Wiedersheim was unanimously elected to succeed him. A resolution of thanks to Commander Allen followed: "For the very efficient manner he had performed his duties as commander of the Corps and for the great interest always manifested by him in its welfare."

In the absence of the active command in the field during the Homestead riots of July, 1892, the armory, in compliance with a request made by Colonel Bowman, was placed in charge of the Veteran Corps. A detail of an officer of the day and seven members of the Corps was on duty each day during the time the regiment was absent.

Another Field Day of the Corps, on September 5, 1892, followed the one of the previous year, again at Pennsgrove, New Jersey, with the steamer Thomas Clyde. Target shooting, festivities, games and exercises were once more in evidence. The character of the shooting, however, seemed to call for the special comment of the committee. "We desire," as they said in their report, "to call especial attention to the shooting done, as many of the comrades have not fired a shot for years, and the Corps is to be congratulated upon the showing made." This time the first prize went to J. W. Warren, and the second, shot off on a tie between F. D. Heckman and John M. Root, was won by Root.

At the adjourned annual meeting of April 29, 1893, Com-

mander John A. Wiedersheim declining a re-election, Col. Theodore E. Wiedersheim was placed in nomination for commander, and the nominations having closed, and the tellers announcing that he had been unanimously chosen, Colonel Wiedersheim was thereupon declared to be the commander for the ensuing year; each recurring year in the eighteen successive re-elections that have followed adding with an increasing trust its further testimony of recognition, appreciation, confidence, and commendation.

With the advent of Colonel Wiedersheim, came Col. J. Campbell Gilmore as adjutant, and there he has been ever since, and doubtless will be, until he himself shall determine otherwise.

September 25 was selected as the time, and the First Regiment's Rifle Range as the place for the Corps Field Day for 1893. Sixty-one members and fourteen guests contested for the eight prizes that had been placed in competition for the best scores made at the targets. Comrade Mehard won the first, Hess second, North third, Zane fourth, Burroughs fifth, Margerum sixth, Woehr seventh, and Moore Al., eighth. Lieutenant McGlathery led the guests and carried off the trophy.

The First Regiment's Veteran Corps, assigned by the Joint Committee of Select and Common Council the post of honor to march immediately in front of the Liberty Bell, paraded on November 6, 1893, on the occasion of the reception and escort of the Bell on its return, after its six months' absence, from the World's Columbian Fair at Chicago. The march was a patriotic ovation all along the route from Twelfth and York Streets, where the Bell was received, thence to Broad and Diamond, south to Christian Street, countermarching to Chestnut, and thence to Independence Hall, where the sacred relic was once more restored to its old familiar abiding place.

The Veteran Corps, on the invitation of the Union League, acted as an escort to General Benjamin Harrison, ex-President of the United States, on the occasion of a reception given him by that body on Thursday evening, December 21, 1893. The reception was a brilliant affair, and some of the members of the League were free to say that much of its success and brilliancy was due to the presence of and active part taken by the Corps. Hon. J. Russell Young, the President of the Union League, in a

letter dated December 22, 1893, addressed to Colonel Wiedersheim, acknowledged the courtesy of the acceptance of the invitation and the service rendered by the Corps as follows:

Permit me as the President of the Union League to express to you and the gentlemen under your command my obligations for your services in enabling us to render due honor to General Harrison. There was no incident in the reception that gave him more pleasure and he charged me to express his warmest appreciation and thanks. It was a gracious office performed with precision, discipline and ease, and I thank you for it.

At the January meeting of 1894, Comrade Alexander P. Colesberry read an ably prepared paper on the duties performed by the Seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, in the campaign of 1862. On its completion he was tendered the thanks of the Corps and requested to furnish a copy for preservation in the archives.

At the adjourned annual meeting, of April 28, 1894, upon Colonel Wiedersheim's re-election, Col. R. Dale Benson and Col. Sylvester Bonnaffon, Jr., elected for the first time to serve with him, began their long and uninterrupted career as senior and junior vice-commander, respectively.

At the January meeting of 1895, Comrade Samuel B. Huey read a paper of much interest and rich historic value, entitled, "Remembrances of Blockade Life and the Assault on Fort Fisher." Close attention followed his every utterance, and at its conclusion he was heartily applauded and sincerely thanked.

On the same evening Comrade Jos. R. C. Ward presented a copy of the History of the One Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Major Edwin N. Benson, calling attention to the fact of the noticeable absence of a stand of colors, which the organization should never have been without, generously offered to furnish one. His offer was enthusiastically accepted and with a rising vote he was thanked for his generosity.

The stand of colors was formally presented to the Corps on the occasion of the Thirty-fourth Anniversary Banquet at the same time with and preceding the presentation of the portraits of the ex-colonels. Major Edwin N. Benson's speech, with its beautiful allusions to Edward Everett Hale's immortal legend of "A Man Without a Country," was long remembered as an oratorical gem.

After the flags had been unfurled and marched around the room, the entire company standing, the sentiment inspiring, the enthusiasm impulsive, to the "three cheers for Old Glory" there was hearty demonstrative response. General Latta responded with a speech of acceptance.

The Veteran Corps, from the beginning, had been gathering relics, papers, documents, original matter, mementos, souvenirs, arms, equipment and uniforms, for preservation and exhibition; of increasing value with the years, the future will accord them inestimable worth. Many are of special moment and directly concern the First Regiment. Not the least of these is the original commission of Col. P. C. Ellmaker as the first colonel. In the absence of all official or original records at Harrisburg, of the formation and organization of the First Regiment, it would seem, as has been previously shown, to be the only link in the possession of the regiment that binds it to an authoritative past.¹

With a view to enlarging the scope of this collection, adding to its usefulness, and increasing its value, the initiative taken by Colonel Bonnaffon, a committee subsequently charged with its execution, it was determined that the portraits in oil, of the ex-colonels, each in the uniform he wore while in commission, should be painted, framed, and placed upon the walls of the Veteran Corps Room, which is as well the relic room, the room now so known and in use by the Corps in the new armory building. The portraits were those of Colonels Ellmaker, Kneass, Smith, Prevost, McMichael, Latta, Benson, and Wiedersheim.

The work of the artist had so neared completion that provision was made to make their presentation to the Corps the distinguishing feature of the Veteran Corps' Annual Banquet, at the Union League, in commemoration of the Regiment's Thirty-fourth Anniversary, April 19, 1895.

¹ In the minutes of the Veteran Corps of January 20, 1892 (see Adjutant's Minute Book), there appears the following:

"Comrade Wm. H. Kern presented to the Corps through Commander Allen, the original and first commission of Col. P. C. Ellmaker, as Colonel of the Regiment. On motion of Jun. V. Com'd, a resolution that the thanks of the Corps be tendered Comrade Kern for the same, and that it be suitably framed and placed in the Armory, was unanimously adopted."

Out of the usual course in more elaborate preparations, floral display, decorations and appointments, the presence of ladies after the feast was over and the speaking began, the glitter and glamour of uniforms and accoutrements of the Veteran Corps and their military guests, the historic distinctiveness of the occasion has its best recollections for preservation in the two speeches which here follow: Col. Clayton McMichael's, in presentation of the portraits, and Comrade Samuel B. Huey's, in acceptance, speeches that for shapely phrase, rich and persuasive rhetoric, real historic worth, have but few rivals in the postprandial eloquence of the times.

Colonel Clayton McMichael's speech of presentation:

The duty assigned to me has been undertaken with some diffidence and with much pleasure. No citizen of Philadelphia could realize more earnestly how deep should be the appreciation of patriotism created by recalling the loyal contribution of each of our companions, whose portraits here displayed are for all time hereafter to be guarded and cherished by the Veteran Corps and by the First Regiment. No one can look upon these faces with a higher pride in the indisputable knowledge that from the foundation of the Republic no military organization in this or in any other State has been honored by an unbroken succession of commanders so noble of purpose, so sacrificing of self, so pure in thought and so brave in action, as this phalanx of heroes on whose shoulders have rested the eagles of that ever-glorious corps of true American soldiery, the First Regiment of Infantry of the mighty Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Most difficult it is fitly to fill the measure of gratitude due to these men, dead and living, and to their unflinching comrades, for their protection of our homes; for their repulse of the invaders who marshalled the cohorts of treason and flaunted the banners of rebellion almost at the gates of our State capital; for their magnificent heroism in fiercer and more desperate conflicts to preserve the integrity of the nation and uphold the supremacy of our ever-adored Flag, the symbol of its unity; for their emphasis of law and their maintenance of order during days of dangerous domestic disturbances; and haply not less potent to the enduring betterment of mankind; for their generous gifts of time, of courage, of blood in need, for the service of the generations in which they have lived and for the service of the generations not yet conceived.

Yes, let these portraits be carried to your altars and hung on your Armory walls. Tokens of highest reverence forever; to canonize these teachers of illustrious examples. The time may come—though God be praised the decrees of Nature will have swept from the possibilities of that understanding all who shared in the then-to-be-forgotten deeds—when the American Civil War may be held as a tradition, exciting no more emotion than the calmness with which all men of the Anglo-Saxon race look back to the Wars of the Roses, the sanguinary feuds of York and Lancaster, which in their course arrayed upon the two opposing sides the people of a whole kingdom. The

time may come—perhaps the prescience of some living optimists may already see the signs—when all men shall live in harmony. The time may come when the iron hand and the relentless force of capital will be turned always to a fair partnership with labor, and not to constant contests of its claims. The time may come when ignorance and folly and hunger and long-suffering will recognize that statutes constituted by intelligence must be accepted as a common benefit, not to be disputed by violence. When such things as these shall come to pass, and not until they have come to pass, will these pictured presentments cease to convey their exalting story of duty sacredly contemplated and of duty faithfully performed. Faithful all, from the instant of that scant gathering in April, 1861, when he was patriot among patriots most richly endowed, my beloved father, Morton McMichael, named to your just forming regiment its first Colonel, until this very hour when—under Colonel Wendell P. Bowman, a leader whose merits need no spokesman in this gathering—its full quota of high-spirited young Americans assemble with equal readiness to prove the members of the First Regiment, as on this day thirty-four years ago, second to no body of men in all the world, in honor, in valor, and in prompt obedience to their country's summons.

COLONEL PETER C. ELLMAKER

Well done, thou good and faithful servant! In what better than in the soft syllables of Holy Writ can we sound our sentences of eulogy? Well done, thou good and faithful servant! Well done, who from the unaccustomed levies of gray-bearded men and stripling boys, unused and, presumably, unsuitable to arms, forged and welded in the fire of most loyal fervor, that coherent and shapely mass—the Gray Reserves—whose solid form and firm step paraded through the streets of Philadelphia, taught fear-burdened women to sleep quiet in their beds; and timid men, apprehensive of unknown alarms, to turn again with a new freshened faith to their treasures or their toils. Well done, thou of gaunt and giant stature, whose grim figure and thunder-emulating voice made thee in outward form the type of single-purposed and stern-visaged Puritan; but in whose gentle heart lay tenderness so sweet that prattling children played unhindered with thy hanging sword—
PETER CLARKSON ELLMAKER.

COLONEL NAPOLEON B. KNEASS

For those among the quick as well as for those who are no longer mortal, it should be for some more gifted a welcome task to cull from the flowers of rhetoric for each a separate garland, more beautiful than any my poor skill might weave. Let such panegyrist or biographer attempt to portray for these of their whole deserving. Yet, at least for those whose lives are now but memories, may not we also trespass upon silence to say, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant"; and thus bare our heads to him who was first to lead you, Veterans of the Gray Reserves, to the expectation of collision on the battlefield with the armed legions of southern insurrection. To him, soldier-citizen, citizen-soldier: alert; watchful; sagacious and brave—
NAPOLEON BONAPARTE KNEASS.

COLONEL CHARLES S. SMITH

So let us speak to that vigorous, untiring, much-esteemed veteran, whose devotion to his country brought him to the command of one of the companies of the Gray Reserves at a period of life when the law exempts all men and when the sluggish currents in our arteries usually dull the fiery ardor that befits the soldier. A Colonel, he, who in spite of his more than three-score years, shared every fatigue of the drill, every hardship of the camp, and every danger of those perilous days of 1863, with the unfaltering tread, the ever-encouraging voice, the eagerness for action and the disregard of self, of fervent boyhood. Well done! To him whom you of the Veteran Corps wisely chose to be your own first chieftain; to him of loyal blood and loyal heart; to him whose life began before the century was born and who did not lay down his rights of comradeship in your pleasures and your cares until more than eighty years had been numbered in his career of usefulness and honor—CHARLES SOMERS SMITH.

COLONEL CHARLES M. PREVOST

To him, also, indeed well done, cavalier and Christian both! who, with every charm of presence and full dignity of mien, was the embodiment of graces that were his heritage from courtier and warrior—alike renowned for virtue and for daring—from whose loins had been sped no corrupting germ. With such purity of thought and such unfearing heart, there seemed to live again some ancestral Crusader, while upon his own soul most surely was inscribed, as his forefathers had engraved upon their shields: "Strength from on high." Recklessly gallant on many a field of strife, a cavalier he was without a blemish and without a stain; while in the days of peace, true to his high ideals, he lived for the good he found in the world, and not for its gains! So gentle, that even in the darkest shadows of the awful woe which for many saddened days shut the whole earth from his sight, he breathed no more complaining sounds than the submissive Christian's sign of resignation, "God's will be done."—CHARLES MALLET PREVOST—Well done, thou good and faithful servant!

COLONEL JAMES W. LATTA

For a brief moment let us halt in these tear-accented epicedian rites to speak our regret that time denies to-night fair tribute to the living. That in this gallery of heroic work we must pass by with but a marching salute—JAMES WILLIAM LATTA—who showed in the years of his colonelcy, as he had shown before in battle, and in bivouac of actual war, and as he has shown since in grave responsibilities of great public trust—that rare combination of the qualities of excellence, courage, ability and integrity.

COLONEL R. DALE BENSON

Nor may we linger to say enough of one for whom no heart pulses in admiration greater than does my own. To be mute seems almost to be traitor to a childhood friendship, cemented in tramp and tent during the elbow-

touching trials of the Rebellion. A friendship, which, doubtless to endure until we have conquered the great mystery, could know no privilege higher than to utter unstinted praise of the distinguished soldier, and not less distinguished citizen, to whom no laurels have been alluring and no reward a temptation beyond the self-consciousness of duty well and truly done. A master of discipline, a master of strategy, a master of the confidence of men; the painter is yet unfound whose hand has traced upon the silent canvas the lineaments of one held more closely in his comrades' love, or better in this world's esteem, than he of prowess unsurpassed, who, familiar with every surrounding danger, and with his own body ever nearest the foe, led his men through the jaws of brutal ambush into the tiger-blooded mob with the same calm assurance with which he had displayed their proficiency on dress parade. He whose modesty still keeps his cheek in rosy blush;—our dear RICHARD DALE BENSON.

COLONEL THEODORE E. WIEDERSHEIM

Theodore Edward Wiedersheim: Him, too, we must neglect. Wiedersheim who, despite the cares of a most busy life, never neglected anything if by his labor or by his skill he might make easier the burdens of some fellow-creatures. Dauntless Wiedersheim, who won the right to colonel's spurs long before he had the rank to wear them. A captain so valiant that all about him learned to know his worth. Wiedersheim, who faced peril or pleasure with the same sweet smile, and with ever precise elegance made the newest recruit and him oldest of the files alike to know that nothing can be too neatly nor too exactly done, not even fighting. The shining sword his predecessor had so proudly laid down lost nothing of its lustre while wielded in his hand; and where'er the honors of this regiment be sung, all tongues will join in verse of praise to him: Well done, Wiedersheim!

COLONEL WILLIAM McMICHAEL

My fellow-soldiers and my fellow-citizens, my task is almost done. But what of him of whom no other here could find it so hard to speak? He was the most recent among these good commanders to be mustered into immortality; and if it be true, as the poet has made the Recording Angel say, that God loves him best who best did love his fellow-man, no more favored soldier will stand with the Celestial Guard of the Almighty's throne. His exquisite and gentle nature suspected no guile in others because itself of that vice barren. Believing all honest ambitions to be unselfish, he supposed neither animosities nor jealousies to exist elsewhere, as to himself such heartburnings were unknown. The military confidant of some of the greatest captains of modern times, of Fremont, of Halleck, of George H. Thomas and of Rosecrans; and the selected and trusted agent of greater than of these—of Lincoln and of Grant—he knew no other law of fidelity than that which he has practised in the charges reposed in him. His faith in those whom he assumed to be his friends was implicit, and in his loyalty he ever ascribed any shortcoming in their interest to some lacking in his own example. Had there been but his alone, we should have needed no different text. Before the day, in 1861, whose anniversary this day you celebrate, he stood, musket in hand, offering himself for the defence of his country. From that hour until the suppression of the Rebellion, he shared in every vicissi-

tude of military service, including the hazards of battle and the miseries of southern prisons, caring nothing for fame," but striving always to meet the call of duty. Duty! the watchword of his life. Duty to his country first, then duty to his fellow-men. Duty to teach them. Duty to persuade them to the right. Duty to contend with them against injustice. Duty to fight for them against wrong. In his marvellous oratory, and in his matchless rhetoric, sometimes pleading and sometimes arraigning, but always defending the weak, the wretched and the down-trodden. It seems but yesterday we listened to the lips, across which none ever knew a foul thought to pass, give voice to love profound for this fair city of his birth. It seems but yesterday his cheery laugh resounded in these halls. It seems but yesterday your hands and his were clasped in soldierly fraternity. It seems, alas! but yesterday—for it was but two years ago this very night he died—that church chimes rang and white-robed choir chanted hymns, and reverent hundreds knelt in mournful prayer to say to him, "Well done." Dutiful son, affectionate brother, tender husband, loving father, devoted friend and conscientious citizen, where may we look for better in example? Patient and forbearing, earnest and sincere, loyal and true, fearless and bold, capable and wise, learned and eloquent: Well done, thou good and faithful servant, WILLIAM McMICHAEL.

Members of the Veteran Corps of the First Regiment, from the donors I now deliver to you these portraits. Whatever the distinctions of those whom they represent—and my poor phrases have most inadequately referred to them—chief, first and highest among all was that which through the grace of the Almighty God each one of us shares with each one of them, the right to say, I am an American citizen.

Comrade Samuel B. Huey, on behalf of the Veteran Corps, in acceptance of the portraits, said:

Mr. Commander and Gentlemen: It was with no slight degree of pride that I found myself selected to represent the Veteran Corps on this occasion. To speak for others is always a responsibility; to speak for men who have earned a place in the world's regard is a distinction.

Perhaps the most appropriate of all replies to the eloquent remarks which have been made by the gentlemen who spoke on behalf of those who to-night present us with the portraits which grace these walls would be the expressive words: "Thanks, heartfelt thanks," and yet custom and the expectations of our guests furnish the excuse for a more elaborate response.

It is a fortunate thing that in the rush and hurry of our busy lives incidents like this occur and take us out of and away from the daily routine of existence.

We are largely creatures of habit, and despite convictions of duty and resolutions of right doing, we slip into grooves to the detriment of ourselves and others. Nothing better serves the purpose of jostling us out of ruts, continuing our interests in the movements of our fellow beings, keeping us in touch with the growth and solution of the world's great problems, and insuring the life and influence of elevating and controlling impulses, than the celebration of important events.

We live in a vortex of business, suits, stocks, bonds, and money-making. Into the church, the club, the home and our most joyous festivities comes the shadow of the shop, and the man whose talk is all of the street. We tire of it, but stolidly endure it. And yet how eagerly we gather round the expression of real sentiment outside of the shop, especially if it be one which summons memories of past companionships of shared trials and hardships, of struggles and proud achievements, of braved dangers and accomplished results.

We who were upon the stage of action during the Civil War recall in moments like these, as if it were but yesterday, the scenes and events which have been touched upon in the presentation address with such graphic descriptive power. It was a rare privilege to have been a participant in those stirring scenes.

The classics of the world have been enriched by the writing of the lives of Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Meade, Thomas, Reynolds, McPherson, and a host of others, each wearing a halo of glory all his own; and students of history will add to Thermopylæ, Yorktown, Saratoga, Waterloo, the Crimea, Sédan and Paris the names of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, Corinth, Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain, Atlanta, Wilderness, Gettysburg and Richmond. But the master artists who catch the spirit of the times in which battles were fought will never rest until they place on enduring monuments the names of the officers and men who fought under the mighty generals, and by their zeal, intelligence, bravery and indomitable perseverance gave them the victories which have made their names immortal. The details of the pictures which the next generation will paint in imagination would indeed be incomplete unless they embraced the men who led regiments and companies, as well as those who wore the stars.

And if, when the speaker and the artist have completed their story, the question is raised—Why the struggle? What the cause which led up to heroic acts?—these portraits will lead to a further answer.

"Centuries ago," runs a legend, "in the older world of Asia there lived an Indian prince in oriental splendor and magnificence. He loved a maiden, beautiful and pure, and brought her to his palace as his royal bride. As time passed by, his love for her only grew the stronger, and for her gratification he founded cities and built magnificent palaces. At last he built a palace grander than all, of the finest material, ornamented with the brightest and purest gems, where he could worship at the shrine of her he so loved. Its delicately beautiful architecture was the marvel of all men. Just as the vision of its splendor burst upon her the forbidding shadow of Azrael, the Angel of Death, swept across her path, and the potentate, bowed down in grief at the loss of her whom he had all too fondly cherished, dedicated to her as her abode in death that matchlessly beautiful palace in which he had fondly hoped to see her live."

Years ago our forefathers, at the cost of struggle, endurance, wounds, suffering and life itself, reared in this western world a palace, rich in all that makes character and honor, where they hoped that the priceless gem of Liberty should forever dwell. The nations of the world gazed with intensest interest, and as the Grecian sailors in ancient times looked at the golden statue of Minerva on the Acropolis, and bowed in reverent awe as they caught the gleam of the morning sun on its burnished shield and helmet, so did the oppressed of all nationalities look to see the reflection

of manhood from the experiment of self-government, and bend listening ears to catch the notes of Liberty's anthem, while our fathers drew such inspiration from their gem that progress and Christian civilization advanced with giant strides. Such a century had never been marked on the dial of time. But ruthless hands were laid on the palace, mighty instruments of destruction attacked its foundations, disloyal servitors proved traitors to their trust, and the fair fabric seemed tottering to its fall. The shadow of Azrael came sweeping over it, and it seemed doomed to be the sepulchre instead of the home of Liberty. Then, as a wild cry of despair came wafted on the breeze, it was met by a stern shout of defiance. From north and east and west the children of Liberty came forth, full panoplied for her defence. Patriotism, loyalty and honor asserted their power. Their bugle call was an inspiration. Men—these men—and a mighty host of others, made glad response. The advancing host was hurled back, distrust was driven out, the taint of slavery was washed away with drops of blood—the palace was saved—Liberty enthroned as never before in a safe abiding place and not in a tomb, and obedience to the Constitution and the law made an inflexible and inviolable rule. Such was the reason and the history of the struggle.

And when the story is finished, and the full meaning of flag and trophy, uniform and portrait, is thus explained, the flame of patriotism will burst forth, and there will be born an appreciation such as could in no other way be created of the surpassing value of that which cost so much of treasure and of blood, an unswerving purpose to preserve and defend it, and a consecration to noble living and a loyal support of the government.

Then the teacher, seizing this opportunity, may open the leaves of the life of the martyred President, and read as the conclusion of the matter:

“Let reverence of the law be breathed by every mother to the lisping babe that prattles on her lap; let it be taught in the schools, seminaries and colleges; let it be written in primers, spelling books and almanacs; let it be preached from pulpits, proclaimed in legislative halls and enforced in courts of justice; in short, let it become the political religion of the nation.”

By such teaching shall Liberty be preserved, and an answer be given to the cry:

“God give us men. A time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands;
Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who have honor; men who will not lie;
Men who can stand before a demagogue
And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking;
Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog,
In public duty and in private thinking,
For while the rabble, with their thumbworn creeds,
Their large professions and their little deeds,
Mingle in selfish stride, lo! Freedom weeps,
Wrong rules the land, and waiting Justice sleeps.”

There is an Eastern story of a child who saw a silver spangle lying in the sand. Picking it up, she found it was attached to a fine thread of gold.

As she drew this out of the sand there were other spangles on it, and the filament seemed endless. She wound it about her head and about her neck, her arms and her body, until she was covered with resplendent gold and silver.

So when a child takes up the one spangle of patriotism, unalloyed by personal greed or petty jealousy. As he lifts it he finds it is attached to a filament of gold, and as he draws up this thread he finds other personal and civic virtues clinging to it, until when he has wound the golden thread around his mind and heart, lo! he has grown to be a man worthy of the name.

Mr. Commander, I do not mean to indulge in rhapsody or mere rhetoric. This scene to-night has a lesson, and should be a prophecy. The utilitarian sentiment of the age tends to deaden the ear to all save money and material good. There is something higher in life than accumulation of wealth—something nobler than selfish indulgence—but the better nature must be fed, as is the physical man; the fires of patriotism must be kept kindled, the lessons of home, of country, of honor, of patriotism of the flag, must be taught by song and story. The duties of citizenship must be impressed by precept and by example, and it is on us that the duty rests; it is to us the glad privilege is given of training and teaching those who must soon be the lawmakers of our country and the defenders of its life.

To-night we are helped in duty and privilege by the donors of these portraits, and while we gratefully accept the gifts, we congratulate them upon the embraced opportunity of aiding in the glorious work which has been suggested.

Gentlemen donors, the command salutes and thanks you for what you have done.

The most interesting and instructive lecture of Comrade A. F. Watch, at the October meeting of 1895, on "A Personal Trip from Denmark to Russia," illustrated with stereopticon views, was listened to with appreciation. At the meeting of January, 1896, Col. Jos. R. C. Ward delivered his address, "General Meade, the Stonewall of Gettysburg."

Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the Army of the United States, as the reviewing officer of the regiment on the anniversary parade of April 19, 1896, had been the guest of the Veteran Corps at its banquet in the evening, which courtesy General Miles subsequently acknowledged, in a letter to Colonel Wiedersheim, as follows:

I am just in receipt of your letter of April 20th, and desire to express to you, and through you, to the Veteran Corps of the First Regiment, my appreciation of the kindness received at your hands during my recent visit to the City of Philadelphia. It has given me great pleasure to meet the members of your Corps, and I feel extremely indebted to you for having afforded me the opportunity to do so.

Hoping for a renewal of those pleasant associations in the near future,
I remain, etc.

During the month of May, 1896, a distinguished body of Military Surgeons of the United States held their annual session

in Philadelphia, and the Veteran Corps was selected by the General Committee, who had their entertainment in charge, to escort the body in its attendance at the reception given by the First Regiment at the Regimental Armory.

The Veteran Corps had been selected on September 3, 1896, by the Union League, to escort His Excellency, Viceroy Li Hung Chang, to the reception tendered him by that body, from his quarters at the Hotel Walton, to the Union League House. The Viceroy's other appointments, however, prevented his attendance.

The Veteran Corps, at the January meeting of 1897, extended to Comrade James Rankin Young its congratulations upon his election in the November previous to represent the Fourth Pennsylvania District, in the House of Representatives of the United States, which Comrade Young subsequently acknowledged with grateful thanks and expression of high appreciation.

It was at the same January meeting that Maj.-Gen. St. Clair A. Mulholland delivered, as an address, an instructive and valuable contribution to the history of the times he knew so intimately, entitled, "Four Years in the Army."

On May 14, 1897, the Veteran Corps escorted President McKinley from the Hotel Walton to the Union League, and afterwards assisted at the reception given him by that body on that occasion. This service the Union League subsequently acknowledged, through its Board of Directors, with a vote of thanks.

At the October meeting of 1897, Comrade William H. Patterson delivered an interesting historical address on the Artillery Corps of the Washington Grays, including an account of the First Regiment's connection with that organization. On this occasion the Corps was honored, through his acceptance of its invitation, by the presence of Maj.-Gen. Galusha A. Pennypacker, U. S. A., retired, a distinguished officer of both the volunteer and regular establishments, but of special renown for his masterful and successful assault on Fort Fisher, North Carolina, as Colonel of the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers.

At the January meeting of 1898, Mr. C. J. Hexamer delivered an instructive illustrated lecture entitled, "Views of Syria from the Saddle."

On February 22, 1898, upon the invitation of the Provost and Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, the Veteran Corps

escorted President William McKinley to the Academy of Music, where the President delivered the University's annual address, commemorative of the birthday of Washington.

The Spanish-American War, April to October, 1898, gave opportunity for a demonstration of the practical and purposeful usefulness of the First Regiment's Veteran Corps of a wider scope than had theretofore been afforded. The opportunity was promptly made effective.

The Armory Building, with all the property interests and belongings of the Regiment, during its six months' absence in the field, went to the custody and keeping of the Veteran Corps, through its officers, who by virtue of their offices were members of the corporation, the First Regiment Association, by whom it was safely and securely cared for. The welfare of the Regiment was carefully looked after, and families in need of help were relieved, whenever their wants were made known.

At the annual meeting, April 30, 1898, a special committee of eleven was appointed, "to take into full consideration what action shall be taken by the Corps in view of the present state of affairs in the country," with Col. R. Dale Benson as chairman, and Comrades Sylvester Bonnaffon, Jr., C. Stuart Patterson, James Campbell Gilmore, James Hogan, William S. Poulterer, Alexander P. Colesberry, James W. Latta, William W. Allen, A. C. Rockhill, and Theo. E. Wiedersheim, commander, as members.

This committee held many sessions, had frequent interviews and exchanged considerable correspondence with the Government and State authorities, and the Regiment in the field. At all times ready to clothe and equip a regiment for active service, the Government to supply the arms, ready with money and men for the organization of a new regiment, the emergency did not seem to immediately demand the authorization of any new regimental units. This conclusion was officially confirmed from Harrisburg, as stated in a letter to the chairman of the committee, from Adjutant-General Stewart, to the effect that "The work of recruiting under orders from the War Department at this time is in line of recruiting the present company organizations in the service up to the required number. If new companies are to be recruited and added to regiments, your suggestion as to officers of the two companies to be added to the First Regiment will receive the most

careful consideration by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief."

But a brief interval followed, when, upon the visit of the chairman of the committee, Colonel Benson, to the camp of the Regiment, at Mount Gretna, he was instructed by Lieutenant-Colonel Good, commanding, to immediately begin recruiting, largely directed in the beginning to fill vacancies in the ranks that followed rejections under the medical examinations that preceded the regiment's muster into the United States service. To the fulfilment of these instructions the committee promptly directed its energies with most fruitful results. A sub-committee on recruiting was appointed, with Comrade J. Campbell Gilmore as its chairman.

The first purpose was speedily accomplished, and within twenty-four hours one hundred and fifty men were sent to Mount Gretna to fill the vacancies caused by these rejections. Posters were placed on the bulletin boards of the different newspapers, and sign boards in front of the Armory, announcing that the First Regiment wanted desirable recruits. For the next two days recruiting continued actively, and the first detachment of one hundred and fifty was within that time followed by two hundred and twenty-five more men. And again responsive to further instructions and in fulfilment of additional requisitions, before the 18th of June there had been forwarded to the headquarters of the First Regiment Infantry, Pennsylvania Volunteers, respectively, at Camp Hastings, at Mount Gretna, and Camp Thomas, at Chickamauga, Ga., a total of seven hundred and twenty-five men, recruited for the active command.

Sixteen hundred men had offered themselves. In the preliminary examination, single men only were accepted whose character and qualifications met the prescribed standards. Then followed the necessary physical examinations by Majors Charles S. Turnbull and J. Wilkes O'Neill, surgeons, and Assistant Surgeon Thomas C. Potter, of the Veteran Corps, conducted under all the rigorous requirements of War Department standards. It may fairly be assumed that with such close and skillful scrutiny when these seven hundred and twenty-five men, selected from the sixteen hundred, reached the front, they were passed into the ranks without further depletion.

A special hospital train, from the University of Pennsylvania,

with Major Charles S. Turnbull, Surgeon, as the representative of the Corps, in charge, was sent on September 11, 1898, to Camp Poland, Knoxville, Tenn., provided with all needed appointments for the transportation of such patients as most required home attentions. The train returned with fifty-one men from the regiment, many of them sorely ill; the recovery of all was hastened by the removal, and in not a few instances life was saved. Major Turnbull's comprehensive special report of the expedition is a valuable contribution to the semi-official literature of the time.

The following acknowledgment and recognition of the appreciation of the Corps, unanimously adopted, was forwarded to the University of Pennsylvania:

To the Provost and the Board of Managers of the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania:

We tender the cordial thanks of the Corps for your great kindness and tender care of our comrades of the First Pennsylvania Volunteers, when your sixth hospital train brought up over fifty of them from Camp Poland, the Second Division Hospital at Knoxville, Tenn., and Chickamauga, Ga. Once turned toward home, every man commenced to improve, and thanks to the skill and attention of Dr. T. Mellor Tyson and his able corps of physicians and nurses, all made a phenomenally successful trip and have since continued to do well: it is furthermore

Resolved, That we again thank you for extending to Comrade, Surgeon Charles S. Turnbull, of the Veteran Corps, the courtesy of accompanying the train as our representative and express our appreciation of your prompt and generous response to the call of Col. J. Lewis Good for succor for his suffering men of the First Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The following correspondence and resolution incident to the tender of a hospital train by the German Hospital to bring home patients from the First and other regiments from the hospitals at Knoxville and vicinity, and an offer to subsequently care for the sick on their return, indicated the wide-spread patriotic desire of the philanthropic to be ever helpful:

PHILA., Sept. 9th, 1898.

COL. THEO. E. WIEDERSHEIM.

Commanding the Veteran Corps, First Regiment, N. G. P.

Dear Colonel: The German Hospital takes great pleasure in offering a fully equipped train to bring home to Philadelphia and subsequently care for the sick boys of the gallant First or any others the Chief Medical Officer in charge may designate. Awaiting your command,

I am, yours very truly,

(Signed) JOHN D. LANKENAU,
President German Hospital.

*To the President and Board of Trustees of the
German Hospital, of Philadelphia.*

GENTLEMEN: At a stated meeting of the Veteran Corps of the First Regiment, N. G. Pa., held October 14th, it was unanimously

Resolved, We tender the thanks of the Corps not only for the great care of so many of our comrades who have been so successfully treated at your institution, but also for the generous offer of your President of a special German Hospital train to bring home from Knoxville, Tenn., the ill men of the First Pennsylvania Volunteers; it was further

Resolved, That we would express our thanks to the resident physicians and sisters of the German Hospital for their untiring devotion to, and cheerful nursing of, our sick soldier boys, and in assuring you of our appreciation wish to especially mention Drs. J. Allen and C. Wille, who, with the sisters, must be congratulated upon the happy results of the judicious management of their universally grateful patients.

The reception and escort furnished by the Corps upon the return of the regiment from its volunteer duty in the field, on September 18, was most memorable and successful. The appearance of both the uniformed and non-uniformed battalions; the character of the men parading, many of our leading citizens prominent in finance, law, mercantile and manufacturing pursuits, marched side by side, and showed the people of Philadelphia that the old-time members of the First Regiment, ever ready to give countenance, lend aid, and furnish support to the parent organization, now distinctively emphasized their purpose when it was in the service of the country as a body of United States Volunteers.

This briefly told story of the Veteran Corps' activities in the war with Spain appropriately concludes with the expression of appreciation and recognition by the First Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry, United States Volunteers, of the Corps' services in its behalf, made manifest by the action of the Board of Officers just prior to the regiment's muster out of service.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT,
PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY, U. S. VOLUNTEERS,
Camp, Philadelphia, Pa., October 12, 1898.

At a meeting of the Officers of the First Regiment Infantry, U. S., Penna. Vols., held at the armory on the above date, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the officers be and are hereby extended, on behalf of the regiment, to the Veteran Corps of the First Regiment, N. G. P., for the many kindnesses shown by them to the regiment while in the field, and for the escort upon the return of the regiment to its home station.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Veteran Corps, First Regiment, N. G. P.

The Veteran Corps, by invitation of the Board of Directors, participated in the Union League's reception to President William McKinley and the officers of the Army and Navy of the United States, on the evening of Wednesday, October 26, 1898, the occasion of the great Peace Jubilee celebration, rendering such efficient service that the Board subsequently thanked the Corps by letter for its attentions.

Again, on April 27, 1899, the Veteran Corps, on the invitation of the Fairmount Park Art Association, acted as the escort of President William McKinley from the Union League to the Academy of Music, to participate in the ceremonies there in connection with the unveiling of the General Ulysses S. Grant Equestrian Statue in Fairmount Park.

The distinguished guest of the evening at the Veteran Corps' Union League Banquet, commemorative of the Regiment's Thirty-eighth Anniversary, April 19, 1899, was Captain, afterwards Rear-Admiral, Charles E. Clark, U. S. N. Captain Clark commanded the U. S. S. *Oregon* on her famous voyage of unprecedented speed from San Francisco through the Magellan Straits to the Florida coast, where, after joining the Atlantic Squadron, he put his ship into action, with telling effect in the Santiago sea fight, a few weeks later. Among other notables present on this occasion were the Honorable Wayne MacVeagh, ex-Minister to Italy, and ex-Attorney General of the United States, and former Mayors Edwin S. Stuart and Charles F. Warwick.

Mr. Charles J. Field, among the best remembered men for his continuous activities, died in full membership of the Veteran Corps, April 3, 1899. Mr. Field, a well-established business man of the prominent firm of Field & Hardie, beginning with the organization of the Regiment, faithful and efficient in all its campaigns, enterprises and undertakings, of conspicuous importance in the Veteran Corps, a leader in commercial affairs, his advice asked, his aid sought, whenever patriotic purpose was to be accomplished or public service performed, his usefulness was universally recognized, and so testified the Veteran Corps in the testimonial adopted at the time of his decease.

On October 2, 1899, the Corps received the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of Massachusetts, at the Reading Terminal, and escorted them to their quarters at the Continental Hotel. Upon their departure on the afternoon of the 4th, a

detachment of the Corps, with Captain Conrad in command, furnished the escort from the hotel to the Terminal.

At the quarterly meeting, October 13, 1899, Col. Robert B. Beath delivered a descriptive and instructive illustrated lecture on "Scotland, Its History and Romance."

The Annual Banquet of the Corps, April 19, 1900, the Thirty-ninth Anniversary of the Regiment, bears a conspicuous significance as commemorative of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the Veteran Corps. Initiative preparation had for something over a year preceded this event. Among other distinctive features, a souvenir programme of ornate, costly, and appropriate design, containing in colors photographs of prominent officers, perpetuates its memory.

Col. John P. Nicholson, at the quarterly meeting, October 11, 1901, read his "Battle of Gettysburg," recognized and so mentioned by Col. R. Dale Benson, himself a participant in the action, when he spoke to Comrade Hogan's motion proposing a vote of thanks as a production of eminent literary and historic value.

Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, U. S. N., renowned for his great sea fight at Santiago, that extinguished the fleet of his adversary, was received at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station on his arrival in the city, on the morning of April 19, 1902, by a committee of the Veteran Corps, lunched by the committee at the Union League; in the evening was the Corps' distinguished guest at its annual Union League banquet, commemorative of the regiment's forty-first anniversary. Admiral Schley's speech on that occasion, so appropriate, well timed, and felicitous, deserves a reproduction.

I have many, many pleasant memories of delightful Philadelphia. In your great and historic Commonwealth there is much to admire and applaud. The great names of your State from the earliest to the latest days of the Republic, in war and in peace, are ineffaceable in our history.

In forum or in field her sons will compare with the best anywhere. In business her citizens are progressive and prosperous. In the arts and sciences they are liberal, broad and up-to-date. In all professions her citizens from time immemorial have been famed, distinguished and learned.

The hospitality of her people is as wide as the borders of her State, and is limited only by the endurance of her guests. In war her people are quick to respond to the demands of duty, and on the battlefield her sons have ever been conspicuous. Her roll of honor will live always in the halls of fame.

Her National Guard is a credit to her citizenry. The quality of its personnel is comparable to the best of European services in physique, and

superior to most in intelligence. Your traditions are high and reach back in honorable connection to the earliest days of this grand Commonwealth.

So much is preserved here that is sacred in our history, I do not wonder at your patriotism. With such historical monuments as are revered here there is no lack of object lessons to the younger generations to follow the illustrious deeds of those who have gone before in the paths of duty and honor.

The worthy and dutiful contribution of your regiment to the fame and glory of your State, and as well to the Republic, will always endure in the affectionate regard of our people. In your time and turn you have loyally fulfilled the highest and noblest tradition of our citizenry.

While such spirit prevails among our people, as I pray God it ever may, the liberty of our people, as vouchsafed and declared by our fathers and defended with their life's blood, is secure forever to our blessed country.

Historical papers were read, respectively, at the October quarterly of 1902, by Past Commander John A. Wiedersheim, on "The Raid on Washington, D. C., by the Confederates Under General Jubal A. Early, in the Summer of 1864," and at the October quarterly of 1903, by Past Commander James W. Latta, on "An Uncut Leaf of Civil War Reminiscences."

In the fire at the armory building in May, of 1903, the damage to the property of the Veteran Corps was not serious, nor the loss heavy, adjusted by the insurance companies, and settled by the payment of the sum of \$298.00.

The Veteran Corps' commemorative forty-third regimental anniversary banquet, April 19, 1904, had its significance in the presence on that occasion, as the distinguished guest, of Lieut.-Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, commanding the Army of the United States.

It seems to have been a well accredited concession that much of the success that attended the Santiago Battle of July, 1898, a success that eventually forced the surrender of the Spanish Army, was due to the skill, strategy, tactics and tenacity of Maj.-Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, at that time a subordinate commander. General Chaffee, at the beginning of the Civil War, on his way to Columbus, Ohio, to enlist in a volunteer infantry regiment, whilst delayed by a change of train in an interior Ohio town, over-persuaded by the facile speech of a dapper young second lieutenant, a recruiting officer for the Sixth United States Cavalry, changed his purpose, went no farther, and promptly enrolled himself as a private soldier in the young lieutenant's regiment. Fortunate it was for the country, and for him too, that for a soldier of such vast possibilities there had opened the far wider field for a demonstration of his capacity than could ever have followed a career in a regiment

of volunteer infantry. His work was all his own, and from a private soldier in the ranks of the Sixth United States Cavalry, July 22, 1861, twenty-seven years in the same regiment, he was now, April 19, 1904, forty-three years afterwards, having passed through every grade and rank known to the service, the Lieutenant-General of the Army of the United States.

General Chaffee, in the course of his remarks at the dinner, said that the Army was working hard every day in order that when the time comes it would be perfect. "In 1898," he said, "we had the finest army in the world, small as it was. To-day we are striving to make our enlarged army just as good as was that small army of those days." In concluding, he complimented the officers and men of the regiment on the showing made in the parade and ceremony of the afternoon.

Captain John P. Green was, at its conclusion, thanked by motion for the "rich historical essay" he read to the Corps on "The Russian-Japanese War," on the occasion of the October quarterly meeting in 1904.

Brig-Gen. William M. Wherry, U. S. A., retired, at the meeting of the Corps on April 14, 1905, delivered an address, which deeply interested his audience, on the "War with Spain as Seen at Santiago." Gen. Chambers McKibbin, of the Army, then retired, one of his auditors, who had commanded troops at this engagement, on General Wherry's right, followed briefly.

At the October meeting of the same year, Comrade William B. Smith presented to the Corps the one hundred and odd volumes of the War Department's publication, "War of the Rebellion Records of the Union and Confederate Armies."

At this same meeting, Mr. Charles W. Alexander, assisted by the regimental bugler, "Sounding Boots and Saddle," and with such other assistance as enabled him to introduce such acting as the part required, delivered an address incident to the allegorical suggestion of the charge of the "Lone Soldier" at the "Bloody Angle."

On April 13, 1906, Comrade John A. Wiedersheim read an interesting paper, describing in detail the ceremonies incident to the raising of the flag over Independence Hall, by President-elect Abraham Lincoln, on the morning of February 22, 1861. This ceremony had a further appreciative remembrance with the Corps,

when it was recalled that Col. Peter C. Ellmaker was the chief marshal of the procession on that occasion.

At the October meeting of 1906, Maj. Henry J. Crump, a company commandant in the Veteran Corps, late assistant adjutant-general of the First Brigade, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and also quartermaster of Third Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry, United State Volunteers, read a very interesting paper on the "Active Experience of a Regimental Quartermaster During the Spanish-American War."

Governor Edwin S. Stuart was the special guest of the Veteran Corps at the commemorative anniversary dinner, celebrating the forty-six years of regimental growth, that the evening of Friday, April 19, 1907, brought especially to remembrance. The Governor was accompanied by Lieutenant-Governor Robert S. Murphy, Lieut.-Col. Fred. Taylor Pusey, his aide-de-camp, and Archibald Miller, his private secretary.

Colonel Wiedersheim introduced the Governor in well-selected phrase:

All of the Governors of Pennsylvania since the War of the Rebellion have either been participants in that war, have been members of the G. A. R., or have been connected with the military organizations in some way. Governor Stuart is an honorary associate of the Veteran Corps of the First Regiment and is ready to respond at any time the Commonwealth is in danger. We welcome him here to-night not only as our Governor and comrade, but as our commander-in-chief.

After the cheering had subsided, Governor Stuart said, in part:

I don't know of any obligation and better duty one can perform for his State than to be a member of the National Guard. He is a defender of the State and leaves his business to defend the majesty and supremacy of the law. The First Regiment is made up of the flower of the citizenship of the city of Philadelphia. We must impress upon all the necessity of obeying the laws. Not only does the power of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, but the Commander-in-Chief as well, stand ready to uphold the supremacy and majesty of the law.

The speech of Lieutenant-Governor Robert S. Murphy was one of those forceful gems of rhetoric and eloquence for which he has ever been so famous.

At the October meeting of 1907, the Corps signified its appreciation and acknowledged its recognition in a suitable minute expressive and in detail of the high soldierly attainments that had won for Brig.-Gen. Wendell P. Bowman "his recent well-deserved promotion."



TESTIMONIAL VASE, PRESENTED BY THE VETERAN CORPS TO
COMMANDER THEO. E. WIEDERSHEIM, APRIL 19, 1908.

Col. J. Lewis Good at the same time was congratulated, after his thirty-six years of service "marked by soldierly qualifications, loyalty and devotion, upon his accession to the Colonelcy of his own regiment."

The Corps, also, as further evidence of the Veteran Corps' appreciation of the faithful and efficient services of Colonel Good in the active command and as a member of the Corps, presented to him, through Col. Theo. E. Wiedersheim, a handsome gold watch and chain.

The forty-seventh anniversary of the regiment fell upon Sunday, April 19, 1908. Its commemoration on Saturday, the 18th, was remembered for its parade of the Veteran Corps and the regiment in a steady downpour, which, from the newspaper comment, seems "to have won for them the plaudits of admiring thousands." If the Corps, in its outdoor anniversary parade, won from the public such appreciative applause, the distinctive feature of its indoor anniversary banquet bestirred for its commandant a demonstration so heartfelt and enthusiastic that it for a time would not down. The occasion was made the opportunity to present to Col. Theodore E. Wiedersheim, on behalf of the Corps, a massive silver punch bowl or flower stand, seventeen inches high, sixteen inches wide, pedestal of ebony, thoughtful in design, artistic in proportions, military in its appointments, ornate in suggestion, as a substantial expression of appreciation and recognition of his many years of intelligent, zealous service to the Corps, towards the better securing of its stability, worth, and usefulness.

The inscription is engraved on the base:

Presented to Colonel Theodore E. Wiedersheim, by his comrades of the Veteran Corps, First Regiment, N. G. P., on its Forty-seventh Anniversary, April 19th, 1908, in recognition of the friendships he has formed, the ceaseless vigilance he has manifested, and the high results he has attained during his fifteen years of continuous service as Commander.

At the fall meeting, October 16, 1908, Comrade J. Campbell Gilmore read a paper on the subject of "National Defence," followed by practical illustrations, with the aid of maps and plans, explanatory of how the military problem of to-day is studied and solved.

Prominent as a United States Senator, conspicuous as a Major-General of the National Guard, the Hon. Chas. Dick, Ohio's junior Senator, was the Corps' special guest at its forty-ninth anniversary

dinner, April 19, 1910. Senator Dick was the framer, promoter, and zealous advocate of the Act of Congress that, passing through its gradual reconstructive processes, had, on January 1, 1910, ultimately made the National Guard of the United States practically a Division of the Regular Army. He was therefore not only a law giver, but a law receiver. As a Senator he gave the law to the Guard for its government and regulation, as a major-general of the Guard he received the law for obedience and execution.

The opening paragraphs exhibit the trend of his studious, thoughtful, and scholarly address, the whole of which was an instructive, exhaustive, and statesmanlike exposition of his subject.

The time has come when a National Guardsman of any State in the Union can greet his fellow guardsman from another State as comrade, because since the beginning of the year we are all serving one cause. We are now well on our way to maintain and have in readiness the army that a nation as big and as prosperous as ours demands. One of the things that we have to look back upon has been the wretched unpreparedness in which this country found itself when trouble came.

Men were brought from the field, the bank, the store, the factory, to fight for their rights or to defend their possessions, who were not trained in warfare. All the greater credit to them that they did so well. But I am a firm believer in a sufficient and efficient armament as our surest guarantee of peace. Wars have come to this and other nations unawares, and when the hour arrives that our sacred possession of independence is attacked or our commercial progression is threatened we should have trained recruits, not the raw recruits we have heretofore sent forth to meet the enemy.

The idea of a large standing army in this country is not kindly accepted tradition, and sentiments are all against it, and it is perhaps as well so long as we can maintain such a fighting force as is represented by our National Guard under the new rule. One thing that this and every nation must bear in mind, and that is that it takes about as long to train a qualified soldier as it does to build a battleship.

Comrade Martin Nixon Miller, formerly an assistant engineer on the Civic Staff of Col. George W. Goethalls, United States Army, at the quarterly meeting of October 7, 1910, held the close attention of the Corps for the evening, with his lecture, "A Trip Across Panama: Life and Conditions on the Canal Zone." The official government slides, loaned for the occasion, to Comrade Miller, by the Isthmian Canal Commission, added to the artistic effect of the lecture, and materially increased its instructive value.

Comrade Miller disclosed an anecdotal and humorous bit of history with which the general reader does not seem to have yet had a familiar acquaintance. Severing the two Americas for a

waterway was not, it appears, an original conception of either the Frenchman or American. Charles V, the great emperor, whose "capacious and decisive judgment had directed the affairs of one-half of Europe,"¹ not content that the hindrance of a narrow strip of land should confine the operations of his galleons to the waters of a single sea, when the waters of another, just a little way beyond, beckoned them to further captures on the main and conquests on the shore, directed his engineers to cut a channel through the obstruction, that his ships might find a passage from the one sea to the other. The engineers set about their task with confidence, intent upon its accomplishment, but Charles V had gone, and his successor had come, before compelled, at last, to concede it, they reluctantly reported their failure.

Unwilling to admit conclusively that their profession had not yet reached out far enough in its scientific acquisitions to grasp so stupendous an undertaking, and being persuaded, possibly, that they might trifle with religion and thus impose upon the credulity of a court and a people always willing to accept unreservedly the immutability of a Divine command, submitted that the intervention of such a command had prevented the execution of that of their Royal Master, and quoted from Matthew, xiv. 6, a passage of Scripture which, if read disconnectedly, it might be facetiously said fully sustained them: "What therefore God hath joined together let not man put asunder."

The Corps testified its appreciation of Comrade Miller's clear, comprehensive, and exhaustive deliverance, not only in a number of speeches that followed in endorsement and recognition of its merits, but in the hearty unanimity with which it voted its thanks.

The respective promotions of Brig.-Gen. Wendell P. Bowman to be the major-general and division commander of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and Col. J. Lewis Good to be a brigadier-general, were recognized by the Veteran Corps at the quarterly meetings which immediately succeeded the advancement of each, by appropriate resolutions of congratulations and appreciation of their capabilities and service that had so worthily won them their well-deserved promotion.

The military legislation of 1911 advances the officer on the retired list with an honorable war service to the "next highest grade."

¹ Robertson's Charles V.

The announcements from time to time made from the Adjutant-General's Office of the officers entitled to this increased rank include Col. R. Dale Benson, Col. Theodore E. Wiedersheim, and Col. Sylvester Bonnaffon, Jr., to be Brigadier-General of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, retired.

The Veteran Corps took the initiative—the Board of Officers in full accord and by resolution requesting the Veteran Corps to assume charge, pledging the support of the active command—in preparation for the commemoration of the all-important semi-centenary some two years previous to its happening. In the avowed success that followed, preliminaries need but cursory review. Interest centres in the event itself. A failure demands details, that censure may be justly apportioned; not so a success, where there is no one to censure and where all rejoice alike.

As the celebration was designed as commemorative especially of the regiment's fiftieth anniversary, it was promptly conceded that that day should be exclusively its own. Whatever was to be done independently by the Corps was to be set apart for some other day. Hence it was that the Veteran Corps' anniversary dinner, though intended, too, to be specially commemorative as a semi-centenary event, was fixed for the 18th, that the regiment might, as it did, arrange for an anniversary dinner of its own, and as a whole, on the night of the 19th.

A General Committee on detail, development, and execution was named from the two organizations, and Col. Sylvester Bonnaffon, Jr., selected as the temporary chairman; Col. Theodore E. Wiedersheim followed as the permanent chairman, and upon Col. Wiedersheim, as if it were by a process of natural selection, also fell the chairmanship of the Veteran Corps' Committee, and of the Executive Committee beside. On this Executive Committee with him were: Sylvester Bonnaffon, Jr., Vice-chairman; J. Campbell Gilmore, Secretary; James Hogan, Paymaster; Wm. W. Allen, R. Dale Benson, Henry J. Crump, J. Lewis Good, James W. Latta, John P. Nicholson, Wm. B. Smith, J. A. Wiedersheim, A. L. Williams.

After numerous projects had been discussed, considered, and disposed of, a number adopted of burdensome detail in their execution, notably the dinner and parade, two great schemes for preservation of the past and perpetuation for the future that fell exclusively to the lot of the Veteran Corps was the one the con-

struction of a bronze statue of the-soldier of 1861 to stand for the regiment for all time upon the new Parkway City Hall Plaza, or some other location of equal prominence, and the other the preparation and publication of the fifty years of history that the regiment would complete on its anniversary day of 1911.

The statue in front of the Union League, unveiled as the column passed, on the occasion of the semi-centenary anniversary parade, the creation of the eminent sculptor, H. K. Bush-Brown, bears its own best testimony of a problem of pose and action of a foot soldier in bronze, demonstrated to a solution. Col. John P. Nicholson, Chairman, and his committee, Colonels R. Dale Benson, Sylvester Bonnaffon, Jr., and J. Campbell Gilmore, with Major Henry J. Crump and James Hogan, deserve especial mention.

There was no suspension of energies in fear of a depleted exchequer, with confidence in the management that means would be at all times in waiting. Every undertaking was zealously pressed to a successful completion. When unanimous consent is freely given, as it undoubtedly is here, distinction is never invidious. It is safe, therefore, to specialize and without impairing a decorous propriety one may, on this occasion at least, be permitted to praise or speak well of another. That there would have been a commemorative demonstration in celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary of the organization of the First Regiment comporting with its dignity is not to be questioned, but it is alike unquestionable that, but for the substantial support from business and financial circles secured through the aid and influence of Colonels R. Dale Benson and Theo. E. Wiedersheim and the confidence imposed in them by the men of business and finance, these leading features of perpetuity and preservation would have been necessarily omitted.

The Union League Building, in course of reconstruction, its Assembly Hall, upon which the Veteran Corps had seemingly, through the League's courtesy, held a sort of prescriptive right for its anniversary celebrations, was consequently out of service. Investigation clearly demonstrated that for a dinner of such proportions and appointments as the pretentious preparations in progress indicated it was to be the province of this one to maintain, the one and only suitable place for it in size, adornments,

elegance, and impressiveness was the Academy of Music. The few occasions on which the building, since its dedication in the late fifties, had been set apart for such a purpose were of themselves sufficient to make each occasion an ever-memorable event in the city's chronology.

Save for its intellectual features, its anecdotal and humorous incidents, that deserve to survive, its occasional creation or revival of events of import or moment, the dinner in history is usually briefly disposed of. The Veteran Corps' dinner, however, commemorative of the regiment's semi-centenary, summing up an historic period, rounding an epoch, characteristic in itself in the place where held, in the men and women who, as participants or spectators, gave it their countenance and lent it their presence, together with the many suggestive inducements that foster its remembrance, make it deserving of a preservative place in the annals of the Corps.

Though the event has scarce-reached sufficient maturity to entitle it to historic treatment, yet that treatment seems to have already been freely accorded in the contemporaneous story so effectively told in the columns of the *Public Ledger* of Wednesday, April 19, 1911. Of a descriptive force persuasive, convincing, attractive, its reproduction here, in part, will be a helpful contribution.

The Veteran Corps of the First Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, celebrated its 50th anniversary with a dinner last night in the auditorium of the Academy of Music.

In all the martial spirit engendered by the occasion there was one episode which evinced the respect of warriors for one whose years have endowed her with a wealth of majestic memories. This was when the hundreds of men seated about the long tables and the vast audience in the boxes, balcony and galleries rose as one and, turning toward the right-hand proscenium box, the one known as that of the Prince of Wales, did heartfelt homage to Mrs. Lawrence Turnbull, the oldest daughter of the regiment present.

Mrs. Turnbull is 90 years old, but she rose with the dignity of a queen and, waving a small American flag, looked down upon the faces of those upraised, until the moment grew too tense, tears filled her eyes and two glistened upon those cheeks upon which Time's furrows appeared merely as smiles drifted from their moorings.

Then the men of war sang lustily, "Auld Lang Syne."

Mrs. Turnbull is the mother of Major Charles S. Turnbull, senior surgeon of the First Regiment. She is the daughter of Colonel Charles Somers Smith, the first captain of Company A, the first company of the First Regiment and organized 50 years ago last night, and the regiment's third Colonel. It was Colonel Theo. E. Wiedersheim, toastmaster of the night, who in a tender

speech called attention to Mrs. Turnbull's presence before the formal speech-making began. With Mrs. Turnbull were her daughter-in-law, Major Turnbull's wife, and their daughter, Mrs. Hamilton D. South, whose husband is an officer of the U. S. Marine Corps.

A DISTINGUISHED GATHERING

The dinner was one of the largest and, in so far as the military element of its guests was concerned, one of the most distinguished ever held in Philadelphia. A dinner had not been held on the floored-over auditorium of the Academy since the time when the University of Pennsylvania was host to Grover Cleveland, then serving his second term as President of the United States, this having been the largest dining event in the history of the time-honored building at Broad and Locust Streets.

On the stage space, in which the table of the speakers was placed, there were banks and terraces of palms, azaleas, bay and boxwood trees, amid which gleamed many electric lights. Above the centre, emblazoned in light, was the regiment's insignia and flanking it on either side were shields bearing the dates 1861-1911.

Most of the diners were in full dress uniform, and among those of blue with their trappings of gold could be seen the more ornate regalia of the First City Troop. It was a superlatively brilliant sight and not alone on the dining floor, but above in the parquet circle, the balcony and even the first gallery, where were assembled a host of beautifully gowned women, who came in later in the evening to enjoy the speech making.

When the host of uniformed men had marched in from the corridors and had taken their places at the seven long tables, their heads were bowed while an invocation was said by the Rev. Dr. Floyd W. Tomkins, rector of Holy Trinity Church. Then from behind the banks of palms the martial bugles sounded, and three veterans raised the Stars and Stripes aloft. For this ceremony the band played the national anthem amid cheering, but a few moments later, when the diners again arose and again with bowed heads drank a silent toast to their departed comrades, the muffled musical instruments sighed the beautiful opening strains of the Chopin funeral march.

JEST AND STORY AROUND

Then song and wartime jest and story began to go round, the band played such melodies as the soldiers of the 60's loved, and which proved themselves as well known after 50 years. There was many a time when the entire assemblage, diners and spectators alike, joined lustily in the choruses, the while waving silken flags, with which everyone had been presented. Enthusiasm was never more contagious. Of the genuine Old Guard of the Regiment, William W. Allen, Samuel Bell, Alexander C. Fergusson, James W. Latta, William A. Wiedersheim and Alexander P. Colesberry attended, with the exception of the last named, who is at present in mourning.

The souvenir of the occasion was of exceptional elaboration and beauty. It was a white vellum-bound booklet, on the cover of which was embossed in colors the insignia of the corps. The frontispiece was a reproduction of the statue by Bush-Brown, "The Spirit of '61," which will be unveiled to-day before the Union League, and on another page were reproductions of clippings from the PUBLIC LEDGER of April 17, 18 and 20, 1861, referring to the corps.

The other pages, all of them gems of the printers' art, contained information of interest to the organization's members and songs which were sung at the festivity.

Thackeray, something of the line of thought of Dr. Samuel Johnson that "a chair at the tavern table was a seat on the throne of human felicity," found huge enjoyment in a well-satisfied appetite. He relates this incident of himself. Charlotte Brontë, who held him in high esteem, on one occasion was opposite him at table, both guests, where the host delighted to entertain sumptuously. "I confess it," said Thackeray, "with humiliation that I saw her admiration for me gradually disappear as everything went into my mouth and nothing came out of it, and as I took my fifth potato, she folded her arms, leaned across the table, and with tear-filled eyes, breathed imploringly, 'Oh! Mr. Thackeray, don't.'"

The guests were still thrifty in anecdote, badinage was abundant, conversation did not lag, the music still charmed, but gallery and balcony, having seen all there was to see, were waiting to hear all there was to hear; beside the time had come to pass from substance where everything had gone into the mouth to sentiment where something should come out of it. Colonel Wiedersheim, that the precious memories awakened by the presence and reception of Mrs. Turnbull might not be permitted to vanish, proceeded with his own felicitous opening address, supplementing it with the ready speech with which he, in turn, introduced the other speakers who followed him. Gen. James W. Latta, on the "Surviving ex-Colonels"; C. Stuart Patterson, Esq., the Quartermaster of the Veteran Corps, on "The Soldiers of the Union"; Rev. Wilson R. Stearly on "Some Types of Heroism"; Maj.-Gen. C. Bow Dougherty, Commanding the Division, National Guard of Pennsylvania; Col. John P. Nicholson, Recorder of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; Brig.-Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, the Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, of Pennsylvania, and H. K. Bush-Brown, the sculptor. These speeches, important out of the volume of incident that this epochal occasion had brought forth, will be found in the Appendix.

And so the anniversary dinner of the Veteran Corps of the 18th of April, 1911, in commemoration of the First Regiment's semi-centenary, passes into the historic annals of the Corps so

that its reminiscences, when narrated in the far-off time, may not "be distrusted" as were those of "old settlers, who see their youth in the flattering light of distance."

The Veteran Corps' presence in the column of parade—the parade elsewhere more fully treated of—on the nineteenth, the consummation of its many preparations for that and its other functions, concluded its participation in the commemorative ceremonies planned for the occasion. The moment seemed adventitious for a most auspicious end. Every detail had been perfected, all was in readiness, the column had but to pull out and begin the march, when a storm, that had given but a brief warning of its approach, asserted itself with a persistent severity. A military display designed to commemorate an event of special import, a century or half century intervening between the date of its happening and the day of its commemoration, loses much of its significance by postponement. So the parade went on over the entire route, as prescribed, the inharmonious relations between uniforms and weather no hindrance, the incessant downpour no deterrent.

The sidewalks were not altogether deserted, but the appreciative crowd of spectators that awaited the column, ready with generous greeting and demonstrative welcome, had by the relentless energies of the storm been largely driven to cover. Yet with all its discomforts, all its disappointments, the occasion afforded an opportunity for a test of zeal, endurance, and sacrifice that will probably more significantly lengthen its memories than would the generous welcome of a cloudless sky or the enthusiastic greeting of popular appreciation.

Colonel Wiedersheim was in command, with every officer of the Field and Staff at their posts, Company Commandants with their respective commands, their men all in the ranks, and all, officers and men, so continued undeterred by the forbidding element, so potently present, until the entire route had been covered and the formal salutes exchanged between column and corps at the dismissal of the parade.¹

There was a touch of sentiment in the parade with six of the sons of ex-Colonels, Carl N. Kneass, Henry M. McMichael, John E. Latta, Harrison W. Latta, R. Dale Benson, Jr., and William A. Wiedersheim, 2d, in attendance in the marching column on

¹ See Appendix Roll of Membership, Veteran Corps.

the invitation of the commandant of the Corps, something akin to the incident at the dinner, not so impressive, perhaps, but still alike effective. It was evidence, too, that the Veteran Corps was desirous to instil into the progeny that should be born of its members that same spirit of loyalty, allegiance, support, countenance, and encouragement, which the Corps itself has always maintained towards the military parent from whence come its birth and existence.

IN MEMORIAM

THE VETERAN CORPS' TRIBUTE TO

MAJOR EDWIN N. BENSON

PROMOTER, FOUNDER, ORGANIZER

This Minute is made by the Veteran Corps, of the First Regiment of Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, to commemorate the virtues, to recognize the services, to preserve the recollections of their late Comrade, Major Edwin N. Benson.

Major Benson was born January 16th, 1840, and died April 18th, 1909. He came from eminent forbears, and was himself the father of a large family, to perpetuate a name and fame that had so worthily come to him. A college bred man, a churchman, he had a foundation in knowledge and a basis in religion for an ever increasing usefulness.

Though large resources fell early to his keeping, they never weakened his keen sense of business activity, nor diverted him from a full recognition of life's graver responsibilities.

His habits were plain, his tastes modest, his ways unpretentious. His opportunities never removed him from touch with the humblest. He thought out his conclusions, reasoned out his judgments. Of clever discernment, wiser sometimes than his fellows, clamor never swayed, persuasion never moved him from the better purpose. He was neither stinted in his benevolence nor chary with his charity. He selected his beneficiary for his worth and dispensed his bounty to the deserving. He had an abiding faith in the value of friendship; he never forgot the companions of his youth, nor did he overlook the friends of his riper years. He was always ready with a cordial greeting, and the commemorative gift was his favorite method of more substantial recognition.

He could write fluently and composed readily. He had a talent for verse, and his prose writings were scholarly in thought and attractive in style. In his earlier manhood he ventured upon several dramatic productions, which though pronounced by his friends to have been of decided merit, were never given to the public. His poem "A Stroke of the Pen" is a gem of poetic literature.

His moral life, his home life, his religious life was ever a convincing proof of his splendid Christian manhood.

Major Benson was of strong soldierly predilections. He had served his country in the ranks in the two campaigns of Antietam and Gettysburg in the great Civil War. Eligible thereby to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, he became and was first a member of George G. Meade Post No. 1,

Department of Pennsylvania, and afterwards of Post No. 2, of the same Department.

He had, too, a unique distinction. By reason of his services in the field as a soldier, he had secured his right to membership in one of the two great military orders of the country; and he was also one of the selected few who were accorded Honorary Membership in the other, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, because "in civil life during the rebellion" he had been "specially distinguished for conspicuous and consistent loyalty to the National Government, and (was) active and earnest in maintaining the supremacy of the same."

Impelled by the conviction, as were the young men of his time, that in the then momentous struggle for a nation's life the country must depend upon its youth, Major Benson offered his services, and was enrolled in the First Regiment of Infantry on the date of its organization, April 19th, 1861, selecting "D" as the company of his choice. He passed away while the Regiment was in the course of the celebration of its Forty-eighth Anniversary, and through all those intervening years his interest never weakened, his energies never slackened in an active personal support and encouragement of every measure, every purpose, designed or intended for its betterment or advantage.

A subsequent staff appointment, major and aide-de-camp on the Staff of the First Division, broadened his influence and enlarged his opportunities.

He recognized the value of organization, and in 1875, that the men who had seen service in war, or been honorably discharged in peace, might renew their comradeship, and lend their influence and support to the military parent that had bred them, he was a promoter, founder, and organizer of the Veteran Corps. As the first major of the Corps, he filled the office acceptably, and, declining all further preferment, was content to render service modestly in his own way and at his own time, and he always rendered it effectively. A score or more of incidents of conspicuous import, a far greater number of lesser moment, testify to the value of his contributions to the welfare of the Corps. He was always ready with response when an address was requested—and what he said always bore evidence of reading and research;—with his purse when funds were in requisition; with intelligent counsel when a problem was to be solved; with encouragement in difficulty, and appreciation in success, everywhere and at all times, was felt the strong force of his will, and the wise conclusions of his judgment. In his testamentary directions the Corps was still remembered.

Major Benson, always in active touch with public affairs, warmly supported the political party with which he was affiliated, and though he never held office, nor sought office, he was selected for the honorable position of Presidential Elector, was named as the President of the Electoral College, and with his colleagues cast the vote of Pennsylvania for James A. Garfield for President and Chester A. Arthur for Vice-President. His greater distinction, however, came as he appreciated it, and his friends and fellow-citizens understood it, when for four successive years, from December, 1884, to December, 1888, he was elected and re-elected to the Presidency of the Union League Club of Philadelphia, of which at the time of his decease he had been for forty-six years a member.

This Corps takes this, its first opportunity, to extend to the stricken family its deepest sympathy in a bereavement so sorrowful and a loss so irreparable.

THE END

MUSTER-ROLLS AND APPENDICES

MUSTER-ROLLS

North American and United States Gazette, April 22, 1861.

MUSTER-ROLLS

Of the companies composing the First Regiment, "Gray Reserves" of the city of Philadelphia.

COMPANY A

Captain	Charles S. Smith
1st Lieutenant	James D. Keyser
2nd Lieutenant	Geo. F. Delleker

C. G. Childs, 311 Walnut St.; Morton McMichael, 1403 Filbert St.; Charles Gilpin, 709 Walnut St.; Ferd J. Dreer, 520 Spruce St.; R. P. King, 522 Spruce St.; Joseph P. Mort, Third and Wood Sts.; Lewis T. Conover, 708 South Tenth St.; James J. Duncan, 921 Locust St.; Wm. Troth, 1116 Citron St.; Samuel Welsh, 708 Spruce St.; Francis H. Duffee, 247 South Fourth St.; Henry C. Carey, 1102 Walnut St.; George W. Richards, 1014 Clinton St.; James Tromelien, 509 Franklin St.; B. Morgan Ash, 1913 Lombard St.; Charles J. Thomas, 303 Walnut St.; Francis Bell, 1803 Lombard St.; John Bell, 1135 Lombard St.; Richard C. Harvey, Twentieth below South St.; Joseph H. Seal, 455 Marshall St.; John B. Myers, 1222 Arch St.; Edward Gaskell, 1021 Vine St.; Robert P. Desilver, 1820 Chestnut St.; L. A. Godey, 1517 Chestnut St.; Andrew M. Jones, 1419 Locust St.; Joseph P. Robeson, 1125 Chestnut St.; Samuel Allen, 1224 Buttonwood St.; J. S. Haversteck, 1345 Vine St.; Geo. W. Wharton, 1226 Christian St.; Geo. S. Bethell, 1224 Spring Garden St.; C. Peters, Sixth and Germantown Ave.; B. B. Jenkins, 1136 Race St.; Geo. Griscom, 416 Walnut St.; E. C. Markley, 21 So. Sixteenth St.; Wm. Hart Carr, 2133 Arch St.; David Jayne, 282 So. Third St.; James Crissy, Goldsmith Hall, Library St.; Judge J. I. Clark Hare, 229 So. Sixth St.; Isaac Hazelhurst, 508 Walnut St.; Peter McCall, 24 So. Fourth St.; Dr. McKenzie; Timothy Hennessy; Erastus Poulson, 502 Walnut St.; Samuel J. Reeves, 1209 Walnut St.; Frederick Fraley, 417 Walnut St.; Dr. A. L. Elwyn, 1422 Walnut St.; Benjamin Etting, 1315 Spruce St.; John B. Newman, 1716 Spruce St.; J. C. Sidney, 520 Walnut St.; Jno. G. Brenner, 925 N. Eighth St.; Judge Wm. D. Kelley, Forty-first and Myrtle Sts.; Wm. H. Newbold, 1416 Spruce St.; Thomas Sparks, 1311 Locust St.; Edw. S. Handy, 1620 Spruce St.; W. S. Baker; J. R. Fry, South Third St.; Jos. B. Myers, 3rd and Vine Sts.; Chas. F. Steele, N. W. Corner Eighteenth and Wallace Sts.; J. C. Pearce; Col. J. Ross Snowden, 1715 Green St.; Amos R. Little, 602 N. Sixth St.; Edmond Deacon, 262 No. Sixth St.; George Howell, 1530 Chestnut St.; J. B. Smith, 621 Commerce St.; F. R. Backers, Seventh below Parrish St.; Wm. Vodges, Race St.; Wm. J. P. White, Ninth below Pine St.; Richard Donagan, 605 Sansom St.; Beaton Smith, 510 Walnut St.; Thos. A. Hilner, 2051 Vine St.; H. N. Shannon, 220 Chestnut St.; Jas. M.

Toy, 220 Chestnut St.; J. J. Phillips, 1104 Girard St.; R. C. Shannon, 1610 Wallace St.; Saml. H. Trotter, 1627 Spruce St.; Chas. Conrad, 206 Chestnut St.; Henry Serrell, 206 Chestnut St.; H. W. Ridgway, 206 Chestnut St.; J. B. Steilman, 52 So. Second St.; Edward Hutchinson; P. J. Fry, 206 So. Twelfth St.; Lewis C. Cassidy, Sixth below Walnut St.; Charles Desilver, 1220 Chestnut St.; W. H. Winder, 314½ Walnut St.; John Clayton; John F. Bodine, 207 No. Thirteenth St.; Stephen R. Rogers, 1311 Girard Avenue; James L. Newman, 1124 Walnut St.; Charles Gibbons, 252 So. Third St.; W. E. Whitman, 135 So. Fifth St.

A meeting of Company A, First Regiment of Gray Reserves, of the City of Philadelphia, will be held this (Monday) evening, at the Sansom Street Hall, at 7½ o'clock, for further organization.

CHARLES S. SMITH,

Captain.

Philada., April 20, 1861.

COMPANY B

Captain	J. Laudenslager
Lieutenant	Wm. Fling
Lieutenant	J. C. Sterling

Samuel Riley, 1616 Ridge Road; Charles G. Borhok, 413 So. Ninth St.; John Elliott, 319 Walnut St.; J. D. Spear, 130 South Second St.; J. G. Edwards, 715 Sansom St.; August Edwards, 715 Sansom St.; Saml. Branson, 33 So. Eleventh St.; W. H. Miskey, 718 Chestnut St.; Henry Bird, 904 Clinton St.; Lucius Webb, 420 Reed St.; R. Troubat, 309 So. Fifth St.; Geo. Mitchell, 114 North Twenty-first St.; C. C. Mackey, 612 Market St.; Alex Russell, S. E. Corner Twelfth and Sansom Sts.; Henry Hemeker; Isaac C. Price, 1725 Mt. Vernon St.; Thos. J. Beckett, 310 Locust St.; J. H. Bulkley, 1204 Race St.; H. P. Mitchell, 1026 So. Fifth St.; Saml. C. Paris, 804 So. Fifth St.; Saml. Sears, Goldsmith's Hall; Jas. S. Burnett, 309 Walnut St.; Thos. Allman, Jr., 248 No. Eleventh St.; W. O. B. Merrell, William and Pratt Sts., West Philadelphia; Robert Huddle, 224 Lombard St.; Wm. G. Allen, 35 No. Seventeenth St.; E. H. Thouron, 2003 Arch St.; G. Collins, 249 No. Sixth St.; Edwin Greble, 1708 Chestnut St.; Horace Everett, American Hotel; Austin Siddons, 507 Washington Ave.; Obediah Shingle, 1126 Division St.; Francis Blackburn, 433 Chestnut St.; M. S. Alexander, 109 S. Twentieth St.; Daniel Stone, 1437 Filbert St.; James Sheridan, 1718 Spring Garden St.; Hiram Sweet, 1228 Monterey St.; Wm. K. Coulson, Eleventh and Callowhill Sts.; C. Oppenheimer, 885 No. Sixth St.; R. J. Mercer, Ninth St. below Pine; George Bolden, 1317 Arch St.; Elwood Willson, 1339 Arch St.; George Merrick, 447 Magnolia St.; Geo. Henson, 236 New St.; Simon Snyder, 603 Noble St.; George C. Geyer, 541 No. Thirteenth St.; Lewis Lewis, 713 Locust St.; Barton Green, 429 No. Sixth St.; W. Duncan, 306 No. Ninth St.; D. J. Cochran, 243 No. Seventeenth St.; Wm. A. Forrest, 1018 Ridge Avenue; Henry Rosenheim, 725 Julia St.; Amos R. Little, 602 No. Sixth St.; John C. Davis, 925 No. Eleventh St.; John N. Massey, Ninth St. below Vine; John C. Youngman, 217 Coates St.; J. S. Best, 839 No. Fifth St.; Geo. W. Zimmerman, 136 No. Second St.; A. L. Hinkle, 907 Division St.; E. P. Lescure, 682 Wharton St.; Geo. Lescure, 682 Wharton St.; C. J. Shengle, 1126 Division St.; Geo. W. Hoffman, 1119 St. John St.; D. L. Carpenter, Mantua; Chas.

E. Burch, 421 No. Fifteenth St.; Robert M. Fetch, 1120 Myrtle St.; J. A. Eisenbrey, Washington House; J. B. Downs, 533 No. Fifteenth St.; James Muldoon, 112 So. Eleventh St.; A. M. Herkness, Sansom and Ninth Sts.; Geo. Woelpper, 426 Franklin St.; Wm. G. Steel, 503 Market St.; Chas. E. Lex, 1225 Arch St.; Jas. Markoe, 1620 Locust St.; H. W. Gorman, Queen St. below Front; G. H. Roberts, 1210 Filbert St.; Geo. Laudenslager, 926 Race St.

The above Company will assemble in the third story of Franklin Hall, Sixth St. below Arch, this (Monday) evening, 22nd inst., at 8 o'clock.

COMPANY C

Captain	Joseph N. Piersol
Lieutenant	William W. Wagner
Lieutenant	John G. Murphy

William Armstrong; James West, 234 So. Eleventh St.; William Thompson, 824 South St.; Joseph Kerr, 529 Chestnut St.; J. H. Hildeburn, 3 So. Twelfth St.; Wm. B. Gordon, 405 No. Ninth St.; Wm. Young, Winter, west of Sixteenth St.; Matthew W. Bruce, 406 Wharton St.; John H. Fredericks, Knight's Place, Cherry and Fifth; George W. Boggs, 1713 Pine St.; Adolph Mellier, 241 So. Sixth St.; John R. James, 309 So. Thirteenth St.; Alfred Richardson, 1514 Ridge Avenue; William H. Wayne, 1618 Cherry St.; James E. Helmbold, 1204 Wallace St.; Joshua Scattergood, 1022 Pine St.; Charles C. Wilson, 1503 Moyamensing Ave.; William M. Armstrong, Barley Sheaf Tavern; Chas. Williams, 112 No. Fourth St.; George Belger, Third below Vine St.; Thomas Helm, 717 No. Tenth St.; B. Griffin Barney, Wm. J. Barney, 126 Walnut St.; Jas. A. McCulloch; A. D. Cash, 1520 Locust St.; Jos. R. Burkart, 317 Spring Garden St.; Chas. S. Richie, 1346 Pine St.; Jos. H. Schreiner, 915 Ontario St.; Thos. Timmons, 911 Moyamensing Ave.; Emanuel Street, 424 Belgrade St.; William H. Miller, 2010 Vine St.; Wm. P. Hacker, Arch below Twelfth; Benj. F. Huddy, 145 No. Second St.; Albert G. Bunn, 1025 Lawrence St.; R. P. Johnson, 236 So. Ninth St.; Jacob Umstead, 1426 Parrish St.; Amos Lanning, 217 Market St.; Ameron Lockhart, 517 Chestnut St.; Chas. W. Debuist, 401 Stockton St.; Wm. F. Kennedy, 430 No. Second St.; Jas. Carr, 314 South St.; Lewis Lockard, 1512 Ridge Ave.; Danl. H. Brown, Columbia Ave. and Front St.; John P. Thompson, 1031 Market St.; Danl. Mahony, 1127 Parrish St.; W. Heimberger, 433 York Ave.; Saml. Culp, 255 No. Third St.; Lewis R. Hassinger; Geo. P. Herse; J. D. Mercer, 117 No. Water St.; C. H. Fernald, 25 So. Sixth St.; Jas Le Fevre, 450 No. Seventh St.

A meeting of Company C will be held this (Monday) evening, 22nd inst., in the fourth story of 413 Arch Street, at 8 o'clock.

COMPANY D

Captain	George W. Wood
1st Lieutenant	T. West Blake

H. J. Carson, 766 So. Second St.; George Noble, 705 Green St.; John Shuman, 421 Monroe St.; S. R. Chardon, 525 Catharine St.; Geo. F. Bankert,

131 Almond St.; Jacob Land, 2223 Clayton St.; Samuel Z. Brock, 515 Dilwyn St.; Edward C. Diehl, 1412 Lombard St.; J. R. Bringhurst, 632 Franklin St.; J. Rutherford, Jr., 1212 Locust St.; Joel Thomas, 1533 Lombard St.; Alex P. Colesberry, 209 So. Sixth St.; Thomas Fewks, Twenty-fifth and Locust Sts.; Daniel Huhn, Thirty-fourth and Lancaster Pike; E. Potts, 209 So. Sixth St.; Fredk. Pinker, 2215 Virginia St.; Geo. W. Wharton, Jr., 1226 Christian St.; Ambrose L. Cram, 1815 Lee St.; Henry C. Johnson, St. Lawrence Hotel; Manes McCloskey, Stamper's Alley; Emile F. Detrick, 234 So. Eleventh St.; Harman Baugh, 125 Elfreths Alley; Joseph A. Speel, 323 No. Seventh St.; Felix H. Degan, 217 Carter St.; Lewis Bermaud, 757 So. Ninth St.; Thomas C. Carpenter, 1241 No. Eleventh St.; J. Atlee White, 809 No. Thirteenth St.; Geo. W. Stout, 133 Arch St.; Henry J. White, 5 No. Twelfth St.; Austin J. Montgomery; Thomas Clark, 242 Arch St.; George L. Nagle, 315 Spruce St.; E. W. Burkhardt, 817 Spring Garden St.; Wm. Wolbert, 519 Arch St.; Samuel Barr, 530 Thompson St.; John G. Connelly, 527 Chestnut St.; Edwin A. Souder, 3 Dock St.; Chas. T. Matheys, Sansom St. Hall; Thomas Wire, 1416 North Fifteenth St.; Lewis S. Hale, 612 Wood St.; Alex Kennedy, 2306 Linn St., Fairmount; Henry S. Camblos, 2107 Arch St.; Joseph R. Bacon, 211 Market St.; John S. Bower, Sixth and Vine Sts.; J. W. Hart, 211 Wildey St.; Joseph C. Townsend, 243 Market St.; J. S. Best, 889 No. Fifth St.; H. T. Thomas, 211 Market St.; Wm. Newton, 804 Depot St.; James Euston, 406 No. Eleventh St.; Cortland Folwell, 32 No. Fifth St.; Hugh McIntyre, 1503 Filbert St.; Thomas Quinn, 623 Sears St.; Geo. R. Middleton, 629 Sears St.; J. F. Slifer, 416 Crown St.; George W. Martin, 125 So. Second St.

The above Company (D) will meet this (Monday) evening, 22nd inst., at the Hall of the Phoenix Hose Company, third story, Zane Street, above Seventh, at 8 o'clock.

COMPANY E

Captain	Wm. H. Kern
Lieutenant	Chas. F. Hupfeld
Lieutenant	B. J. Ripperger

William C. Vineyard, 657 No. Eighth St.; Daniel Brick, 905 Auburn St.; Francis Nolen, 830 Ellsworth St.; George N. Rohl, 1128 Girard Ave.; J. Stewart Brown, 721 Chestnut St.; Robert Irvine, 1318 Vine St.; Chas. Raynor, 434 No. Eighth St.; Geo. W. Martin, 1323 Girard Ave.; Edward Murphey, 319 Dugan St.; Edwin Booth, 603 No. Eleventh St.; F. B. Colton, 214 So. Delaware Ave.; Adam McElroy, 11 So. Ninth St.; Chas. H. Fernald, 1219 No. Twelfth St.; Theodore Burkhardt, 1315 Mt. Vernon St.; Robt. Burkhardt, 329 Tamany St.; Wm. C. Kane, 1730 Webster St.; John Fryburg, 1003 Ward St.; James Gladding, 36 Catharine St.; John R. Blackerstone, 230 No. Twentieth St.; T. Henry Jacoby, 721 No. Twelfth St.; Jno. C. Snowden, 1010 Wallace St.; John Marston, Jr., 2323 Green St.; Morris Keyser, 312 New Market St.; Jas. T. Spicer, N. W. corner Union and Aspen Sts.; George Whitely, 1302 So. Sixth St.; Jno. Harrison, 1607 Locust St.; George S. Fox, 1934 Lombard St.; Isaac Keller, 704 Bayard St.; G. Moulton Allen, 1024 Chestnut St.; John Mackintosh, 1333 So. Fourth St.; William Bispham, 1605 Filbert St.; Samuel Bell, 1938 Lombard St.; Joseph Pope, 507 Federal St.; John A. Myers, 507 Washington Ave.; Mawhew M. Anderson, 201 Union

St.; John McAllister, 12 Marshall St.; James Young, 317 So. Fifth St.; Wm. D. Connelly, S. E. corner Thirteenth and Spring Garden Sts.; T. L. Beale, 417 So. Third St.; Isaac Fredericks, 536 Mechanic St.; Joseph Baker, 138 No. Wharves; Wm. Otley, S. E. corner Tenth and Lombard Sts.; Archibald Ronaldson, 991 Locust St.; Martin Buehler, 441 Market St.; Christian Meeser, 330 No. Tenth St.; John B. Spackman, 127 No. Twentieth St.; F. V. Beisch, 441 Market St.; Wm. J. Okie, Walnut above Eighth; A. J. Baton, 415 Spruce St.; James C. Rice, 702 No. Second St.; George Kentz, 1306 Frankford Road; Wm. H. Karr, 113 No. Second St.; Frank Nicholson, Fourth and Willow Sts.; Wm. B. Norris, 1633 Spruce St.; Geo. W. Wentling; Matthias Riley, 724 Moss St.; D. W. Fletcher, 209 So. Sixth St.

Company E will meet this evening, in District Court Room No. 2, corner of Chestnut and Sixth Streets, at 7½ o'clock punctually.

COMPANY F

Captain	Thomas Kirkpatrick
Lieutenant	Silas Wilson
Lieutenant	John M. Ross

Charles Hamilton, 1115 Lombard St.; John Conyers, 644 Marshall St.; Henry M. Wilson, 1611 Spruce St.; S. W. Colton, 1839 Filbert St.; Wm. J. Parker, 519 Pine St.; Wm. Yates, 724 So. Sixth St.; Robert Wilson, 1528 No. Second St.; Morgan J. Thomas, 241 No. Seventeenth St.; Edward Burke, 1508 Sansom St.; E. K. Snow, 1217 Buttonwood St.; Thomas Gibson, 429 Mellwain St.; Henry C. Boyle, Redwood St.; Thomas Wattson, Arch St. below Front St.; Julius Stern, 836 No. Fifth St.; David Gilliman, 145 Dock St.; J. H. Roack, 122 Chestnut St.; E. G. A. Baker, 135 No. Third St.; R. S. Hall, 1133 So. Eleventh St.; Chas. Desilver, Chestnut St.; Thomas Graham, 223 No. Eleventh St.; Elliott Thomas, 1623 Vine St.; Aaron Gilbert, 507 No. Third St.; John C. Taber, 1508 Green St.; Wm. H. Taber, 2138 Mt. Vernon St.; Wm. W. Keyser, 559 No. Second St.; John R. Hand, 1326 No. Thirteenth St.; Geo. Turner, 249 So. Eleventh St.; John Q. Williams, 108 So. Fourth St.; Henry S. Myers, 327 So. Sixth St.; Frederick Tellerson, 1740 Wood St.; Fred. Zarracher, 8 Hickey St.; James L. Claghorn, 1504 Arch St.; Charles Bard Reess, 230 So. Fifth St.; James Ross, 202 So. Fifteenth St.; Edward Heston, 622 No. Eleventh St.; Wm. Duffy, 403 Walnut St.; Thomas J. Clendenin, 15 Ellen St.; Thomas Carpenter, Marshville, Chester County; David Barley, 863 No. Thirteenth St.; Stewart Huston, 1219 Ellsworth St.; Michael Tracey, 910 So. Eighth St.; Samuel H. Davis, 824 No. Eighth St.; Wm. Smith, 648 No. Fifteenth St.; Wm. N. Dickerman, 114 Margaretta St.; R. Wharton Ogden, 1206 So. Third St.; Henry Zell, 602 Pine St.; Joseph R. Wilkins, 116 No. Twelfth St.; David Lindsey, 924 Cherry St.; Charles Whiteman, 327 Redwood St.; H. May, 829 Callowhill St.; Charles Rubincain, 2024 Chestnut St.; B. Hummell, 821 Callowhill St.; Samuel Freese, 816 Wood St.; John G. Berringer, 419 Hamilton St.; Robert Long, 1044 South St.; Wm. Baker, 5 William St.; Wm. E. Whiteman, 133 So. Fifth St.; Joseph G. Cox, Front St. below Arch St.; Francis Lece, 230 Chestnut St.

Company F will meet on this (Monday) evening, 22nd inst., at 413 Arch Street, fifth story, at 7½ o'clock.

COMPANY G

Captain	Geo. W. Briggs
Lieutenant	Edw. Dewee
Lieutenant	Benj. W. Hays

Robert Alsop, 533 No. Sixth St.; Jarius Baker, 138 No. Wharves; Edward Partridge, 633 Thirteenth St.; J. D. Stokes, 153 Third St.; S. A. Roberts, 43 Sixth St.; Philip N. Decomb, 717 So. Eighth St.; Samuel Cook, 517 Arch St.; Peter Brenner, 34 Coates St.; G. W. Wilson, 1127 Myrtle St.; Edward Damai, 143 Arch St.; H. N. Graeff, 1021 Chestnut St.; John B. Newman, 1716 Spruce St.; Chas. J. Evans, 721 No. Twentieth St.; Chas. Frishmuth, 614 No. Eighth St.; F. P. Dubosq, 304 Chestnut St.; Matthew Black, Fifteenth above Shippen St.; Cornelius Goodwin, 712 Park St.; Jas. S. Nickerson, 65 No. Second St.; Pugh Maderia, 115 So. Tenth St.; Jacob B. Coates, 842 No. Fifth St.; Henry S. Stricker, 864 No. Eighth St.; John Gravenstine, 1200 Wallace St.; John S. Chesnut, 1520 Filbert St.; Thomas S. Crombargar, 1322 N. Thirteenth St.; Joseph Cox, 108 No. Second St.; T. H. McCalla, 308 No. Fifth St.; Bartholomew Clard, 115 No. Eighth St.; Henry B. Fasham, 433 So. Ninth St.; John McLaughlin, 217 So. Sixteenth St.; Francis Guynor, 731 So. Sixteenth St.; Albert G. Bumm, 1005 Lawrence St.; R. B. Johnson, 236 So. Ninth St.; Jacob Umstead, 1426 Parrish St.; John W. Whetham, Ridge Avenue; Amos Lanning, 217 Market St.; Cameron Lockhart, 517 Chestnut St.; Charles W. De Buist, 401 Stockton St.; Wm. F. Kennedy, 430 No. Second St.; Bernard C. Timmins, 213 So. Second St.; James Carr, 314 South St.; William Miller, 2026 Vine St.; Samuel S. Kelley, 822 Walnut St.; Lewis Lockard, 1512 Ridge Ave.; Daniel H. Brown, Columbia Avenue and Frankford Road; John P. Thompson, 1031 Market St.; Simon Mudge, 1214 Filbert St.; Daniel Mahoney, 1127 Parrish St.; George W. Fetterman, 1130 Girard St.; Matthias Riley, 724 Moss St.; Wm. Pope, 534 McIlwain St.; D. P. Jones, 720 No. Tenth St.; Frank Cooper, 1327 Thompson St.; Thomas Hollingsworth, 1344 No. Thirteenth St.; John C. Gerrish, 610 No. Front St.; Charles J. Anstice, 1614 Coates St.

The above Company (G) will meet on this (Monday) evening, 22nd inst., at the Wetherill House, Sansom St., above Sixth, at 7½ o'clock.

THOMAS S. CROMBARGAR,
Secretary.

COMPANY II

Captain	Charles M. Prevost
First Lieutenant	Atwood Smith
Second Lieutenant	Chas. P. Herring

Albert R. Foering, H. G. Leisinring, Robt. H. Campbell, Chas. B. Campbell, D. S. Winebrenner, E. A. Hendry, Andrew J. Catherwood, John S. Jarden, William M. Ireland, Alphonso C. Ireland, James G. Wilson Charles O. Klett, George Gordon, Edward W. Bailey, John W. Moore, George W. Hall, Isaac B. Oakford, Charles S. Feather, Horace L. Peterson, Henry Herber, George W. Benners, George W. Hacker, Benj. N. Cregar, Samuel A. Jarden, Henry Buddy, Jacob Reigel, H. B. Tathem, John B. Austin, John H. Diehl,

J. P. Perot, Lucien Moss, Charles Lennig, Benj. A. Shoemaker, Harrison Jarden, J. W. Phillips, W. F. Gardner, W. Wilson, Jr., Edward Pepper, Wm. A. Beers, H. B. Furbar, R. Coane, J. R. Bell, A. Hinckley, H. W. Gray, Ephraim Clark, Jr., J. L. Hutchinson, Henry Lapsley, H. M. Wilson, T. E. Harper, J. S. McMullen, Wm. W. Allen, J. E. Parker, John Trucks, Jr., Wm. T. Elbert, David Lee, Francis Lee, William Thomas, C. P. Miller, R. O. Lowry, Dendy Sharwood, Ellwood Wilson, Geo. Cornman, E. S. Tallmadge, W. C. Parsons, Samuel Simes, Wm. H. Brown, Charles E. Davies, Peter A. Davies, Samuel N. Davies, A. T. Goodman, F. A. Goodwin, John Wright, John S. Newbold, E. L. Moss, A. Cuthbert Thomas, Elliott Thomas, John Harrison, Thomas S. Harrison, Stirling Bell, M. A. Kellogg, 127 No. Eighteenth St.; Thomas Dallett, 1313 Walnut St.; Robert B. White, 1703 Locust St.; John F. Cabot, 1102 Spruce St.; L. C. Madeira, John Welsh, Jr., John Durburrow, Gustavus Ronge.

The above company will meet at Hlasco's Saloon, this evening, at 7½ o'clock, punctually.

By order of

CHAS. M. PREVOST,
Captain.

COMPANY I

Captain	Charles P. Warner
Lieutenant	John Ross Clark
Lieutenant	Jacob S. Hess

George H. Hill, Northwest corner of Ninth and Green Sts.; John W. Oliver, 1710 Brown St.; William Shields, 2224 Callowhill St.; Wellington Williams, 113 So. Fifth St.; Wm. W. Flaherty, N. W. corner Third and Wood Sts.; Geo. W. Odenheimer, S. W. corner Fifth and Vine Sts.; Jas. E. Brown, 721 Chestnut St.; C. L. Rehney, Ashland House; Wm. W. Kendrick, 512 So. Nineteenth St.; J. B. Smyth, 344 So. Fifteenth St.; Theo. March, 243 So. Eleventh St.; Wm. E. Taber, 150 No. Seventh St.; Geo. L. Miller, 2036 Vine St.; Jos. J. Ford, 438 No. Fourth St.; John Simpson, 121 Market St.; C. W. Heath, 911 Catherine St.; Alx. McCauley, 315 Dugan St.; Daniel Smith, 421 Marriott's Lane; Morgan North, 335 Greenwich St.; Chas. D. Pancoast, N. E. corner Tenth and Melon Sts.; Thos. McCann, 427 Marriott St.; Owen McLaughlin, 424 Marriott St.; Henry Bruner, 503 Spruce St.; Abraham Sussman, S. E. corner Fourth and Market Sts.; David Giltman, 145 Dock St.; Samuel B. Miller, 436 Spruce St.; DeW. Clinton Hanline, 413 Arch St.; John F. Combe, 1130 Market St.; Rosewell Parsons, 1708 Callowhill St.; Jacob Cooke, N. E. corner Sixth and Willow Sts.; Wm. A. Dodson, N. W. corner Second and Market Sts.; Samuel Bell, Jr., 108 South Wharves; Stirling Bell, 108 South Wharves; C. H. Fernabee, 1219 No. Eighth St.; John M. Chesnut, Second and Market Sts.; James L. Bryan; E. C. Oakford; C. W. Watson; A. W. Hoopes; Edwin D. Mullen; Wm. Doughton; John D. Ninesteel, Jr.; Wm. N. Dunton; E. Scott Mills; Robert Lindsay, 508 Franklin St.; Samuel B. Hoppen, M.D.; John E. Diehl, 1826 De Lancey Place; John C. Copper, 449 No. Eighth St.; Edward Irwin, 1507 Sansom St.; D. H. Laudenslager, 402 Walnut St.; H. H. Eldridge; Joseph M. Hendry.

Company I will meet at Hall of the Empire Hook and Ladder Company, this evening at 7½ o'clock, punctually.

COMPANY K

Captain	Jacob Bennett
Lieutenant	Wm. King
Lieutenant	Edwin Wattson

John R. Green, A. R. Vanatee, G. E. Knight, W. Thomas, D. Stanley Hassinger, Harvey E. Gennig, George W. Eyre, Wm. M. Neall, J. B. Flues, J. Howard Mitchell, E. J. Longmire, Charles P. Miller, 105 No. Nineteenth St.; Thomas Birch, 1717 Vine St.; Wm. G. Mentz, 1718 Vine St.; J. S. M. Cowell, 1905 Chestnut St.; George T. Thorn, 1428 No. Fifteenth St.; Wm. H. Morris, 1933 Chestnut St.; Jos. R. Flanigen, 121 So. Eighteenth St.; Wm. Eckfeldt, 2028 Girard St.; B. C. Evans, 246 Chestnut St.; J. H. Harman, 1121 Chestnut St.; Jacob Levick, 1712 Heath St.; Samuel H. Tyson, 1702 Ann St.; George Ranken, 804 Fellow St.; John A. McAllister, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank; Ibuis H. Trimble, 915 Filbert St.; George Stone, 22 Swanwick St.; Wm. E. Littleton, 147 So. Fourth St.; David Lee, 230 Chestnut St.; Frank Lee, 230 Chestnut St.; C. E. Claghorn, 120 Chestnut St.; J. C. Fryer, 120 Chestnut St.; John W. Claghorn, 1009 Arch St.; Geo. Mackintosh, 510 Federal St.; Wm. Shinn, 16 and 18 So. Broad St.; John Vogle, 408 No. Eleventh St.; James Hamilton, 1409 Filbert St.; Hector Mackintosh, 1016 Walnut St.; Wm. Struthers, Market St. above Tenth St.; Joshua H. Cousty, 1013 Cherry St.; Edw. Pennington, 1706 Locust St.; W. P. Cunningham, Erie and Fitzwater Sts.; Seligman Abeles, 117 No. Second St.; Thos. Wriggins, Fifth and Chestnut Sts.; James Brown.

The above Company (K) will assemble this (Monday) evening, 22nd inst., at 8 o'clock, at the Wetherill House.

RECAPITULATION

COMPANY	OFFICERS	MEN	TOTAL
"A"	3	90	93
"B"	3	77	80
"C"	3	52	55
"D"	2	56	58
"E"	3	57	60
"F"	3	59	62
"G"	3	56	59
"H"	3	88	91
"I"	3	52	55
"K"	3	42	45
TOTAL			658

MILITIA OF 1862.

SEVENTH REGIMENT

Organized September 12-15, 1862—Discharged September 26, 1862.

FIELD AND STAFF—Colonel, Napoleon B. Kneass; Lieutenant Colonel, Charles H. Graeff; Major, Joseph M. Piersol; Adjutant, William W. Keys; Quartermasters, Alfred R. Foering, Alexander P. Colesberry; Surgeon, William C. Byington; Assistant Surgeon, Silas Updegrove; Sergeant Major, Benjamin

M. Dusenberry; Quartermaster Sergeant, Edw. Wattson; Commissary Sergeant, Cauffman Oppenheimer; Hospital Steward, John H. Pratt.

COMPANY "A"—Captain, Charles S. Smith; First Lieutenant, James D. Keyser; Second Lieutenant, George F. Delleker; First Sergeant, William W. Hollingsworth; Sergeants, William T. Blummer, Amos Lanning, William D. Hastings, R. Rundle Smith; Corporals, John Stewart, Galloway C. Morris, Albert V. Nolen, George M. Freeman, Joseph Mort, William G. Mentz, George W. Potter, Robert L. Allen; Musicians, Thomas Wright, Edward Wilks; Privates, Edward Abbott, Charles R. Abbott, Frederick M. Bissell, Daniel Baugh, William D. Bennage, William Bell, John Bell, Jr., John S. Bispham, Joseph Bradley, George W. Campbell; George A. Cooke, William V. Clay, Casper H. Duhring, Henry J. Davis, Henry A. Duhring, Jacob H. Donaldson, William F. Davis, George T. Davis, Matthew Davis, Frederick A. Dreer, C. Reuben Denckle, Henry W. Doughten, John B. Ely, Theodore Ely, S. Allen Evans, William E. Eagen, John D. Ford, Edward J. Furlong, William Griffith, Thomas R. Garsed, Harry W. Gamble, Thomas O. Goldsmith, Jr., Joseph Harrison, Jacob H. Harman, Henry E. Hayward, Charles D. Harper, Samuel R. Hansel, Edward H. Hunt, Lewis B. Jackson, John Joyce, George W. Kirke, Joseph Kincaid, Andrew Kincaid, William Kincaid, Amos R. Little, Frederick Librandt, Jr., John Lang, Edward C. Markley, Jr., Thomas R. Murray, A. Joseph Miller, Thomas E. Moorhead, Thomas M'Gowan, Alfred Penine, Reuben W. Peterson, John W. Patton, William Patten, George W. Richards, Gabriel A. Reichert, Jr., Seth W. Roderick, Matthias Roland, William A. Richardson, J. Rush Ritter, James W. Sears, Edgar T. Sees, James Stokes, James D. Smith, Edwin Shock, James H. Snodgrass, T. Leaming Smith, Samuel H. Trotter, William H. Thaw, William F. Trewin, Charles Thomson, Jr., George C. Thomas, William H. Townsend, Benjamin R. Thaw, George Thomson, Edward W. Vodges, Henry B. Vaughan, Lawrence Voelker, Thomas P. Wilson, Jr., John P. Watson, Samuel Welsh, Jr., John M. Walton, Theodore Yerkes.

COMPANY "B"—Captain, C. Fred. Hupfeld; First Lieutenant, William Hart, Jr.; Second Lieutenant, Charles S. Jones; First Sergeant, William H. Faber; Sergeants, Isaac C. Pearson, William Pettit, John M'Creight, George Dodd, Jr.; Corporals, Fred F. Fisher, Charles Fict, Robert Greer, Jr., Nathan S. C. Fowell, Samuel W. Hart, Joseph J. Wright, Frank W. Miller, Robert E. Epstein; Musician, John W. Taber; Privates, Charles W. Bell, Samuel S. Bell, Albert P. Benners, Wm. H. H. Bickley, Thomas Bennett, George R. Birch, Joseph Bond, Josiah Bond, Jr., Thomas W. Bower, Charles R. Brown, George W. Brown, Jr., Charles V. Burkart, Charles C. Burrows, Joseph Campbell, Jr., Joseph W. Cassidy, William H. Castle, Charles H. Clewell, C. Harry Crawford, John Davenport, William Derwin, William H. Early, Adam P. Eckfeldt, John Farena, Benjamin M. Feltwell, Howell Y. Fisher, John Fox, Henry Graham, Dennis W. Greany, Levi B. Griffiths, John Greer, Evan B. Haines, Henry R. Hastings, James Hunter, Henry Holland, William H. Johnson, Stuart Logan, Edward Meeks, Harry C. Miller, James B. Minieh, Walter Morris, William T. Mullen, William M'Kinney, George W. M'Ninn, W. Brantley Payne, W. Harry Platt, Joseph C. Randall, Samuel M. Roberts, John S. Reeder, Harry L. Ryno, Charles F. Schoolman, John F. Schiets, John Settle, Henry V. Sickle, Robert Simpson, Henry T. Smith, Robert A. Smith, James S. Stokes, Richard P. Taylor, Thomas B. Thompson, Lloyd H. Walton, Harrison C. Wright.

COMPANY "C"—Captain, Atwood Smith; First Lieutenant, William W. Allen; Second Lieutenant, John W. Powell; First Sergeant, Alexander C. Furgusson; Sergeants J. Lewis Bell, Harry P. Leland, Charles O. Klett, Joshua H. Cousty; Corporals, Edward H. Ogden, Oscar C. Molan, Wm. H. Wetherill, Samuel Simes, T. E. Harper, John Trucks, Jr., Thos. Brown, Thad. S. Shannon; Musician, Edwin L. Bryan; Privates, Harvey Agg, Isaac J. Alexander, George E. Alkins, Robert Backer, Jr., Samuel Barington, James E. Bell, William A. Bell, W. Arthur Bell, Charles J. Biddle, Craig Biddle, James S. Biddle, John W. Beidleman, William Bispham, Charles E. Boughter, John F. Boughter, Joseph H. Brazier, William H. Brett, Samuel M. Butler, William P. Clyde, John S. Carzow, Harvey Cheatham, William M. Clark, Benj. P. Croll, Samuel N. Davies, John Dean, William T. Donaldson, William H. Dubosq, William L. Dunglison, Robert R. Eckendorff, James H. Errickson, Charles Egner, George W. Farr, Jr., George N. Fletcher, John O. Giller, John D. Good, George W. Grove, Philip Halzell, Madison R. Harris, George H. Haverstick, Morton P. Henry, James Hogan, Jesse J. Hood, Joseph R. Houston, George L. Harrison, Horatio Howard, Horace N. Kakes, Charles H. Keinball, Joseph N. Lamberti, Percy Landerly, Henry Lapsley, William H. Markley, John Mason, Jr., J. Howard Mitchell, Henry B. Morris, David M. M'Carroll, Francis J. M'Beath, Edward M'Glaughlin, John M'Gill, John M'Nally, George F. Oxwell, Wister C. Parsons, George W. Podesta, Francis S. Reinstein, William H. Reed, Jr., George I. Richie, James Shaughney, David Shuster, Josiah F. Slifer, William E. Stone, David W. Stuart, John W. Sexton, Edward Shower, Ben. Tingley, D. Lamont Tingley, I. Jones Taylor, Elliott Thomas, Michael Toohey, George H. Trimble, William H. Van Jugan, Henry Volkmer, Joseph L. Wilson, William H. White, Francis Wilson, Oliver C. Whitaker, George G. Wise, Richard S. Young.

COMPANY "D"—Captain, J. Ross Clark; First Lieutenant, Chas. K. Ide; Second Lieutenant, Charles E. Willis; First Sergeant, Harry F. West; Sergeants, Gerald DeCoursey, Peter A. Hinkle, Alexander H. Driesbach, William A. Seegar; Corporals, Joseph H. Seaver, Joseph W. Lewis, James M. Wills, Thomas K. Walker, I. Hunt Butler, Jr., Albert Moore, John H. Fine, William L. Fox; Musician, James A. Becket; Privates, J. Edward Addicks, John E. Ashmead, Lehman T. Ashmead, Edward Bartholomew, Edwin N. Benson, James Boyles, Jr., John Blakiston, Simon W. Colton, Robert D. Coxe, Chas. W. Colliday, Harry Crowell, Albert W. Clark, John H. Diehl, Samuel W. DeCoursey, Edgar W. Earle, Jno. H. Edwards, William R. Edlis, Harvegh Farrington, Edwin A. Haas, John Hall, Frank Hays, I. Thomas Harrop, Isaac D. Harbett, Hugh B. Houston, George W. Harkins, W. Clemens Hunt, Pemberton S. Hutchison, Augustus Haversteck, Sam'l James, P. Marcelin LaFourcade, Jr., Wm. Lilly, Malcolm Lloyd, George J. Lenoc, Clem. S. Lancaster, Thomas B. Lancaster, Edward V. Lansdale, Charles W. Leavitt, Charles A. Mahong, Benjamin F. Miller, George Massey, Robert Massey, Jr., William N. Moland, Harry M. Mitchell, Nathan Myers, John B. Myers, Jr., John Moss, Jr., A. D. W. M'Cullough, Benj. C. M'Cullough, Walter M'Michael, Joseph D. M'Kee, George D. Napheys, John F. Naulty, G. Bolton Newton, George S. Osbourn, Jr., Edgar C. Prosser, John Price, Dillwyn Parrish, Jr., Clement S. Rutter, John J. Ridgway, J. West Rulon, Edward B. Showell, S. Grant Smith, John D. Smallwood, Henry G. Smith, John M. Stockton, John D. Sidebotham, Aaron P. Shallcross, William S. Steel, David Stern, Edward H. Shaw, William L. Suddards, John Seitz, James M. Stotes-

bury, Henry J. Taylor, John M. Taylor, Edward B. Thornton, Alexander Thackeray, John L. Welsh, Frederick A. Walker, Samuel Wagner, Jr., Abel B. Wilkins, William D. Williams, Rudolph I. Watson, Ernest Zantzing, Alfred Zantzing.

COMPANY "E"—Captain, Jacob Laudenslager; First Lieutenant, Julius C. Sterling; Second Lieutenant, Thos. Allman; First Sergeant, James Muldoon; Sergeants, Thomas C. Wright, Francis C. Garrigues, Charles J. Field, E. Burroughs; Corporals, Lewis H. Esler, Richard J. Alexander, Jos. Laudenslager, David Stewart, Henry S. Field, Theo. D. Spear, Joseph B. Schlater, Frank Pryor; Musician, Henry Fechling; Privates, M. F. Ashmead, Thos. Allen, John L. Asay, Edwin Bender, Chauncy Burk, Charles Berger, John L. Bellows, George W. Beitel, Joseph M. Custer, D. W. Custer, E. T. Cannon, Joseph L. Crawley, William Y. Carver, James M. Cress, Joseph H. Chubb, William A. Dobbyn, William H. Daley, John L. DeMar, Joseph L. Downie, Isaac J. Evans, Harry C. Elliott, Charles Este, George L. Esher, John M. Fisher, Charles E. Fritz, Isaiah P. Fitter, John H. Frederick, Andrew J. Fitzgerald, George L. Graham, Edwin D. Gilbert, Edwin T. Grafley, George W. Garrett, David Hewitt, Lewis B. Hanson, Charles Hallowell, Joseph L. Hutchinson, Joseph Holdskom, Charles Hunter, John Hughes, Martin C. Hall, William L. Jones, Wilson M. Jenkins, John A. Kramer, Thomas Kegan, Isaac Killian, Charles C. King, William J. Kramer, Geo. W. Laws, Walter L. Leeds, Edwin Lewis, Thomas Massey, Jr., Francis P. Mogridge, D. S. Moore, Charles N. Moorehead, Philip S. Mason, John W. Moore, Garrett Nagle, Richard Norris, Cauffman Oppenheimer (pr. to Commissary Sergeant), Robert S. Pollock, Horace A. Reeves, Edward E. Robbins, Jacob Raymond, William C. Robbins, John Rourke, William J. Simon, Charles Spering, Harrison B. Schell, John Sample, Henry P. Schetkey, Benjamin F. Shedaker, Albert D. Spear, Thomas F. Scattergood, William H. Shephard, William Tielston, Alfred Taggart, Daniel Toersch, Edwin P. Wilson, D. H. Wright, Charles S. Watson, Alexander Whilden, Jr., Charles D. Woodruff, Francis H. Woodruff, Jeremiah C. Wyman, Daniel F. Wolf, John D. Wells, Samuel S. Zelly.

COMPANY "F"—Captain, Harry C. Kennedy; First Lieutenant, Harry A. Fuller; Second Lieutenant, Robert M. Banks; First Sergeant, James M. Borer; Sergeant, Jacob H. Armbruster, Andrew J. Croll, James J. Swoyer, Nathan Berkenstock; Corporals, Charles W. Schoop, John S. Stairs, Philip M'Manus, Samuel C. Behm, Henry K. Bentz, Samuel R. Kershner, Uriah K. Arnold, William C. Tripler; Musician, Albert C. Dillingham; Privates, Frank M. Ashton, Milton C. Berger, P. Henry Barnes, William H. Barton, John K. Barton, George Bartle, S. Theodore Cummings, James H. Clark, John A. Conrad, George W. Chriest, William Costa, Paul B. Clegget, George C. Dunn, David D. Elder, Joseph Everling, John K. Fernald, John A. Fable, John Fitzpatrick, Sparta Fritz, Samuel Fluck, Josiah C. Gerhard, James L. Greib, William R. Hasenpat, Charles Homer, Edward A. Heintz, Edward C. Hess, Joseph A. Hoffman, John S. Houtz, Hiram G. Haney, William Harris, Frank L. Haines, George O. Keck, Edward Kayser, Hugh Kennedy, John A. Lynch, Samuel Lyndall, James Lindemuth, George M. Miller, B. Melville Machette, Nathan M. Maxwell, Henry Martin, Joseph Morgan, George W. Moore, Henry L. Musselman, Rudolph C. Nagle, John R. Nagle, Samuel H. Nicholson, Peter Norton, William M. Ogden, Smiley Orr, Michael P. Phelan, Josephus Roberts, Martin K. Regar, Michael Redding, Frank H.

Roatch, Joseph R. Riley, James L. Rahn, George H. Roberts, John R. Seibert, J. Harry Sterret, Charles Sacriste, George Stone, John L. Small, Joshua Spring, George W. Shultz, John K. Shoemaker, John K. Tripler, Edward K. Tryon, Jr., Samuel H. Venable, Fred. M. Wagner, Adam P. Zimmerman.

COMPANY "G"—Captain, George W. Wood; First Lieutenant, George W. Martin; Second Lieutenant, John Rutherford, Jr.; First Sergeant, Henry J. White; Sergeants, John C. DeCosta, George W. Wharton, John D. Barr, James C. Wray; Corporals, Ormond Peniston, William K. Jewell, Horace Lee, D. W. Heppard, Joseph B. Shenell, Edward C. Ritchie; James Watson, Jr., Charles M. Slaymaker; Musician, James M'Elmell; Privates, Benjamin G. Annies, Albert G. M. Bower, Samuel Bower, M. H. Bailey, Daniel Broker, John Burns, J. Marshall Buddy, William H. Brittain, Thomas Boay, Alfred B. Bennett, George W. Butler, William A. Buck, Edward D. Brooks, Alexander P. Colesberry promoted to quartermaster, Edward Corlies, James M. Campbell, William A. Camberlin, Charles Duncan, George T. DeCosta, Harry C. Ewing, Joseph Evans, Lloyd Evans, James M. Ferguson, Albert D. Fell, George Ford, Frank Gutager, Albert W. Gropengeiser, Thomas Gilbert, Jesse Garrett, John Huggard, Andrew B. Holloway, Charles R. Hemphill, Robert B. Hoofstittler, Francis Hetzell, William F. Jones, George W. Jester, Charles B. Kitchen, Alexander E. Laver, Thomas M. Longstreth, Thomas H. Mudge, John Mason, John M'Keown, J. Clifford Oat, Samuel C. Ogle, George W. Parker, Edward B. Reed, Nathaniel Rulon, John C. Rodgers, William N. Shoemaker, James Scravendyke, Edward Shields, Geo. E. Shewell, Samuel S. Sharp, Joseph Sibley, Frederick D. Stone, John Stone, Henry B. Simons, Philip H. Tenbrook, William N. Toy, William H. Trueman, James Totham, Henry A. Terry, J. A. Tilge, Edward W. Thomson, Isaac Van Dusen, Edward M. Vinton, Frank L. Vinton, Charles A. Vannaman, John A. Vorhees, Virginius Wernwag, Charles Watson, Charles H. Wagner, Alpheus M. Walker, William D. Willson, Stephen Wayne.

COMPANY "H"—Captain, Francis P. Nicholson; First Lieutenant, William W. Keys (pr. to Adjutant); Second Lieutenant, Geo. W. Kern; First Sergeant, Ellwood Rowand; Sergeants, William S. Parsons, Charles W. Spear, Thomas Brown, Thomas Watson; Corporals, William Petrick, Joseph G. Keys, George F. Blaise, Casper H. Yeager, William F. Ireland, Thomas W. Young, John W. Kerr, Robert W. Keen; Musician, Robert Shoemaker; Privates, John H. Able, Lewis P. Bogle, William Bevans, William S. Brown, James Burns, Frederick Baker, Henry Bain, James Brutsche, Jr., Lewis Born, Charles A. Blake, William Cox, James W. Cooper, William Colsher, Thomas Cooper, William Creagmite, Charles H. Cake, James H. Dye, William Devin, Jacob Fricke, Charles F. Gockler, Charles C. Griffith, Joseph C. Garter, Henry W. Gifford, John F. Githens, Thomas Haines, Thomas H. Hough, William F. Haas, Enon M. Harris, Harry Hertzler, John Jones, Jr., John A. Kintler, John R. Kookogy, Henry H. Kirk, John I. Kirk, William Lukens, Thomas H. Levering, George M. Loudenslager, Thomas D. Long, Hugh Lennox, Anson R. Lukins, William H. Metcalf, Daniel Murray, Albert K. Miller, Robert L. L. Moore, Jesse Merutheon, William M'Alister, William M. M'Farlane, George A. Newman, William H. Parsons, Edward Porter, Davis Quinn, Thomas R. Reed, James Ruan, Edward F. Ryan, Conrad Rhoads, Samuel W. Smulling; Albert F. Schaeffer, William L. Shoemaker, Frederick Slifer, William A. Starr, James B. Smith, William F. Spillman, John F. Sherman, Frederick H. Schell, James Scott, Eugene Surbert, John L. Smith, Rudolph

Saverbrey, John Schall, Samuel F. Schell, Charles E. Starrett, Matthew B. B. Thomas, William H. Thorn, Isaac T. Wolf, John Wood, Albert Wick, Robert G. Wilson, Alfred Whittington, George W. Wise, George E. Younger, George I. Ziegler.

COMPANY "I"—Captain, George W. Briggs; First Lieutenant, Edward A. Adams; Second Lieutenant, Joseph A. Speel; First Sergeant, William Maris; Sergeants, John M'Laughlin, Richard Peltz, Isaac M. Graham, Chauncy I. Melvin; Corporals, Samuel I. Warner, Robert S. Williamson, Frank A. Tagart, Richard A. Poulson, David P. Jones, Edward B. Cobb, Henry C. Selby, Arthur Stewart; Musician, Samuel Winkworth; Privates, Samuel I. Allen, Thomas H. Aurooker, Samuel Bray, John D. Burs, Frank Butler, Samuel Benison, Thomas Barry, George W. Cantrell, Edward I. Cantrell, Michael F. Carll, Charles Colter, Joshua S. Cliff, James Cooper, Thomas Cunningham, John Crawford, Henry E. Donning, William Dick, J. Nelson Davis, Charles Dixey, James A. Ford, William H. Flomerfelt, Daniel M. Fleming, John D. Gwynn, James Greer, John Gordon, D. Mason Godwin, Charles W. Heath, Henry S. Harper, Emmor W. Haus, Daniel Harrison, John Hare, John Harvey, James Hickman, Charles H. Jones, John B. Johnson, William H. Kid, William Kennedy, James Kane, George W. Kelley, Robert Lamond, John W. Mann, Thomas M. Moore, Joshua Mullen, James Madara, Adam B. Magarical, Pashel Melvin, John M'Cardle, James E. M'Cardle, Hugh I. M'Carty, James H. M'Glinsey, Robert M'Connell, Charles M'Carty, William Nicholson, John Nicholson, George H. Rothermel, William H. Rowletter, George Rutter, Ridgway W. Robbins, Thomas C. Stokes, George W. Simpson, Samuel Schidie, Henry Synnamon, John Synnamon, James Smith, David Silow, Thomas B. Subers, George I. Thorn, William E. Wiley, William H. Wright, Thomas L. Young.

COMPANY "K"—Captain, Henry D. Welsh; First Lieutenant, David A. Woelpper; Second Lieutenant, John Wandell; First Sergeant, Joseph S. Siner; Sergeants, Robert K. M'Neel, Samuel D. Wentz, John W. Sheppard, Samuel H. Safford; Corporals, Thomas Page, Henry Clay Fox, Frederick Walters, Malcolm M. Coppuck, William M'Call, Gilbert L. Lentz, Samuel D. Foering, James C. Kerr; Musician, Chancellor Smith; Privates, William J. Atwood, John Austin, Frank A. Bassler, William H. Baines, Byron Bowen, Isaac B. Baxter, William K. Black, Mathew F. Boland, Charles D. Baxter, James Cardell, William H. Conkle, Ney Churchman, William R. Carroll, Charles T. Colladay, Joseph Carson, Thomas C. Cain, Thomas Cochran, Aaron L. Clouser, Joseph Dolan, Daniel F. Davis, Robert L. Evans, George B. Epler, Robert C. Ford, Samuel H. C. Felton, Robert Foller, Augustus C. Feigley, Joseph C. Furgeson, James Graham, George T. Gravenstine, David E. Hogan, Thomas H. Heston, George S. Hensel, Thomas Harrington, Howard F. Harkness, John Henry, James W. Hasslet, Joseph Harrington, Herbert E. Hele, George H. Jones, Benjamin Kerns, John Logan, Robert Laurie, William H. Lukens, William Mansfield, James A. Moss, James A. Mansfield, David Miller, Alexander Merrill, Daniel W. Mathers, Benjamin V. Mein, William C. Myers, James M'Closkey, Edward M'Dermot, David M'Curdy, James M'Connell, John S. Newman, Charles M. Palmer, Jacob Roesh, Edward N. Rue, Franklin Richie, William Russell, Peter W. Rumble, Joseph H. Snow, Edward T. Snow, James Stinson, James Snyder, Freeman Scott, Jesse Supplee, Samuel Sketchley, John Stritzell, Thomas M. Smith, Hugh H. Smith, Charles F. Shaw, John Tanner, John W. VonNeida, George

E. Willis, Edward F. Wagner, John Winn, Edwin B. Wentz, Thomas Weygandt, Charles G. Whittaker, Charles J. Walton, Allen Wilson, Jefferson Young.

COMPANY "L"—Captain, Isaac Starr, Jr.; First Lieutenant, Benoni Frishmuth; Second Lieutenant, John S. Jenks; First Sergeant, Samuel T. Irwin; Sergeants, Theodore A. Graham, William H. H. Taylor, John Reed, Benjamin L. Mattack, John M'Laughlin; Corporals, Charles Foster, Theodore A. Roberts, John Knight, William Reynolds, John C. Caldwell; Privates, Thomas A. Auduton, George A. Baker, Mell Bailey, Edward Bensell, George Bensell, William D. Black, John J. Bradshaw, Henry C. Bispham, William J. Bridell, William J. Brown, William Butcher, Richard Campion, Daniel Campion, Thomas A. Carlisle, Francis Chase, Edward D. Coe, William Colesburg, Philip G. Collins, William W. Curran, George W. Dairs, John C. Flemming, Frederick Frey, John Finch, John C. W. Frishmuth, Stephen T. Garland, John Graff, Patrick Hennissey, Daniel W. Howard, William H. Hughes, Charles M. Johns, Francis Kerr, Samuel G. Kerr, Robert H. Latimer, John W. Lemaistree, John Larsen, Thomas Leach, Theodore T. Lewis, Charles E. Lloyd, Charles Lowry, John Marll, William H. Mattson, Benjamin H. Moore, Robert M'Coy, James M'Dowell, John W. Natt, Robert H. Neff, Robert Nichol, John Pettigrew, Samuel C. Powell, Evan Randolph, John B. Reed, Robert H. Reed, Henry Rose, John R. Rue, Jr., William Sartain, Henry C. Spackman, Thomas Schrater, Robert Smith, Milton Smith, Max Schmitt, Benjamin S. Stone, Henry E. Smyser, Thomas E. Tack, Samuel P. Tack, Thomas S. Tindall, Samuel W. Trowert, Edward W. Troth, John A. Thompson, John Waddell, Philip F. Wharton, William H. Ward, William Wilson, William Whitney, Henry Williams, Francis Wiltbank.

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EMERGENCY TROOPS OF 1863.

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Mustered in June 26, 1863—Discharged August 1, 1863.

FIELD AND STAFF—Colonel, Charles S. Smith; Lieutenant Colonel, Isaac Starr, Jr.; Major, Frank P. Nicholson; Adjutant, George S. Bethell; Quartermaster, Edwin Wattson; Assistant Surgeons, William Darrach, Jr., Thomas A. Downs; Chaplain, J. W. Huntington; Sergeant Major, John J. Rutherford; Commissary Sergeant, George A. Smith; Quartermaster Sergeant, J. P. Broomell; Hospital Steward, Samuel Meader.

COMPANY "A"—Captain, James D. Keyser; First Lieutenant, William W. Hollingsworth; Second Lieutenant, Amos Lanning; First Sergeant, John Stewart; Sergeants, R. Rundle Smith, George M. Freeman, William P. Atkinson, Galloway C. Morris; Corporals, William H. Drayton, Jacob H. Harman, John Lang, Edward C. Markley, Albert H. Mershon, T. Leaming Smith, Casper H. Duhring, John M'Cann; Privates, Isaac S. Atkinson, Jr., Theodore F. Albright, James L. Allen, Frederick M. Bissell, John Bell, Jr., Joseph G. Brittain, Harry R. Clark, Franklin Coggins, John M. Campbell, William V. Clay, John A. Clampitt, George A. Cooke, Jay Cooke, Jr., Sumpter M. Carty, Matlack Davis, George T. Davis, Louis A. Duhring,

Charles R. Denckla, Augustus Dubosq, Joseph G. Darlington, William E. Eagin, S. Allen Evans, Charles H. Fox, Thomas M. Foster, Frank Freed, Samuel T. Freeman, Edward Griffith, Louis Godey, William J. Granlees, Thomas Glover, Washington H. Gilpin, George Gilpin, Joseph Harrison, Samuel R. Hansell, Charles F. Hollingshead, Arthur Hayward, Joseph Henry, Allen J. Hartman, John Joyce, John L. H. Krouse, William Kinkaid, Arthur H. Little, Willing F. Lewis, William F. Lewis, Jr., John Lavens, John T. Lewis, Nathaniel S. Large, Thomas E. Morehead, William C. Marshall, Morris Mershon, Benjamin F. Napheys, Henry W. Nagle, Henry C. Potter, Henry C. Pollock, John W. Patton, Joseph G. Rowland, John P. B. Reichert, Thomas Reeser, James Rush Ritter, John H. Ritchie, Samuel M. Reid, Edward M. Rothewell, Henry A. Rodgers, Allen W. Richards, Mathias Rowland, Howard Richards, Henry Sylvester, John C. Sees, Harry C. Selby, Edwin Shock, Solomon H. Staats, G. Rush Smith, James W. Sturdivant, William H. Townsend, George Thomson, Charles J. Thomson, Alfred Thornton, Thomas Tyndale, Richard N. Thomas, Benjamin Taylor, William T. Twewine, William Vaughan, Jr., Thomas P. Woolman, J. Benton Young, Theodore Yerkes.

COMPANY "B"—Captain, Charles S. Jones; First Lieutenant, John M'Creight; Second Lieutenant, George Dodd, Jr.; First Sergeant, Frederick J. Fisher; Sergeants, Charles Fiot, Robert Greer, Jr., John H. Fareera, William Durwin; Corporals, James Dodd, Charles Wildman, Moses H. Eaton, Joseph Cunningham, Thomas H. Martin, Robert Greer, Wm. H. List, Charles G. Peters; Musicians, William Borie, James A. Becket; Privates, John N. Aiken, John D. Bagge, Edwin Brock, David W. Ball, Wm. C. Bridges, Charles H. Bridenhart, Frank Butler, Charles W. Burkhart, Thomas Bennet, Robert S. Bender, John Collum, William W. Derrick, Septamus Davison, Erastus C. Flint, James S. Foy, Michael Foy, William M. J. Fury, John Fox, Harry E. Gemrig, Joseph Greer, Alexander W. Greiner, William Hull, Jacob Haney, William H. Kennedy, George W. Kelley, Mark L. Lacey, John D. M'Grath, Charles M'Carter, John M'Clennan, Magnus C. Olson, B. J. Pearson, George W. Powell, John Rodgers, Harry L. Ryne, William S. Stoeve, William H. Seeds, Thomas B. Thompson, Henry Thorn, Alfred W. Tappen, John Van Fossen, A. F. Walters, William E. Wymer.

COMPANY "C"—Captain, William W. Allen; First Lieutenant, John W. Powell; Second Lieutenant, J. Lowrie Bell; First Sergeant, Edward H. Ogden; Sergeants, T. Stewart Brown, James H. Erickson, Samuel Barrington, Elliott Thomas; Corporals, John O. Giller, Joseph B. Godwin, Francis Wilson, George H. Trimble, Joseph L. Wilson, Samuel N. Davies, Horace N. Kates, Gustavus A. Hoffman; Musician, Edwin L. Bryan; Privates, Thomas Ashton, Thomas Altemus, William H. Butler, Robert Barker, Jr., Charles S. Boyd, William S. Boyd, Jr., James E. Bell, Charles Billenstein, Joseph H. Brazier, Samuel M. Butler, J. Wilmer Beidleman, John F. Benner, A. Penrose Benner, Henry C. Bolton, William H. Brett, Mahlon Bryan, John S. Carrow, William G. Clarkson, William M. Clark, Heber K. Clark, Henry G. Clement, Henry W. Colesberry, Smith Crowell, Jr., J. M. Cummings, John W. Cooper, Thomas Cooper, Benjamin P. Croll, Theodore H. Cramp, Daniel Campbell, George F. Dewey, John H. A. Davison, Clarence E. Duffee, Samuel G. Diehl, John B. Dorris, Egerton Dillingham, John W. DeBarger, Franklin S. Evans, Thomas H. Ellmaker, Charles Egner, Charles E. Elms, Henry K. Fairgrieve, James P. Fisher, John E. Fagan, John Hulse, James Hunter, Dayton W.

Hulbert, Philip Halzell, William H. Harris, Albert Hewson, Thomas Harrington, Albert E. Hand, (James Hogan furloughed July 4th, J. W. L.) Joseph A. Kelly, Charles R. Lawrence, John Laughlin, Henry C. Miller, Francis W. Miller, George J. Mitchell, Thomas C. Miles, Jr., W. Mitchell McCallister, James McConnell, Andrew McBride, William F. North, Joseph O'Brien, George W. Oakford, Samuel J. Pettit, William C. Peters, Davis Quinn, George W. Rees, William H. Reed, Jr., Aplin S. Reeves, James Shaughney, Liffya Stewart, David W. Stewart, Charles K. Spangler, Josiah F. Slifer, Wm. H. Taylor, Henry L. Taggart, Albert W. Taylor, Henry Thomas, Henry Volkmar, Allen H. Ward, William H. Wemmer, George A. Wilt, George G. White, Evan N. Yerkes.

COMPANY "D"—Captain, J. Ross Clark; First Lieutenant, Charles E. Willis; Second Lieutenant, Harry F. West; First Sergeant, Alexander H. Driesbach; Sergeants, Joseph H. Seaver, Thomas K. Walker, James M. Wills, W. Augustus Seeger; Corporals, J. Hunt Butler, William L. Fox, Harry Crowell, Edgar C. Prosser, Albert Foster, Malcolm Lloyd, Robert D. Coxe, Samuel Wagner, Jr.; Privates, Edwin N. Benson, Frank C. Benson, Charles L. Boldin, John Blakiston, Albert Bruder, Paul Beck, James T. Black, Simon H. Colton, J. Clarence Cresson, Henry T. Claghorn, William W. Craigie, Jonathan L. Cresson, Charles W. Colliday (died at Carlisle, Pa., July 1st, 1863, of wds. rec. in action), David W. Dennison, Isaac Dunton, Samuel W. DeCoursey, Edgar W. Earle, Inman H. Evans, William J. Faires, Edward L. Fennimore, Moyer Fleisher, Spencer Fullerton, Thomas C. Furness, Clement Finley, Joseph K. Fletcher, William E. Furness, John W. Gibbough, William D. Gemmill, J. B. Gemmill, Frederick J. Goodwin, William B. Henry, Ambrose Harkins, Lewis M. Hallowell, Frank Hayes, Hugh B. Houston, William S. Huddell, Theodore Justice, William F. Jenks, Charles W. Leavitt, T. Mifflin Longstreth, J. Lukens, J. D. Meredith, William N. Mouland, Henry M. Mitchell, Edward D. Meier, John W. Meier, Francis M. McBride, Edward McKinley, Benjamin C. McCullough, A. D. W. McCullough, Charles McCrea, Frank McCrea, Frank L. Neall, F. Clement North, George D. Napheys, George W. Neiman, John M. Odenheimer, Effingham Perot, Frank Platt, E. Greenough Platt, Edward Randall, Beverly Robinson, John J. Ridgeway, William H. Raiguel, S. D. Ross, Raymond S. Roberts, James M. Stotesbury, Aaron T. Shallcross, David Sterne, Frederick D. Stone, John Stone, William S. Steen, Alfred Stokes, Samuel Sloan, William Troutwine, Harry J. Taylor, Thomas Voight, Rudolph J. Watson, Samuel M. Wannamaker, J. S. Witmer, Howard Walker, E. Watts, William J. Watson.

COMPANY "E"—Captain, Jacob Laudenslager; First Lieutenant, James Muldoon; Second Lieutenant, Franklin C. Garrigues; First Sergeant Thomas C. Wright; Sergeants, Robert J. Alexander, Lewis J. Esler, Willis S. Smith, Charles Watson; Corporals, Edwin T. Grafley, Francis Woodruff, Harrison B. Schell, Jesse White, Jr., David Hewitt, James M. Cress, Alfred A. Taggart, Charles Hollowell; Privates, Alexander H. Allen (disch. July 11, 1863), Charles Bennett, Thomas R. Bigalow, Joseph R. Burkart, James P. Burroughs, William H. Boulton, James Butler, Chauncey E. Burk, Orlando Branson, Aaron L. Clouser, Charles Crissy, Gavin, B. Clark, William J. Cunningham, William A. Doblyn, Gustavus A. Demme, Charles E. Davis, Thomas H. Donehower, Samuel Daniel, Harry E. Elliott, Charles Este, Samuel Eckstein, John M. Fisher, Charles P. Ferry, William L. Forbes, James A. Filley, Benjamin Franklin, Bennett Fulmer, Albert P. Francine, Ellwood Gaskill, Harry C.

Greisemer, Peter A. Grosh, Edmond D. Gilbert, William E. Grosh, Harry C. Hunter, Thomas Henderson, Lewis B. Henson, Robert Hunter, B. Jeffries, John C. Jeffries, John A. Kramer, George F. Kimber, Lalen C. Krisher, Benjamin F. Krisher, Edwin Lewis, Thomas Mareto, Daniel W. Mathers, John W. Moore, John Marks, Harry Mercer, Jr., Thomas Massey, Jr., Robinson Moore, Barton C. Moore, Philip S. Mason, Henry L. Ostrander, John O'Rourke, Thomas McCoy, John R. McFetridge, Robert H. Pollock, Barton J. Penrose, William T. Pierce, Charles H. Reeves, Howard Reed, Lewellyn H. Rumer, Willett Ridgway, Sidney C. Rendall, George A. Smith, Charles Spring, Wm. H. Schuyler, Albert D. Spear, Jacob K. Swoyer, Charles Schriver, James Simons, David Stewart, Charles H. Savage, Frank T. Stopp, John H. Stark, Thomas Sharp, John A. Tice, William H. Torr, John B. Trimble, Daniel T. Wolf, Christopher Wolf, Charles H. Woodruff, Samuel J. Walker, William R. Williams.

COMPANY "F"—Captain, Harry C. Kennedy; First Lieutenant, Benjamin M. Dusenbury; Second Lieutenant, Robert M. Banks; First Sergeant, Samuel C. Behn; Sergeants, Chas. W. Schropp, Samuel R. Kerschner, Frederick M. Wagner, John K. Lynch; Corporals, J. Harry Sterritt, Theodore E. Wiedersheim, William M. Ogden, Samuel Lyndell, Edward Prichard, George S. Davis, Nathan H. Schettler, Jacob F. Hand, Jr.; Privates, P. Augustus Beck, Paul H. Barnes, William D. Bispham, Ashland Beckett, William Bell 1st, William Bell, 2nd, Amos Bailey, William G. Buchanan, James M. Berlin, Frank S. Borden, Isaac Bennett, James H. Clark, G. Washington Christ, John K. Chester, Paul B. Clegget, Augustus L. Crawford, John A. Conrad, Daniel W. Clark, Theodore S. Cummings, Edwin T. Chase, Joseph R. Dorrell, William Dingee, Joseph Donahue, Charles Dugan, David Ridgway Evans, David D. Elder, Alfred Elliott, Joseph Fitzpatrick, Alfred T. Fisher, Richard H. Francis, Isaiah C. Gerhart, Aaron Gaskill, Isaiah Willard Gibbs, Samuel B. Gill, William H. Glazier, Frank A. Greiner, William R. Hasenpat, Frank L. Haines, J. Edward Haverstick, Henry Hollowbush, John Walter Hastings, Theodore Haros, Thomas B. Hagstock, Thomas H. Harris, Francis A. Jackson, Joseph W. Johnson, Jr., George O. Keck, Frank G. Kennedy, John Luchenbach, Daniel Langendorf, Jesse Lukens, Thomas A. Lyle, Mitchell Low, Louis Langer, James P. Lindermuth, Robert Knox, George M. Miller, James Medeira, Charles Mears, William H. McDonald, Timothy McCarthy, James W. McArthur, Rudolph C. Nagle, James B. Noblit, Richard Odenath, Smiley Orr, Thomas Orr, George W. Pomeroy, William H. Piersall, Joseph C. Roopp, Francis Rovoudt, William R. Smith, William Schulte, George S. Shugart, Arthur W. Scott, William J. Stillwell, Thomas P. Stuard, Charles W. Schaeffer, Andrew J. Snyder, Samuel C. Scott, John M. Shugley, William H. Snowden, Rudolph W. Smith, William H. Schurch, Albert L. Tyson.

COMPANY "G"—Captain, Henry J. White; First Lieutenant, James C. Wray; Second Lieutenant, Thomas H. Mudge; First Sergeant, George E. Darlington; Sergeants, William K. Jewell, Silas W. Pettit, Alfred P. Bennett, William Miller; Corporals, James D. Ferguson, J. Garrison Knight, Thomas S. Woodbury, Henry Buzby, J. B. Ogle, Henry A. Ferry, Samuel S. Sharp, William N. Pennell; Musicians, James McElmell, Albert C. Dillingham; Privates, Lewis L. Allen, Joseph Andrews, Frank Ashly, Benjamin G. Annis, Francis Abbott, Robert M. Buckwalter, Marwood H. Bailey, Samuel Bailey, Israel M. Burrows, Allen A. Barber, Andrew J. Buckius, William A. Buck, James Franklin Buck, Henry Burgoyne, William M. Bayard, Isaac

E. Broomell, Nathaniel Clegg, Thomas J. Cahill, John B. Davis, Luke Ellis, Thomas F. Eagin, Alexander Eppelsheimer, Clayton B. Fife, Robert C. Ford, Wm. Frankish, Charles B. Finley, John Graff, James M. Graham, Albert W. Gropengeiser, Ezekiel Hunn, Jr., Benjamin L. Hill, William J. Hepburn, James Jones, Charles D. Law, Rudolph C. Meyer, Lewis E. Meginley, Edward Moelling, James A. Mansfield, James C. M'Naughton, Charles M'Manus, John M'Keown, William O'Brien, Samuel C. Ogle, William J. Piper, Julius B. Price, William Reeves, William A. Reuss, William A. Sherer, Charles Schnider, Charles F. Shaw, Henry B. Simons, Isaac E. Scott, Edward Shields, William P. Thompson, Edgar B. Tage, Charles Thackard, John A. Voorhees, William H. Wallace, James N. West, David R. Walton, John Wandell, Jr., James R. Young.

COMPANY "H"—Captain, George W. Kern; First Lieutenant, Mortimore L. Johnson; Second Lieutenant, David Jones; First Sergeant, Theodore Rose; Sergeants, William H. Metcalf, Frederick W. Miller, James H. Dye, George F. Blaisse; Corporals, John Dubarry, Harry Kilgore, Nathan F. Reinhart, Alfred F. Schaeffer, B. W. Walter, Alfred Whittingdon, John Jones, Jr., Isaac Wolf; Musicians, Harry C. Freedman, Charles E. Shoemaker; Privates, John H. Able, B. Allen, Louis Borm, Alonzo Baker, Thomas Barry, Simons H. Barrett, Abram Brown, Sidney Brown, John Baizig, William H. Cresson, Robert Creighton, Henry C. Campbell, William Creigmill, John H. Depervin, Isaac T. Dalton, Patrick Ferner, William Greiner, George Grauer, Sheppard Harris, Joseph G. Heycke, Daniel Handley, John H. Hope, Isadore Hilgert, Joseph A. Hilgert, John M. Johnson, Edward F. Johnson, Thomas J. Johnson, John A. Kinsler, Henry H. Kirk, John J. Kirk, Charles Krise, Leopold Kloppe, Joseph H. Lambert, Hugh Lenox, Edward W. Lukins, George Meredith, Benjamin Moore, Richard L. L. Moore, Albert K. Miller, William Pedrick, Edward E. Porter, William F. Pretchell, Thomas R. Reed, John Retze, George W. Russell, James Ruan, James Roberts, William Raynor, John L. Smith, Richard W. Shields, Joseph L. Starr, Samuel W. Smulling, Henry C. Smith, William F. Schneider, William F. Schaubell, Henry Steiner, Robert Wilson, David R. Williams, George Zerns.

COMPANY "I"—Captain, George W. Blake; First Lieutenant, William Maris, Jr.; Second Lieutenant, John C. Sullivan; First Sergeant, John D. Groynn; Sergeants, William E. Wiley, Thomas S. Wilkes, William W. Smith, Edward D. Brooks; Corporals, Edward E. Packer, Louis F. Barger, Josiah F. Sellers, Charles T. Illman, E. W. Haws, D. Mason Goodwin, George W. Simpson, James A. Ford; Musicians, Samuel Winkworth, Henry J. Coons; Privates, Robert H. Aked, Robert G. Albertson, Edwin H. Brookes, Malcomb Briggs, Martin Baxter, Richard C. Blaney, William J. Brown, Thomas Cunningham, John K. Cunningham, James Conway, Charles P. Calhoun, Davis Comly, James T. Cook, Samuel Crowther, Charles Dotterer, Thomas C. Dougherty, William Davies, William J. Dick, John Fox, John Friel, Knox Gormand, James R. Grier, Robert A. Gordon, William F. Hamilton, Henry Hunter, George Hurst, Robert H. Huntley, John H. Harris, Samuel H. Illman, Harold Illman, Alexander Johnston, William H. Kid, Charles Kelly, Isaac H. Lutz, William Linsenmaer, Joseph Meeney, Samuel E. Meader, Charles Myers, Robert Moore 1st, Robert Moore 2nd, John M'Cardle, John M'Garvey, Robert Quinn, Milton D. Roberts, Charles H. Robinson, Henry C. Randall, Asher A. Sellers, William Shields, Louis Simon, James Smith, Robert Thompson, John G. Thomas, Benjamin A. Tomlinson, John Thom-

son, William Wallace, Roger G. W. Welsh, James Watson, Thomas Wright, William H. Weller, George W. Ziegler.

COMPANY "K"—Captain, William W. Keys; First Lieutenant, David A. Woelpper; Second Lieutenant, Silas H. Safford; First Sergeant, Robert K. McNeely; Sergeants, Joseph L. Siner, Charles W. Spear, Henry C. Fox, James Neville; Corporals, John W. Kerr, William T. Phillips, Thomas Brown, Charles T. Colladay, George E. Willis, Frederick Walters, Samuel D. Foering, Albert G. Fisher; Musicians, Chancellor Smith, John W. Taber; Privates, William J. Atwood, James D. Ash, Francis W. Barbier, Charles A. Baker, Samuel Baker, William Bartley, Herman E. Bitterlick, Francis S. Browning, John F. Curtis, Joseph P. Carson, Frank E. Cunningham, Robert Donald, John Devlin, Samuel Elder, Edwin Frost, Alexander M. Fasey, Joseph C. Gardner, David Gordon, James Graham, Charles B. Gladding, Richard M. Hartley, Patrick H. Hart, Augustus Hak, Charles H. Hutchinson, Emanuel Hooper, George Holt, John Irvin, George W. Jackson, John Jackson, Mathew Jackson, Perry T. Kester, John Lee, Nathan H. Levering, Edward McDermott, James McCloskey, James McCully, Peter McConnoshie, Mathew O'Brien, Frederick Ottenheimer, Albert S. Pritchard, Michael Phelan, Edward N. Rue, Charles W. Rauch, William H. Rittenhouse, Frederick M. Roberts, Louis Ristine, William Righter, Frank Rupertus, William Russell, David Roll, John Stritzell, Freeman Scott, Jr., William L. Schaeffer, Jr., Norman M. Smith, James H. Thropp, Henry Tutt, Charles C. Taylor, William Valler, Thomas J. Weygandt, John F. Wilt, Samuel Walker, Griffith Williams.

UNASSIGNED MEN—William M. Lehman, John W. Patton.

Bates' History of Pennsylvania Volunteers, Volume V, page 1247 to 1250

COMPANY "L"—Captain, Benoni Frishmuth, carried in the Militia Muster-Rolls, Bates' History, Militia of 1863, Vol. V, page 1331, as an Independent Artillery Company.

INDEPENDENT ARTILLERY COMPANIES

Mustered in June 26, 1863. Discharged August 1, 1863.

Captain, Benoni Frishmuth; First Lieutenants, John S. Jenks, Samuel T. Irwin, Jr.; Second Lieutenant, Bennett L. Matlack; First Sergeant, John C. W. Frishmuth; Quartermaster Sergeant, John McLaughlin; Sergeants, Daniel W. Howard, Theodore A. Graham, Charles E. Foster, William H. Sloanaker, Henry F. Geyer, William D. Black; Corporals, Max Schmitt, Frank Kerr, Henry C. Spackman, William E. Tindale, James J. MacDowell, Alexander M. Marshall; Privates, James R. Bancroft, Isaiah Bates, William Bell, Edmund B. Bensell, Thomas W. Bower, Joseph T. Bradshaw, William J. Bridells, Charles R. Brown, William H. Brown, Jr., Francis Budd, Harrison Campion, Edward Christman, Edward D. Coe, Robert H. Connelly, Henry C. Cuthbert, William Duckstien, Jr., David N. Egbert, Jr., Francis C. Farnum, Andrew Fitzwater, Jr., James B. Floyd, Charles Foote, Stephen T. Garland, Elisha T. Glover, Jr., Frederick H. Haines, Henry S. Harper, Thomas J. Haus, George H. Haven, James P. Hayes, James S. Hazen, Charles F. R. Henckeroth, Louis R. Hibberd, Jacob D. Hoffner, Roger S. Henderson, Charles Homer, David Hopkins, Henry Hoppin, Jr., Francis L. Irwin, Isaac Jarrett, Robert H. Jenkins, Jr., John W. Jordan, John J. Keller, Frank Kelton, James Kerr, Charles T. King, John Kinkade, William G. Knowles, Thomas W. Larsen, Frank N. Lawton, Thomas Leach, Charles S. Lowry, Caleb H. Malin, Charles

INDEPENDENT ARTILLERY COMPANIES.—*Continued*

H. Mason, John Mason, Theodore P. Matthews, John L. Ogden, Joseph H. Ogden, Henry Ovenshine, Joseph K. Potter, Henry Purnell, William W. Parrish, Thomas J. Patton, John Peole, Jr., Samuel C. Powell, Milne Ramsey, Walter Ramsey, Theodore C. Randall, John S. Reed, Thomas A. Roberts, William E. Sartain, William H. Sayen, Francis Schreiber, Edward O. Skelton, John F. Scheidt, Edward Sheering, George L. Simonson, George G. Smith, Richard Smith, William F. Smith, Thomas C. Stokes, Clarence H. Swearingen, George W. Thompson, James A. Thompson, Wilfred H. Unger, Robert F. Walsh, William H. Ward, Samuel P. Whipple.

MUSTER AND PAY ROLL OF FIELD AND STAFF OF THE FIRST REGIMENT OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNSYLVANIA, COMMANDED BY COLONEL R. DALE BENSON, AND CALLED INTO THE SERVICE OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA AT PHILADELPHIA, FROM THE 20TH DAY OF JULY, WHEN ENROLLED, TO THE 5TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1877, WHEN DISCHARGED.

[Copied from original rolls on file in A. G. O., Hbg., January 11, 1911.]

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Enrolled. 1877.	Where.
*R. DALE BENSON	Colonel		July 20	Phila.
*J. ROSS CLARK	Lt. Col.		July 20	"
CHARLES K. IDE	Major		July 23	"
*A. HAVERSTICK	Qr. mr.		July 20	"
*H. L. ELDER	Comm.		"	"
W. A. ROLIN	Pay mr.		"	"
*WM. S. STEWART	Surg.		"	"
A. L. LEACH.....	A. Surg.		"	"
*C. S. TURNBULL	A. Surg.		"	"
*W. H. DOLE	1st Lt. Co. E, Act. Adjt.		"	"
L. C. TAPPEY, JR.....	Qm. Sgt.		"	"
H. M. PEARCE	Com. Sgt.		"	"
WM. M. ANGNEY	Hosp. Stwd.		"	"
WM. T. BAKER	Prin. Musician		"	"

*Round House Service.

MUSTER AND PAY ROLL OF COMPANY A, FIRST REGIMENT, N. G. P., AT PHILADELPHIA FROM JULY 20TH TO AUGUST 5, 1877.

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Enrolled. 1877.	Where.
*WASHINGTON H. GILPIN	Captain		July 20	Phila.
*WILLIAM B. SMITH ..	1st Lt.		"	"
GEORGE GRIM	2d Lt.		July 21	"
CHARLES A. ROSE	1st Sgt.	22	July 21	"
*EDMUND WETHERBY	Sgt.	22	July 20	"
*EUCLID M. SUPPLEE	Sgt.	30	July 20	"
*ADAM KESSLER, JR.....	Sgt.	22	July 20	"
*WILLIAM F. HIRONS	"	22	July 22	"

COMPANY A.—Continued

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Enrolled. 1877.	Where.
WILLIAM PEGLEY	Sgt.	22	July 22	Phila.
HENRY B. FAIRCHILD	Corporal	21	July 21	"
*HENRY C. ARBUCKLE	"	20	July 20	"
LUCIUS C. HEYLIN	"	20	July 21	"
*CHARLES OURAM	"	22	July 20	"
*LEANDER MARSHALL	"	25	"	"
*C. DORWIN FREEMAN	"	20	"	"
GEORGE E. DEACON	"	23	July 21	"
ALEXANDER A. FINNIE	Musician	18	July 26	"
*GEORGE W. DEMERS	"	23	July 20	"
*BROLASKY, HOWELL DEC.....	Private	20	"	"
CRESSWELL, MATTHEW, JR.....	"	19	July 21	"
CHEYNEY, JOHN K.....	"	20	July 26	"
*DAMON, ALBERT F., JR.....	"	24	July 20	"
DEACON, FREDERICK H.....	"	23	July 21	"
DURHAM, ISRAEL W.....	"	21	"	"
*FARR, JOHN W... ..	"	23	July 20	"
FERNON, NORMAN S.....	"	21	July 24	"
GIBBONS, CHARLES S.....	"	22	July 21	"
*GILPIN, BERNARD	"	20	July 20	"
*GILPIN, HENRY D.....	"	21	July 21	"
HERMANN, WILLIAM C.....	"	22	July 29	"
HUNT, GEORGE A.....	"	24	July 26	"
*HAMSON, EDWARD H.....	"	21	July 20	"
*JOHNSTON, ROBERT H.....	"	23	"	"
*LENT, JOHN	"	20	"	"
*LEONARD, KINGSTON G.....	"	23	"	"
*MAGILL, KIRK W.....	"	19	"	"
MAGEE, FRANK H.....	"	22	"	"
*MORRIS, GEORGE K.....	"	21	"	"
*PRICE, ALLEN D.....	"	21	"	"
PRICE, WILLIAM D.....	"	25	July 31	"
RUDOLPH, GUS S.....	"	23	July 21	"
SMITH, JOHN F.....	"	20	"	"
*SLOAN, CHARLES H.....	"	20	July 20	"
*WALLACE, JAMES S.....	"	21	"	"
WESTON, ROSWELL M.....	"	25	July 21	"
WHEELER, EDWARD P.....	"	29	"	"

MUSTER AND PAY ROLL OF COMPANY B, FIRST REGIMENT, N. G. P.,
AT PHILADELPHIA, FROM JULY 20TH TO AUGUST 5, 1877.

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Enrolled. 1877.	Where.
*THOMAS J. DUNN.....	Captain	34	July 20	Phila.
*JOHN L. GOOD	1st Lt.	23	"	"
*WILLIAM EWING	1st Sgt.	25	"	"
*CHARLES P. FISHER	Sergt.	26	"	"
CHARLES LOCKREY, JR.....	"	27	"	"
WILLIAM CAIRNS	"	24	"	"

COMPANY B.—Continued

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Enrolled. 1877.	Where.
*ROBERT J. LUMPKINS	Sgt.	26	July 20	Phila.
CHARLES R. FLOYD	Corporal	24	"	"
*RICHARD WARD	"	23	"	"
EDWARD F. FRAILEY	"	21	"	"
EDWIN J. PANCOAST	"	25	"	"
*CHARLES E. MITCHELL	"	23	"	"
*JOHN LOCKERY	"	22	"	"
*CECIL C. MORPHINS	Musician	20	"	"
*PIERCE MCAFEE	"	21	"	"
BROWN, ROBERT F.	Private	20	"	"
BRUNNER, FREDERICK B.	"	34	"	"
BALLINGER, RICHARD	"	28	"	"
BASHORE, WILLIAM H.	"	24	"	"
BEIRMAN, CHARLES	"	21	"	"
BOYLE, EDWARD L.	"	20	"	"
*CLEELAND, WILLIAM J.	"	21	"	"
CRAWFORD, ALBERT B.	"	26	"	"
CARLIN, THOMAS F.	"	21	"	"
CANNON, JAMES	"	28	"	"
CANNAVAN, WILLIAM	"	22	"	"
CURRIE, WILLIAM	"	22	"	"
DUNSMORE, JAMES	"	29	"	"
DUFFIELD, CHARLES C.	"	21	"	"
DUKE, CHARLES P. L.	"	20	"	"
EPPELSHEIMER, CHARLES H.	"	22	"	"
FOSTER, CHARLES H.	"	23	"	"
GREEN, FRANK E.	"	23	"	"
GRIFFITH, BENJAMIN	"	21	"	"
*GARDINER, SYDNEY	"	20	"	"
HASSFTT, EDWARD	"	23	"	"
HELLER, WILLIAM W.	"	23	"	"
*HENDERSON, THOMAS J.	"	21	"	"
*HAMILTON, CHARLES E.	"	20	"	"
*LOCKREY, GEORGE	"	20	"	"
MCQUADE, JOHN	"	27	"	"
*MCQUADE, LOUIS	"	22	"	"
MULLIN, ALBERT E.	"	22	"	"
MEESER, WILLIAM	"	22	"	"
NEVINS, WILLIAM	"	23	"	"
*PFOUST, LOUIS	"	22	"	"
ROGERS, THOMAS	"	20	"	"
*ROGERS, SAMUEL	"	20	"	"
*ROGGENBERG, DANIEL	"	20	"	"
*ROSS, JAMES H.	"	22	"	"
SHIDELL, JAMES	"	20	"	"
SMITH, HENRY	"	22	"	"
SOFFE, HENRY	"	25	"	"
SEIBEL, HENRY J.	"	20	"	"
*SPEILER, CHARLES H., JR.	"	21	"	"

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COMPANY B.—*Continued*

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Enrolled. 1877.	Where.
*SIMMONS, WILLIAM H.....	Private	22	July 20	Phila.
STEINMETZ, CHARLES	"	23	"	"
TRICKER, HENRY R.....	"	23	"	"
*VAN CORT, JOSEPH.....	"	23	"	"
*WEISBROD, WILLIAM	"	24	"	"
WEISBROD, FRANK	"	21	"	"
*WILLIAMS, WILLIAM K.....	"	24	"	"
WEAKLEY, FRANK T.....	"	21	"	"
SCOTT, JAMES B.....	"	21	"	"

MUSTER AND PAY ROLL OF COMPANY C, FIRST REGIMENT, N. G. P.,
AT PHILADELPHIA, FROM JULY 20TH TO AUGUST 5, 1877.

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Enrolled. 1877.	Where.
DAVID A. MCCARROLL	Captain 1st Lt. 2d Lt.	32	July 21	Phila.
*WILLIAM H. GILROY	1st Sgt.	27	July 20	"
EDWARD S. MUSTIN.....	Sgt.	45	"	"
*HENRY AVERY, JR.....	"	25	"	"
*WALTER R. KERN.....	"	24	"	"
*FREDERICK L. ZEBLEY	Corporal	26	"	"
FREDERICK G. WILLIAMS	"	27	July 21	"
GEORGE K. WHITE.....	"	28	July 22	"
*PEARCE S. CONRAD	"	21	July 20	"
*GEORGE W. SHARP	Musician	21	"	"
JOSEPH JEANDELL	"	30	July 22	"
CHARLES HELMS	"	25	July 21	"
BATTEN, GEORGE	Private	27	"	"
*BONDY, SIMON M.....	"	21	July 20	"
*FLEMING, JAMES	"	21	"	"
FRYER, JOHN O.....	"	28	July 25	"
*GILROY, GEORGE W.....	"	21	July 20	"
GRIMM, J. HENRY	"	30	"	"
*HANCE, R. ALBERT, JR.....	"	21	"	"
HOLMES, FREDERICK L.....	"	21	July 21	"
*HOWARD, CHARLES H.....	"	34	July 20	"
HOWARD, JAMES M.....	"	27	July 22	"
*KAMES, WILLIAM S.....	"	24	July 20	"
KERSHAW, BENJAMIN J.....	"	22	July 30	"
KUHN, CHARLES F.....	"	27	July 23	"
*RILEY, JAMES S.....	"	28	July 20	"
*ROCKHILL, ABRAHAM C.....	"	28	"	"
*RUBY, HENRY J.....	"	27	"	"
*SHERBORNE, THOS. P.....	"	23	July 23	"
*WATSON, T. WILSON.....	"	21	July 20	"

MUSTER AND PAY ROLL OF COMPANY D, FIRST REGIMENT, N. G. P.,
AT PHILADELPHIA, FROM JULY 20TH TO AUGUST 5, 1877.

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Enrolled. 1877.	Where.
*THEODORE E. WIEDERSHEIM.....	Captain	31	July 20	Phila.
FRANCIS DUPONT MARSTON.....	1st Lt.	30	July 21	"
JOSEPH H. BOBROUGHs	2d Lt.	26	"	"
*WILLIAM H. JACKSON.....	1st Sgt.	33	July 20	"
*JAMES HOGAN	Qm. Sgt.	34	"	"
*WILLIAM H. FINLEY	Sergt.	32	"	"
HARRY O. HASTINGS	Corporal	27	July 23	"
*J. FREDERICK CHESHIRE	"	37	July 20	"
*CHARLES F. GILLER.....	"	26	"	"
*EDWARD H. BARRISTER	"	25	"	"
JOSEPH H. GRANT ..	"	36	July 21	"
J. REX ALLEN	"	24	"	"
*EDWARD S. SAYRES, JR.....	"	26	July 20	"
*WM. C. O'BRYAN	Musician	26	"	"
*G. WASHINGTON SLEMMER	Dr. Sgt.	31	"	"
*ABBOTT, JAMES C.....	Private,	28	"	"
*ABBey, W. BURLING	"	21	"	"
BROWN, HENRY A.....	"	22	July 29	"
BRADLEY, JAMES J.....	"	25	July 21-24	"
*BINDER, HARRY	"	23	July 20	"
*CARLILE HENRY C.....	"	30	"	"
*COXE, CHARLES H.....	"	37	"	"
*DIMOND, RICHARD	"	29	"	"
*DOBBIN, JAMES, JR.....	"	22	"	"
*FARREN, JOSEPH D.....	"	28	"	"
FELL, REESE D., JR.....	"	24	July 21	"
*HARDING, JOHN L... ..	"	29	July 20	"
HEYL, WALTER	"	26	"	"
*HITCHCOCK WALTER H.....	"	23	"	"
HARRISON, THEODORE L.....	"	29	July 23	"
*HUNT, WILLIAM H.....	"	18	July 20	"
LEMAISTRE, HARRY F.....	"	32	July 20-25	"
*LINNARD, EUGENE G.....	"	25	July 20	"
*LITTLE, THOMAS	"	27	July 21	"
LEVICK, CHARLES M.....	"	29	"	"
MCCALLA, A. CHARLES	"	20	"	"
*MC CREEDY, R. WILSON	"	22	July 20	"
*MCKENNA, ANDREW D.....	"	29	"	"
MICKLE, JOHN W.....	"	22	July 21	"
NORTH, HERBERT A.....	"	22	"	"
*ROBERTS, ALFRED R.....	"	24	July 20	"
RODGERS, FRANK D.....	"	29	July 21	"
SEITZ, E. MILTON	"	19	"	"
*SMITH, GURNEY ST. C.....	"	36	July 20	"
*SQUIRE, WILLIAM A.....	"	30	July 20-22	"
*STERLING, HARRY F.....	"	22	July 20	"
STREET, GEORGE D.....	"	25	July 21	"

COMPANY D.—*Continued*

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Enrolled. 1877.	Where.
SHAW, J. MERRITT	Private	21	July 23	Phila.
*SLEMMER, JESSE K... ..	"	25	July 20	"
TEAKLE, ALFRED C.....	"	28	July 21	"
WILLIAMS, WILLIAM R.....	"	25	"	"
WHEELAN, KINGSTON G.....	"	25	"	"
YARDLEY, J. MARTIN	"	24	"	"

MUSTER AND PAY ROLL OF COMPANY E, FIRST REGIMENT, N. G. P.,
AT PHILADELPHIA, FROM JULY 20TH TO AUGUST 5, 1877.

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Enrolled. 1877.	Where.
*JAMES MULDOON	Captain		July 20	Phila.
WILLIAM H. DOLE	1st Lt.		"	"
*JAMES A. FILLEY	2d Lt.		"	"
*SAMUEL H. ALLEN	1st Sgt.	28	"	"
*JOHN A. SNYDER	Sgt.	28	"	"
HENRY SCHRODER	"	24	July 21	"
EDWARD SWAIN	"	28	July 28	"
FRANK CRANE	"	30	July 21	"
*WILLIAM H. TAPPEY	Corporal	23	July 20	"
WILLIAM KILLIAM	"	27	July 22	"
*WILLIAM HODGES	"	30	July 20	"
*GILBERT L. STROUT	"	27	"	"
THOMAS EARLY	"	43	July 21	"
*ALBERT G. BUNN	"	23	July 20	"
*ADAMS, CHARLES	Private	27	"	"
*ARTHUR, HARRY	"	23	"	"
ALTEMUS, FRANK L.....	"	38	July 21	"
*BANGS, FRANK	"	23	July 20	"
*BAKER, EGBERT	"	24	"	"
BEATTY, WILLIAM	"	23	July 21	"
BATTLES, FRANK	"	22	July 22	"
BRUNER, THOMAS	"	24	July 30	"
CRANS, JOSEPH	"	30	July 24	"
DARRAN, ALONZO	"	27	July 21	"
DENT, JOSEPH	"	29	"	"
*DEALY, JOSEPH	"	37	July 20	"
*FREAS, ALBERT	"	22	"	"
*FRALEY, JOSEPH	"	25	"	"
GLENN, GEORGE	"	22	July 21	"
GOLD, JAMES	"	24	"	"
GARRISON, CHARLES	"	23	July 22	"
GARRETT, HOUSTEN H.....	"	22	July 21	"
*HEXAMER, CHARLES	"	25	July 20	"
HAGAN, HARRY	"	24	July 21	"
HEATON, GEORGE	"	23	July 27	"
HENDRICKSON, TYLER B.....	"	23	July 21	"

COMPANY E.—*Continued*

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Enrolled. 1877.	Where.
*HAYES, ELMER W.....	Private	35	July 20	Phila.
KING, HARRY	"	24	July 22	"
*KING, FRANK W.....	"	22	July 20	"
*MARTIN, ALBERT	"	23	"	"
MYERS, GEORGE	"	23	July 21	"
*MULLIN, FRANK	"	22	July 20	"
PAXSON, ATWOOD P.....	"	22	July 21	"
*ROBERTS, DALLEY J.....	"	23	July 20	"
RAND, LEON	"	21	July 21	"
RICHWINE, FRANK G.....	"	22	"	"
ROSE, THEODORE	"	35	"	"
*SWAIN, CHARLES	"	25	July 20	"
SCHWARTZWAELDER, VICTOR	"	22	July 21	"
SCHOEMAKER, JOSEPH	"	22	"	"
STEWART, DAVID	"	39	"	"
STEWART, HARRY	"	25	"	"
STROCK, MAURICE J.....	"	24	July 31	"
*THOMASON, HARRY	"	25	July 20	"
*THOMASON, GEORGE	"	22	"	"
*THACHER, CHARLES	"	23	"	"
*THACHER, LOTHIROP	"	20	"	"
WILLIAMS, CHARLES	"	26	July 21	"
*WARNE, JESSE	"	25	July 20	"
WHITNEY, EMERY S.....	"	21	July 21	"
WHITESIDE, FRANK	"	23	"	"
WARREN, WILLIAM	"	22	"	"
*ZELMER, ELWARD	"	25	July 20	"

MUSTER AND PAY ROLL OF COMPANY F, FIRST REGIMENT, N. G. P.,
AT PHILADELPHIA, FROM JULY 20TH TO AUGUST 5, 1877.

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Enrolled. 1877.	Where.
*THOMAS E. HUFFINGTON	Captain	31	July 20	Phila.
*FREDERICK P. KOONS	1st Lt.	32	"	"
ALPHONSO L. BECK	2d Lt.	32	"	"
*GEORGE L. PHILLIPS.....	1st Sgt.	27	"	"
*FRANK MCCARTIN	Sgt.	29	"	"
*HARRY G. KIRSCHKE	"	31	"	"
*T. EDWIN HEATH	"	26	"	"
*GEORGE G. FLEMING.....	"	25	"	"
JOHN P. ADAMS	Corporal	24	July 21	"
HARRY F. WITTIG	"	27	"	"
*JAMES BROCKEN	"	33	July 20	"
*JOSHUA PREIFFER	"	24	"	"
*EDWIN MCCOY	"	26	"	"
*DAVID H. HAGAN	Musician	32	"	"
*BROWN, WILLIAM B.....	Private	24	"	"
*CUNNINGHAM, WM. H.....	"	24	"	"
CURBY, CORNELIUS	"	25	July 29	"

COMPANY F.—*Continued*

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Enrolled. 1877.	Where.
DYER, EUGENE M.....	Private	21	July 23	Phila.
DEISINGER, EDMUND	"	27	July 21	"
*GAVITT, HARRY	"	24	July 20	"
GODFREY, SAMUEL	"	21	July 21	"
GEIB, HARRY B.	"	23	July 27	"
*HARRIS, ALFRED	"	23	July 20	"
*HEARD, GEORGE C. S.....	"	41	"	"
HUMPHRYS, ROBERT	"	22	July 22	"
IRVING, D. ELWOOD	"	25	July 21	"
KECK, GEORGE O.....	"	29	"	"
*MARTIN, ALFRED C.....	"	22	July 20	"
*MELLOY, THOMAS W.....	"	25	"	"
*MOOCK, HARRY G.....	"	26	"	"
*MOUNTJOY, JOHN J.....	"	24	"	"
BAUERS, GEORGE H.....	"	21	"	"
STICKNEY, RICHARD W.....	"	28	July 21	"
SMITH, HOWARD W.....	"	20	"	"
*THOMAS, WILLIAM	"	25	"	"
WITHERS, JOHN	"	33	"	"
*WITTIG, ADOLPH WM.....	"	25	July 20	"
WINKWORTH, THOS. H.....	"	22	July 21	"
WILLIAMS, NORRIS A.....	"	23	"	"

MUSTER AND PAY ROLL OF COMPANY G, FIRST REGIMENT, N. G. P.,
AT PHILADELPHIA, FROM JULY 20TH TO AUGUST 5, 1877.

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Enrolled. 1877.	Where.
*CHARLES H. KRETSCHMAR	Captain	29	July 20	Phila.
JOHN A. PURCELL	1st Lt.	21	July 21	"
THOS. B. MCCORMICK	2d Lt.	23	"	"
M. ALFRED POWERS	1st Sgt.	29	"	"
MAHLON E. JONES	Sgt.	29	July 22	"
*SAMUEL C. ANDRESS	"	27	July 20	"
WILLIAM J. WRIGHT	"	30	July 22	"
*GEORGE KLINE	Corporal	25	July 20	"
WILLIAM P. BECK	"	28	July 22	"
JOHN PENROSE	"	26	July 21	"
LOUIS WAGNER	"	29	July 22	"
CHARLES GRIFFITH ..	"	23	"	"
*HOWARD H. ROBERTS.....	"	23	July 20	"
SAMUEL W. IRWIN	Musician	31	July 23	"
*CHARLES E. ZEBLEY	"	30	July 20	"
*BELL, WILLIAM ..	Private	24	"	"
BULLINGER, ANDREW J.....	"	44	July 21	"
BUCHANAN, JAMES	"	23	July 20	"
*BAIRD, JOHN R.....	"	27	"	"
*BUCHANAN, WILLIAM	"	21	"	"
BOES, JACOB, JR.....	"	20	July 23	"
*BLITZ, HENRY J.....	"	21	July 20	"

COMPANY G.—*Continued*

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Enrolled. 1877.	Where.
*COPELAND, SAMUEL	Private	24	July 20	Phila.
*DAVIS, JOHN W.....	"	24	"	"
*ELMES, FRANK C.....	"	22	"	"
FILER, CHARLES W.....	"	32	July 21	"
*GASKINS, THOMAS A.....	"	21	July 20	"
*GORDON, GEORGE	"	21	"	"
*HARVEY, MORRIS P.....	"	20	"	"
HENDRY, WILLIAM E.....	"	22	July 22	"
KRETSCHMAR, F. WILLIAM.....	"	38	"	"
*LEWIS, FRANK J. G.....	"	23	July 20	"
*MCLURE, THOMAS C.....	"	21	"	"
*MALCOM, JAMES.....	"	52	"	"
*PENROSE, JAMES H., JR.....	"	22	"	"
*SEWARD, JOHN	"	23	"	"
*SMITH, JOHN M.....	"	24	"	"
SMITH, FRANK D.....	"	20	July 21	"
*STROUD, EDWARD H.....	"	22	July 20	"
*ULRICH, GEORGE W.....	"	25	"	"
*WESTBROOK, VANCE	"	24	"	"
*WRIGHT, HARRY S.....	"	22	"	"

MUSTER AND PAY ROLL OF COMPANY H, FIRST REGIMENT, N. G. P.,
AT PHILADELPHIA, FROM JULY 20TH TO AUGUST 5, 1877.

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Enrolled. 1877.	Where.
*HARRY R. SHULTZ	1st Lt.	31	July 20	Phila.
*RUSSELL P. HOWARD	1st Sgt.	39	"	"
*GUSTAVUS HART	Sgt.	32	"	"
*CLARENCE T. KENSIL	"	22	"	"
*GEORGE C. BARR	"	26	"	"
*C. E. STOKES	Corporal	23	"	"
*WM. H. RIDGWAY	"	22	"	"
GEORGE KNORR	Musician	26	"	"
HENRY ROBINSON	"	24	July 21	"
BONNAFFON, JR., A. L.....	Private	31	"	"
BARNES, H. M.....	"	26	"	"
*CLARK, PETER	"	28	July 20	"
*CREE, JR., J. D.....	"	23	"	"
COONAN, PATRICK	"	23	July 21	"
DONNELL, JOHN	"	32	July 20	"
*DORSHEIMER, H. M.....	"	22	July 21	"
*EVERHART, E.....	"	21	July 20	"
*HARRISON, W. H.....	"	24	"	"
*HARRIS, CHARLES	"	26	"	"
*HARVEY, GEORGE	"	23	"	"
JONES, HENRY L.....	"	24	July 21	"
*JONES, S. M.....	"	35	July 20	"
JUSTICE, JOS. J.....	"	31	July 21	"
LALLOW, JAMES	"	27	"	"
*LESYEA, EDWARD	"	26	July 20	"

COMPANY H.—*Continued*

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Enrolled. 1877.	Where.
*MCCLIES, JAS.	Private	24	July 20	Phila.
O'BRYAN, JOHN	"	27	July 21	"
*O'BRIEN, GEORGE	"	25	July 20	"
PETERS, M. J.	"	26	July 21	"
*LITTER, GEORGE	"	27	July 20	"
*SMITH, JR., J. L.	"	25	"	"
SMITH, THEODORE	"	28	July 21	"
*STEINER, HENRY	"	45	July 20	"
*STOEVEY, CHARLES	"	22	"	"
*WEBBER, E. H.	"	25	"	"
DUSENBURY, W. H.	"	25	"	"

MUSTER AND PAY ROLL OF COMPANY I, FIRST REGIMENT, N. G. P.,
AT PHILADELPHIA, FROM JULY 20TH TO AUGUST 5, 1877.

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Enrolled. 1877.	Where.
*GEORGE K. SNYDER, JR.	1st Lt.	28	July 20	Phila.
W. C. F. REICHENBACK.	1st Sgt.	30	July 21	"
*ANGELO MILLER	Sgt.	30	July 20	"
AUGUSTUS LUKER	"	37	"	"
*HERMAN WEUPKER	"	27	"	"
*HOWARD MARCH	Corporal	24	"	"
*JOHN ARMSTRONG	"	25	"	"
*FRANK P. BAILEY	"	24	"	"
*JOSEPH BURKHART	"	27	"	"
*WILLIAM BALDWIN	"	25	"	"
BENJAMIN F. SNYDER	"	25	"	"
*FREDERICK W. WEIGHTMAN	"	21	"	"
*GEORGE W. WATT	Musician	19	"	"
JAMES QUIGLEY	"	26	July 26	"
ANGNEY, WILLIAM N.	Private	21	July 21	"
*ARMSTRONG, ROBERT.	"	23	July 20	"
*BAKER, WARREN S.	"	21	"	"
*BUCKIUS, ANDREW J.	"	32	"	"
BRYSON, WILLIAM P.	"	29	July 21	"
*CRUTCHFIELD, HENRY W.	"	25	July 20	"
CARVER, JAMES H.	"	23	July 21	"
DUNTON, JOSEPH	"	29	"	"
ELTONHEAD, HARRY B.	"	21	July 26	"
HOFSTETTER, AUGUST	"	23	July 21	"
*KNEEDLER, HARRY W.	"	21	July 20	"
*KNECHT, A. WILSON.	"	21	"	"
LEECH, JOHN	"	57	July 21	"
LIPPINCOTT, GEORGE W.	"	52	"	"
*MCINTYRE, FREDERICK	"	21	July 20	"
*MEREDITH, WALTER	"	21	"	"
*MCCLURG, JOSEPH T.	"	24	"	"
*MADDEN, CHARLES T.	"	25	"	"
MINCHIN, WILLIAM W.	"	21	July 22	"
MITCHELL, JOSEPH B.	"	21	July 20	"

COMPANY I.—*Continued*

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Enrolled. 1877.	Where.
ROHRMAN, HARRY H.	Private	21	July 22	Phila.
*SNYDER, LEWIS G.	"	22	July 20	"
SHERIDAN, CHARLES J.	"	21	July 21	"
*THOMPSON, ALFRED	"	26	July 20	"
"TREGO, CHARLES F.	"	24	"	"
VANMETRE, WILLIAM S.	"	24	July 26	"
*WATT, JOHN M.	"	21	July 20	"
*WRIGHT, JUSTAS C.	"	30	"	"
WETHERBEE, LEON H.	"	22	"	"
WILLITS, JOHN M.	"	37	July 21	"
YARDLEY, GEORGE W., JR.	"	22	July 20	"
YOUNG, ALFRED W.	"	34	July 26	"

MUSTER AND PAY ROLL OF COMPANY K, FIRST REGIMENT, N. G. P.,
AT PHILADELPHIA, FROM JULY 20TH TO AUGUST 5, 1877.

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Enrolled. 1877.	Where.
*ISIDORE CROMELIEN	Captain	26	July 20	Phila.
A. LAWRENCE WETHERILL	1st Lt.	24	July 21	"
*HARRY D. TOY	1st Sgt.	30	July 20	"
HARRY M. ROLIN	Sgt.	23	July 21	"
WALTER S. OTTINGER	"	24	"	"
WILLIAM H. JOHNSON	"	23	July 20	"
J. CAMPBELL GILMORE	"	21	July 21	"
*EDWARD S. BARNES	Corporal	23	July 20	"
*FRANK H. CLEMENT	"	23	"	"
*REED HUNT	"	30	"	"
*FRANK D. TOY	"	24	"	"
JAMES T. STEWART	"	30	July 21	"
WILLIAM HORRISBERGER	"	21	"	"
*JOSEPH KNIGHT, JR.	"	24	July 20	"
*FRANK R. EARLY	Musician	19	"	"
JOHN M. NAPIR	"	18	"	"
JOSEPH P. BARTON	Private	22	July 22	"
S. WARREN BENERMAN	"	20	Aug. 1	"
JOSEPH C. BUSH	"	23	July 21	"
*CAMPBELL, JOHN	"	36	July 20	"
ECKHARDT, CHARLES H.	"	23	July 21	"
GODWIN, JAMES O.	"	22	"	"
HITCHCOCK, THOMAS	"	22	"	"
HORTER, J. WEISS	"	24	"	"
HURLEY, HARRY	"	21	Aug. 1	"
JOHNSON, EDWIN A.	"	22	July 29	"
LANG, JACOB	"	20	July 20	"
LONGSTRETH, JR., GEO. R.	"	21	July 23	"
MARKS, HARRY C.	"	26	July 21	"
MOORE, ALBERT	"	21	"	"
NUSBAUM, ARTHUR	"	25	"	"
*POLLOCK, JAMES W.	"	24	July 20	"

COMPANY K.—*Continued*

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Enrolled. 1877.	Where.
*ROCHE, EDWARD W.....	Private	25	July 20	Phila.
*ROOT, JOHN M.....	"	28	"	"
SNOWDEN, WALTER	"	22	July 21	"
SAURWALT, HARRY	"	20	July 23	"
*SIDDELL, HOWARD	"	22	July 20	"
*SILBERT, HARRY	"	21	"	"
*TYLER, WILLIAM R.....	"	21	"	"
WIENER, JOSEPH	"	20	"	"
WIGMORE, CHARLES	"	36	"	"
WOODRUFF, HARRY H.....	"	21	July 21	"

RECAPITULATION.

	Field and Staff	Companies										Total.
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	
Com. Officers	11	3	2	1	3	3	3	3	1	1	2	33
Non-Com. Officers ...	4	13	11	8	10	11	10	10	6	11	12	106
Musicians		2	2	3	2		1	2	2	2	2	18
Privates		28	49	18	38	49	25	27	27	32	26	319
	15	46	64	30	53	63	39	42	36	46	42	476

MUSTER-OUT ROLL OF FIELD, STAFF AND LINE OF THE TWENTIETH REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. G. PA., COMMANDED BY COLONEL S. BONNAFFON, JR., FROM THE 26TH DAY OF JULY, 1877, TO THE 21ST DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1877.

Name.	Rank.	Must-in. Age.	1877.	Where.	Remarks.
S. BONNAFFON, JR.,	Col.	33	July 26	Phila.	
J. M. LINNARD,	Lt. Col.	37	"	"	Prompt'd fr. Maj. July 30, '77.
C. M. MILLER,	Major	30	"	"	Prompt'd fr. 1st. Lt. & Qm. July 30, '77.
HORACE SEE,	Adj't.	42	"	"	vice Linnard prompt'd. Prompt'd. 1 Lt. Co. E, Aug. 13, '77. vice Abercrombie res'd.
A. W. TAYLOR,	Capt. and Comm.	32	"	"	
JAMES TATEM,	Capt. and Paym.	30	"	"	
JOHN P. WATSON,	1 Lt. and Qr. Mr.	"	"	"	Prompt'd fr. Sgt. Co. C, July 30, '77. vice Miller, prompt'd.
ALBERT WHELEN,	Maj. and Surg.	32	"	"	
H. B. REED,	1 Lt. and A. Surg.	29	"	"	

Name.	Rank.	Must.-in. Age. 1877.	Where.	Remarks.
R. J. KEENAN,	Sgt. Maj.	28 July	26 Phila.	Promt'd. fr. Corpl. Co. B, vice Van Leer, promt'd.
H. P. RAYFIELD,	Com. Sgt.	24	" "	
FRANK R. MARSHALL,	Qr. Sgt.	40	" "	
HENRY A. HOFFMAN,	Dr. Maj.	37	" "	Promt'd. fr. Co. H, Aug. 31, vice Smith, reduced.
JAMES P. WOOD,	Hos. Stw.	27	" "	
Lost.				
J. M. LINNARD,	Major		" "	Promt'd. fr. Maj. to Lt. Col. July 30.
J. J. ABERCROMBIE,	Adj't.		" "	Promt'd. fr. 2 Lt. Co. G, July 27, res'd Aug. 5, '77.
C. M. MILLER,	1 Lt. and Qm.		" "	Promt'd. to Maj. Jul. 30, vice Linnard.
WADE H. MORRIS, JR.,	Sgt. Maj.		" "	Promt'd. 2 Lt. Co. H, Aug. 5, ve. Smith, resd.
CHARLES F. STILTZ,	Sgt. Maj.		" "	Dischd. per O. No. 43, AGO. Hbg. Aug. 22, '77.
WM. J. VAN LEER,	Sgt. Maj.		" "	Promt'd. to 2 Lt. Co. C, Sept. 5.
GEO. W. SMITH,	Drum Maj.		" "	Reduced to ranks Aug. 31.
Gains.				
J. M. LINNARD,	Lt. Col.		" "	From Major, July 30.
C. M. MILLER,	Major		" "	" 1 Lt. & Qm. July 30.
HORACE SEE,	Adj't.		" "	" 1 Lt. Co. E, Aug. 13.
R. J. KEENAN,	Sgt. Maj.		" "	" Corpl. Co. B, Sept. 5.
HENRY A. HOFFMAN,	Dm. Maj.		" "	" Pvt. Co. H, Aug. 31.

Term of service: for emergency

Company A.				
FRANK C. BENSON,	Capt.			Prom. Capt. Aug. 25. ve. Evans, res'd.
JAMES BRUEN,	1 Lt.	July 27	"	Prom. to 1 Lt. Aug. 25, ve. Benson promoted.
EDWARD R. DUIGAN,	2 Lt.		" "	Prom. 2 Lt. Sept. 4, ve. Warren to Capt. Co. H.
Lost.				
JAMES M. LINNARD,	Capt.			Prom. to Major, July 26, '77.
FRANK EVANS,	Capt.		" "	Resigned Aug. 25, '77.
FRANK EVANS,	1st Lt.			Prom. Capt. ve. Linnard prom. July 26.
FRANK BENSON,	1st Lt.			Prom. Capt. ve. Evans, Res'd, Aug. 25.

Name.	Rank.	Must-in. Age. 1877.	Where.	Remarks.
FRANK BENSON,	2nd Lt.			Prom. 1st Lt. vc. Evans, prompt'd July 27.
JAMES BRUEN,	2nd Lt.			Prom. 1st Lt. vc. Ben- son, prompt'd Aug. 25.
JEFF D. WARREN,	2nd Lt.			Prom. Capt. Company H, Sept. 4.
JEFF D. WARREN,	1st Sgt.			Prom. 2nd Lt. vc. Bruen, prompt'd Aug. 25.
EDWARD R. DUGAN,	5th Sgt.			Prom. 2nd Lt. vc. Bruen, prompt'd Sept. 4.
Gained.				
FRANK C. BENSON,	1st Lt.			Prom. to Capt. Aug. 25.
JAMES BRUEN,	2nd Lt.			Prom. to 1st Lt. Aug. 25.
JEFF D. WARREN,	1st Sgt.			Prom. 2nd Lt. Aug. 25.
EDWARD R. DUGAN,	1st Sgt.			Prom. 2nd Lt. Sept. 4.

Company B.

JAMES S. FOY,	Capt.	July 26 Phila.
JOHN F. COMBS,	1st Lt.	" "
ALEXANDER YOUNG,	2nd Lt.	" "

Company C.

JOSEPH R. C. WARD,	Capt.	32	"	"	
GEORGE W. GOWER,	1st Lt.	35	"	"	Prom. 1st Lt. Sept. 4, '77, vc. Miller, res'd.
WILLIAM J. VAN LEER,	2nd Lt.	21	"	"	Prom. 2nd Lt. Sept. 4, '77, vc. Gower, prompt'd.

Lost.

WENDELL P. BOWMAN,	1st Lt.	29	"	"	Prom. Capt. Co. K, Aug. 9, '77.
HENRY C. MILLER,	1st Lt.	31	"	"	Resigned.
HARRY C. MILLER,	2nd Lt.	31	"	"	Prom. 1st Lt. Aug. 12, vc. Bowman, prompt'd.
WILLIAM L. BRATTON,	2nd Lt.	33	"	"	Discharged per S. O. No. 43, AGO. Hbg., Aug. 22, 1877.
GEORGE W. GOWER,	2nd Lt.	35	"	"	Prom. 1st Lt. Sept. 4, vc. Miller, resigned.
WILLIAM L. BRATTON,	1st Sgt.	33	"	"	Prom. 2nd Lt. Aug. 11, vc. Miller, prompt'd.
GEORGE W. GOWER,	1st Sgt.	35	"	"	Prom. Lt. Aug. 23, vc. Bratton, discharged.
JOHN P. WATSON,	Sgt.	38	"	"	Prom. Lt. and Regt. Q. M. July 30.

Company D.

HENRY P. DIXON,	Capt.	32	July 26 Phila.
WALTER M. ANDERSON,	1st Lt.	28	" "
JOHN DIXON,	2nd Lt.	34	" "

Name.	Rank.	Must.-in. Age. 1877.	Where.	Remarks.
Company E.				
F. W. KRETCHNER,	Capt.	Aug. 9	Phila.	Prom. 1st Lt. Co. K, to Capt. Co. E, Sept. 5, 1877.
JOHN DUMBELL,	1st Lt.	July 26	"	Prom. from 2d Lt. Aug. 13, '77.
CHARLES S. BAKER,	2nd Lt.	"	"	Prom. from Corp. Aug. 13, '77, vc. Dumbell, promoted.
Lost.				
CHAS. J. WICKERSHAM,	Capt.	"	"	Resigned Aug. 18, relieved from comm. Sept. 4, '77.
HORACE SEE,	1st Lt.	"	"	Trfd. to Regt. Stff. as Adj. per R. O. No. 27.
JOHN DUMBELL,	2nd Lt.	"	"	Prom. 1st Lt. Aug. 13, vc. See, promoted.
CHARLES LINFORD,	Qr. Sgt.	"	"	Prom. 2nd Lt. Co. G.
CHARLES S. BAKER,	2nd Lt.	"	"	Prom. 2 Lt. Co. E vc. Dumbell, promoted.
Gain.				
F. W. KRETCHNER,	Capt.	Aug. 9	"	Prom. from 1st Lt. Co. K, Sept. 5, vc. Wickersham, res'd.
JOHN DUMBELL,	Corpl.	"	"	Prom. 2nd Lt. Co. E, Aug. 13, vc. See, promoted.
CHARLES BAKER,	Corpl.	"	"	Prom. Corp. Aug. 13, vc. Dumbell, promoted.
Company F.				
GEORGE A. JAEGER,	Capt.	26	July 26	Phila.
AUSTIN E. BRADY,	1st Lt.	36	"	"
DUDLEY W. HAGNER,	2nd Lt.	34	"	"
Company G.				
JAMES C. WRAY,	Capt.	July 26	"	"
MICHAEL GRIFFITH,	1st Lt.	"	"	"
Lost.				
JACOB E. HYNEMAN,	1st Lt.	"	"	Discharged per O. No. 43, AGO. Hbg.
JOS. J. ABERCROMBIE,	2nd Lt.	"	"	Prom. 1st Lt. and Adj. July 27.
CHARLES LINFORD,	2nd Lt.	"	"	Resigned Aug. 24, '77.
MICHAEL GRIFFIN,	1st Sgt.	"	"	Promoted 1st Lt. Aug. 23, 1877.

Name.	Rank.	Must.-in, Age, 1877.	Where.	Remarks.
Gained.				
MICHAEL GRIFFIN,	1st Lt.	July 26	Phila.	Prom. fr. 1st Sgt. Aug. 23, vc. Hyneman.
CHARLES LINFORD,	2nd Lt.	"	"	Prom. fr. Co. E, July 29, vc. Abercrombie.
Company H.				
JEFFERSON D. WARREN,	Capt.	July 26	"	Prom. fr. 2nd Lt. Co. A, Sept. 4, vc. McCann.
WADE H. MORRIS, JR.,	2nd Lt.	"	"	Prom. fr. Sgt. Maj. Aug. 5, vc. Smith.
Lost.				
JAS. McCANN, JR.,	Capt.	"	"	Resigned Sept. 4, '77.
W. JAS. ATTWOOD,	1st Lt.	"	"	Discharged per AGO. No. 43, Hbg., So. Aug. 22, 1877.
F. PERCY SMITH,	2nd Lt.	"	"	Resigned Aug. 5.
Gain.				
J. D. WARRAN,	Capt.	July 26	Phila.	Prom. fr. 2nd Lt. Co. A, Sept. 4.
W. H. MORRIS, JR.,	2nd Lt.	"	"	Prom. fr. Sgt. Maj. Aug. 5.
Company I.				
HENRY F. LEO,	Capt.	42	July 26	Phila.
WILLIAM H. TIFFANY,	2nd Lt.	29	"	"
Lost.				
JOHN S. ALEXANDER,	1st Lt.	"	"	Resigned Sept. 5.
Company K.				
WENDELL P. BOWMAN,	Capt.	29	Aug. 9	Phila. Prom. fr. 1st Lt. Co. C, Aug. 9.
CHAS. H. CLAUSEN,	1st Lt.	"	"	Prom. fr. 1st Sgt. Sept. 7.
CLAY KEMBLE,	2nd Lt.	Aug. 11	Wilkes-Barre.	Prom. fr. Pvt. Co. D, Aug. 11.
Lost.				
FREDERICK KRETSCHNER,	1st Lt.	Aug. 9	Phila.	Prom. to Capt. Co. E, Sept. 5.
CHAS. H. CLAUSEN,	1st Sgt.	"	"	Prom. to 1st Lt. vc. Kretschner.
Gain.				
CHAS. H. CLAUSEN,	1st Sgt.	"	"	Prom. to 1st Lt. Sept. 7.

Copied from original rolls on file in A. G. O. Hbg., Jan. 10, 1911.

MUSTER-ROLL FIRST REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEER
INFANTRY, MAY 10-11, 1898, TO OCTOBER 26, 1898.

REARRANGED BY COMPANIES FROM REGIMENTAL ALPHABETICAL
ROLL, "RECORD OF PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS IN THE
SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR."

1898.

(Published under the Provisions of the Act of Assembly,
Approved April 13, 1899.)

* Full Term, May 10-11, 1898, to October 26, 1898.

† Partial Term, entered after May 11, mustered out October 26, 1898.

Intermediate promotions, transfers, changes, casualties, specially mentioned.

FIELD AND STAFF.

WENDELL P. BOWMAN, *Colonel*; enrolled April 28, 1898; commissioned as colonel; severely injured at Mt. Gretna, May 2, 1898; not mustered with regiment; mustered August 5, 1898, to date May 11, 1898; resignation tendered, accepted and discharge ordered to date May 12, 1898, on account of physical disability received while waiting muster per par. 34 S. O. 188 W. Dept. A. G. O., August 11, 1898.

*J. LEWIS GOOD, *Lieut.-Colonel*; enrolled April 28, 1898; mustered in May 11, 1898; in command of regiment from date of muster in. August 17, 1898, mustered in as colonel to date May 13, 1898; mustered out with regiment October 26, 1898.

*ALBERT L. WILLIAMS; enrolled April 28, 1898, as major; mustered in May 11, 1898; promoted to lieutenant-colonel August 17, 1898; mustered out with regiment October 26, 1898.

*WILLIAM S. ALLEN, *Major*; enrolled April 28, 1898; mustered in May 11, 1898; mustered out with regiment October 26, 1898.

*THOMAS H. P. TODD, Captain Company I; enrolled April 28, 1898; mustered in May 11, 1898; promoted to *Major*, First Regiment, August 17, 1898; mustered out with regiment October 26, 1898.

*FREDERICK T. PUSEY, *Adjutant*; enrolled April 28, 1898; mustered in May 5, 1898; mustered out with regiment October 26, 1898.

FREDERICK P. KOONS, *Quartermaster*; enrolled April 28, 1898; mustered in May 5, 1898; resigned June 23, 1898.

*FRANK L. MUELLER; enrolled April 28, 1898, as regimental quartermaster sergeant; mustered in May 11, 1898; promoted regimental quartermaster July 5, 1898; mustered out with regiment October 26, 1898.

LAWRENCE S. SMITH, *Surgeon*; enrolled April 28, 1898; mustered in May 5, 1898; died on or about August 17, 1898, on ship *Relief* en route from Porto Rico to New York, from typhoid fever contracted in line of duty.

*WILLIAM G. B. HARLAND, *Assistant Surgeon*; enrolled April 28, 1898; mustered in May 5, 1898; promoted *Major and Surgeon* First Regiment September 1, 1898; mustered out with regiment October 26, 1898.

- *JOSEPH P. TUNIS, *Assistant Surgeon*; enrolled April 28, 1898; mustered in May 5, 1898; mustered out with regiment October 26, 1898.
- †CYRUS T. BRADY, *Chaplain*; enrolled June 17, 1898; mustered in June 17, 1898; mustered out with regiment October 26, 1898.
- *AUGUSTUS D. PORTER, *Battalion Adjutant*; enrolled April 28, 1898; mustered in May 11, 1898; mustered out with regiment October 26, 1898.
- *JOHN L. CONAWAY, *Battalion Adjutant*; enrolled April 28, 1898; mustered in May 11, 1898; mustered out with regiment October 26, 1898.
- *JOHN B. MAULL; enrolled April 28, 1898 as *Sergeant Major*; mustered in May 11, 1898; promoted second lieutenant Company I, August 8, 1898; mustered out with Company I October 26, 1898.
- *TOWNSEND WHELEN; mustered in May 11, 1898, as sergeant Company D; promoted regimental sergeant major August 7, 1898; appointed second lieutenant of Company G August 23, 1898; mustered in as second lieutenant August 26, 1898; mustered out with Company G October 26, 1898.
- *RALPH ALLEN LYNCH; enrolled April 28, 1898, as corporal Company A; mustered in May 11, 1898; promoted regimental sergeant major August 26, 1898; mustered out with regiment October 26, 1898.
- *LYSANDER P. PRATT, JR.; enrolled April 28, 1898, as corporal Company A; mustered in May 11, 1898; promoted regimental quartermaster sergeant July 11, 1898; mustered out with regiment October 26, 1898.
- MANTON G. SANTANO, *Hospital Steward*; enrolled April 28, 1898; mustered in May 11, 1898; discharged October 3, 1898.

REGIMENTAL BAND.

- *WILLIAM E. CHAPIN, Chief Musician; enrolled April 28, 1898; mustered in May 11, 1898; mustered out with regiment October 26, 1898.
- *THOMAS F. BRENNAN; enrolled April 28, 1898, as musician Company A; mustered in May 11, 1898; promoted principal musician June 27, 1898; mustered out with regiment October 26, 1898.
- *WILLIAM S. DENISON; enrolled April 28, 1898, as musician Company K; mustered in May 10, 1898; promoted principal musician regimental band June 27, 1898; mustered out with regiment, October 26, 1898.

†HOWARD J. AYERS	Private,	Trans. from Company E
†FRANK A. BALDAUF	"	" " " D
†HARRY BALDAUF	"	" " " A
†IRWIN H. BEYER	"	" " " B
†WILLIAM BOHLKE	"	" " " A
†EDWARD W. CRAIG	"	" Mus. " G
†WALTER P. DEAL	"	" " " C
*FRANK FETTER	"	" " " A
†FRANK FRAZIER	"	" " " E
†GEORGE O. FREY	"	" " " D
†WILLIAM F. GALE	"	" " " F
†THOMAS M. GRIFFENBERG	"	" " " C
†HARRY GRIFFITH	"	" Mus. " H
*CHARLES C. HILLEGASS	"	" " " C
†BENJAMIN JOHN	"	" " " I

†GEORGE T. LAIRD	Private	Trans. from Company F	
†JACOB S. LAUG	"	" " "	H
†HOWARD LOOMIS	"	" " "	I
†JAMES W. MASKELL	"	" " "	G
*WILLIAM B. RHOADS	"	" " "	K
†WILLIAM W. TROUT	"	" " "	K

COMPANY A.

CLARENCE H. STALEY	Captain.	Resigned June 7, 1898.	
*CHARLES F. HESS	"	July 5 to October 26, 1898.	
*WILLIAM C. KNOX	First Lieutenant.		
*THOMAS W. WALKER	Second Lieutenant.		
*GEORGE T. KRETSCHMAR	First Sergeant.		
*CHARLES S. F. ELLWANGER	Sergeant.		
*JOSIAH MACK F. SHANNON	"		
*WILLIAM W. SHERER	"		
*MORTON BOORSE	"		
*HORACE B. DOUGLASS	Quartermaster Sergeant.		
*CHARLES A. DALEY	Corporal.		
*THOMAS P. DEVINE	"		
*ALEXANDER K. M. KNOTT	"		
*RALPH ALLEN LYNCH	"	Prom. Regt. Sgt. Maj.	
*LYSANDER P. PRATT, JR.	"	Prom. Regt. Q. M. Sgt.	
*EDWARD SHARP	"		
*THOMAS F. BRENNAN	Musician.	Prom. prin. mus.	
†HOWARD J. AYERS	"		
*MILTON B. ADLER	Private.		
WILLIAM A. ALEXANDER	"	Pro. Corp. Dis. Sept. 27, 1898.	
*DAVID ATWOOD	"		
GEORGE W. BAILEY	"	Discharged June 10, 1898.	
†HARRY BALDAUF	"		
†FRANK A. BARNARDO	"		
JAMES S. BARRETT	"	Discharged Oct. 13, 1898.	
*WILLIAM J. BARBY	"		
*GEORGE W. BEHR	"		
*DAVID H. BENCKERT, JR.	"		
*CHARLES C. BENNETT	"		
†GEORGE J. BENZ	"		
†WILLIAM BOHLKE	"		
†EDMUND C. BONSALE	"		
*ALEXANDER W. BOOTHBY	"	Prom. Corp.	
*HARRY L. BRENNER	"		
*CLARENCE H. BROADFELT	"		
†ROSCOE J. BROWN	"		
†SAMUEL L. BROWN	"		
*PATRICK CALLAHAN	"		
*FRANK A. COLLIER	"		
*WILLIAM S. COLLIER	"		
*LEWIS L. CONDON	"		
*JOHN CUMMINGS	"		

†EDWARD A. DEY	Private
*JOHN I. DILL	"
*JOSEPH P. DILLON	"
†WILLIAM F. DILLON	"
†JOHN DOLAN	"
†WALTER A. DOWNEY	"
*WILLIAM W. J. DUNN.....	"
*HAROLD ESSIG	"
*FRANK FETTER	"
HOWARD W. FOX	" Discharged August 27, 1898.
†DAVID FREELAND	"
†MICHAEL GLEASON	"
*WILLIAM J. GLUCKERT	"
*CHARLES F. HAGNEY	"
JOSEPH G. HARROP	" Trans. to Div. Hosp. Corps Sept. 14, 1898.
†VINCENT E. HARVEY	"
*EDWARD HELD	"
†EUGENE R. HENDRICKS	"
JOSEPH Q. HILTON	" Discharged Oct. 5, 1898.
†EDWARD H. HINMAN	"
*HARRY D. HORST	"
HARRY HUBBARD	" Deserted July 3, 1898.
†CHARLES F. ISZARD	"
†FRANK JEFFERIES	"
†ROBERT JEFFERIES	"
†PAUL M. JEFFERIS	"
*JOHN F. KENNY	"
*DANIEL G. KEYSER	" Prom. Corp.
†WILLIAM H. KIMBLE	"
*CHARLES E. KISTLER	"
WILLIAM J. KLEINE	" Discharged June 9, 1898.
*RICHARDSON A. KNIGHT	"
CHARLES B. KOHL.....	" Died Oct. 4, 1898.
MORRIS G. LANE	" Discharged August 25, 1898.
†GEORGE R. LANGHAM	"
*C. IRVING LEADER	"
*EPHRAIM LIPSCHULTZ	"
*EDWARD W. LITTLE	" Prom. Corp.
*HARRY S. LONGWELL	"
*WILLIAM S. MAGINNIS, JR.....	"
†JOSEPH W. MCGINLEY, JR.....	"
†GEORGE L. McMILLAN	"
*EDWARD P. MELLWIG	"
ALFRED A. MORRIS	" Trans. to Hosp. Corps, U. S. A., Aug. 10, 1898.
*THEODORE L. NEWELL	"
*CHARLES A. J. O'NEILL.....	"
*ROBERT W. PARKER	"
*ADAM H. PETERS	" Prom. Corp.
†WILLIAM F. PRESSLER	"

*CLARENCE E. RHOADES	Private. Prom. Corp.
†ELMO T. RICE	"
*JOHN E. RIDGWAY	" Prom. Corp.
*CHARLES A. RITCHIE	"
*GEORGE A. RONEY	"
*WILLIAM ROSE	"
†AUGUSTUS C. SCHAUFFER	"
†THEODORE D. SCHLINGMAN	"
*C. MARSHALL SCOTT	"
*THOMAS J. SHANNOR	" Discharged Sept. 28, 1898.
†CLAUDE LE V. SKILLERN	"
*FRANK P. SLOUGH	"
*LOUIS P. STULZ, JR.	"
*WILLIAM TITUS, JR.	"
*HENRY TOGGWEILER	"
JAMES TRACEY	" Discharged Sept. 28, 1898.
†HENRY VIERECK	"
*HERBERT WADSWORTH, JR.	" Prom. Corp.
FRED MAY WALKER	" Trans. Hosp. Corps, U. S. A., Aug. 10, 1898.
†GEORGE W. WALKER	"
†WALTER WHITE	"
*JOHN E. WILEY	"
*ROY WILKINSON	"
*CHARLES WILLIAMS	"
HOWARD A. WILLIAMS	" Died Oct. 4, 1898.
*RICHARD H. WOOLWORTH	"
†EDGAR J. YARNALL	"

COMPANY B.

*CHARLES S. WOOD	Captain.
*EDMUND W. LYNCH	First Lieutenant.
*THOMAS BIDDLE ELLIS	Second Lieutenant.
*WILLIAM F. EIDELL	Prom. 1st Sergeant May 10, 1898; M. O. Oct. 26, 1898.
*RALPH E. BLACK	Sergeant.
*JOHN MORGAN	"
*WALTER P. SIMMONS	"
*ROBERT STEWART	"
*THOMAS J. GILMORE	Quartermaster Sergeant.
ARTHUR S. BLACK	Corporal. Discharged Sept. 1, 1898.
†FRANK H. CLAY	"
*JAMES J. DOOLING	"
*EDWARD L. C. DRAIN	" Reduced to ranks Field Officers' Court; M. O. Oct. 26, 1898.
*DENNIS R. RUSSEL	" Reduced to ranks.
*WILLIAM B. WHITE	"
*JOHN T. HOWARD	Musician.
*MAXIMILIAN P. F. G. MILLER.	"

FREDERICK E. ANDREWS	Private. Trans. to 2nd Div. 1st A. C. Hosp. August 14, 1898.
*HARRY G. ANDREWS	"
*GEORGE W. ANTHONY	"
†HARRY AUER	"
GEORGE BAEUERLE	Discharged Aug. 20, 1898.
*THOMAS F. BAILEY	"
†DAVID J. BANSMER	"
*FRANK BEATTY	"
*LEONARD K. BELL	"
†IRWIN H. BEYER	"
*RICHARD L. BLACK	"
*WILLIAM D. BLIZZARD	Prom. Corp.
*JOSEPH W. BREEN	"
*EDWIN J. BRYANS	"
JOHN P. CHATHAM	Died Sept. 8, 1898.
*WILLIAM F. CHATHAM	"
*LAWRENCE F. CLINE	"
HARRIS COHEN	Discharged July 5, 1898.
†WILLIAM J. DALY	"
†JAMES DANIELS	Prom. Corporal.
*JAMES H. DAVIS, JR.	"
†GEORGE DEUFEL	"
†ANDREW T. DIEHL	"
†HENRY G. DORT	"
†WILLIAM M. DUTTON	"
*FRANK H. ELLENDER	"
*WILLIAM H. ETRIS	"
JOSEPH V. FERNANDEZ	Discharged July 24, 1898.
*THOMAS J. FITZSIMMONS	Prom. Corporal.
*ALFRED C. FLECKENSTEIN	"
GEORGE C. GILLESPIE	Trans. to 2nd Div. Hosp. Corps, 1st A. C., Aug. 14, 1898.
*CLARENCE T. GILMORE	Prom. Corporal.
ALBERT A. HAYBECK	Discharged Aug. 9, 1898.
*ALPHONSE W. HERMANN	"
*JAMES D. HEYSINGER	"
*WILLIAM J. HOOPES	"
*ALONZO HOOPES, JR.	"
*JOHN C. HOYER	"
*JAMES IBINSON	Prom. Corporal.
*ADDIS H. JACOBS	"
HARRY M. JAMES	Trans. 1st A. C. Hosp. Corps, June 15, 1898.
*WILLIAM O. KEHRWEIDER	"
*EDWIN KELLY	"
†FRANCIS KELLY	"
*JOHN J. KELLY	"
*GEORGE W. KEPHART	"
†JOHN C. LAIRD	"
*RICHARD LAUDERS	"

*WILLIAM G. LEDLIE	Private.	
†JOHN LEE	"	
*FREDERICK LENZ, JR.....	"	
*ROBERT H. LEWIS	"	
*MARION B. LINDSAY	"	
*SAMUEL D. LIPPINCOTT	"	
†ALBERT R. LOWER	"	
†WALTER G. MACDONALD	"	
*LORD JAMES MAGINNISS	"	
FRANK MARREN	"	Died Aug. 28, 1898.
†JOHN A. MCCARRICK	"	
†HARRY MCNEAL	"	
†THOMAS McNULTY	"	
†JAMES S. MCPHAIL	"	
*CHARLES J. MCPHERSON	"	
*FRANK A. MILLIMAN	"	
†ALBERT MISSIMER	"	
†CHARLES MORROW	"	
†JOHN MULLEN	"	
THOMAS F. MURPHY	"	Deserted Aug. 21, 1898; ret. vol. Aug. 24, 1898.
*JOHN J. NOLAN	"	
†CHARLES OSWALD	"	
†WILSON C. PRICE	"	
*PERCY J. PULLEN	"	Prom. Corporal.
*JOHN E. QUINN	"	
*CHARLES RAEZER	"	
†HARVEY M. ROPER	"	
*RUDOLPH RUEDINGER	"	
†JESSE Z. RUSH	"	
†WILLIAM J. RYAN	"	
CHARLES A. SCHAAAL	"	Discharged Sept. 8, 1898; phys- ical disability.
*JOHN W. SIDLE, JR.....	"	
†JOHN SIMMONS	"	
†HARRY SIMONS	"	
†BENJAMIN SPEED	"	
SAMUEL D. STROUSE	"	Trans. 2nd Div. 1st A. C. Hosp. Corps, Aug. 14, 1898.
*WILLIAM TAIT	"	
*THOMAS S. TAYLOR	"	
*WILLIAM J. TAYLOR	"	
*GEORGE W. TOMBLESON	"	
*WILLIAM K. VAN HORN	"	
*EDWIN S. WARD	"	Prom. Corporal
*CHARLES H. WEEKS	"	"
THOMAS WEST	"	Deserted Aug. 27, 1898.
*JOSEPH R. WETHERALD	"	
HARRY J. WHITE	"	Discharged Sept. 8, 1898.
*GUY C. WINNER	"	
*WILLIAM R. WOLFENDALE	"	Prom. Corporal

COMPANY 'C.

*LOUIS F. STEES	Captain.
*CHARLES C. ALLEN	First Lieutenant.
*AUGUSTUS D. WHITNEY	Second Lieutenant.
*PIERRE G. JENKS	Promoted First Sergeant.
*HARRY L. COOPER	First Sergeant. Prom. 2nd Lt. Co. K.
HARMON M. ARMSTRONG	Sergeant. Discharged Aug. 10, 1898.
*JOHN H. MAUER	"
*JOHN M. PATTERSON	Corporal. May 11, 1898. Prom. Sergt. July 7, 1898; M. O. Oct. 26, 1898.
*ARTHUR H. WILMER	Sergeant.
*WILLIAM W. MCFARLAND	Quartermaster Sergeant.
*CHARLES W. ALLISON	Corporal.
ROBERT B. CALDWELL	" Discharged Sept. 26, 1898.
*EDWIN W. KERST	"
*WILLIAM H. LIST	"
*MAURICE T. SMICK	"
*MARION Y. COLBY	Musician.
*FRANK B. ROZELLE	"
WILLIAM ALEXANDER	Private. Trans. 2nd Div. Hosp. Corps, Aug. 15, 1898.
*EDWIN ASHWORTH	"
*JAMES K. BROWN	"
†AUGUSTUS BUSCH	"
*JOHN H. CALDWELL	"
*LEWIS CALLAHAN	"
*WILLIAM A. CARLON	"
†CHARLES F. CAVENAUGH	"
*JAMES H. CHATHAM	" Appd. Corporal.
*WILLIAM CLARK	"
*ALBERT N. COLE	"
†JOHN V. COWEN	"
†HARRY W. COYLE	"
*WILLIAM A. DAILEY	"
*JAMES F. W. DARE	"
*WILLIAM C. DAY	"
†WALTER P. DEAL	"
*HARRY C. DINMORE	"
*CLARENCE J. DONNELLY	"
ROMAIN ECKERT	" Discharged Oct. 2, 1898.
*FRANK R. ELLIOTT	" Prom. Corporal.
*GEORGE F. EUSTON	"
*EDWARD J. FARRELLY	"
*FREDERICK A. FRASER	"
*HARRY GATES	"
†ROBERT C. GEDDES, JR.	"
†WILLIAM GRANT, JR.	"
*WILLIAM E. GRAY	"
*WILLIAM H. GRAY, 3RD.	"

*JOHN C. D. GRIFFENBERG	Private.	
†THOMAS M. GRIFFENBERG	"	
JOHN J. GRIFFITH	"	Appd. Corporal. Discharged Oct. 8, 1898.
*WILLIAM D. HAMMER	"	
†JOHN I. HENRY	"	Transferred from Co. G.
*HERBERT HESTON, JR.	"	
†CHARLES HEUMANN	"	
*CHARLES C. HILLEGASS	"	
*WARREN HINCKLE	"	
†OTTO JERABEK	"	
†JACOB JOSIAS	"	
†NED L. KAUFMAN	"	
†NEWTON KELLY	"	
†FRANK KIENZLE	"	
†WILLIAM H. KING	"	
*HENRY Z. KRESSLER	"	
FREDERICK LAW	"	Discharged Sept. 26, 1898.
†WILLIAM S. LAWRENCE	"	
*HARRY C. LEAMY	"	
JOSEPH B. LINERD	"	Discharged Sept. 28, 1898.
JAMES F. MAGUIRE	"	Died Sept. 18, 1898.
†THOMAS A. MAHONEY	"	
*JOHN C. MALLIN	"	
*WESLEY W. MANSFIELD	"	
*JAMES W. MARSHALL	"	
*FRANK L. MARTIN	"	
*DANIEL A. MASSEY	"	
*ROBERT W. McCANN	"	
*STERLING H. McCARTY	"	Prom. Corporal
*ALLAN E. McCOLLIN	"	" "
†MATTHEW H. McCONNELL	"	
*MARSHALL McCULLY, JR.	"	
†JOHN McGEOR	"	
*LOUIS McKEAN	"	
*JOSEPH McNAIR	"	
*WALTER W. MEADE	"	
JAMES C. MEGONIGAL	"	Appd. Corporal. Discharged Sept. 5, 1898.
†J. LAWRENCE MERRYLEES	"	
*WILLIAM W. MICK	"	
HAMPERSON MILDORAIN	"	Deserted July 26, 1898.
†CHARLES E. MINK	"	
BENJAMIN H. MOORE	"	Discharged Sept. 5, 1898.
†FRANK F. MORRISON	"	
†OSCAR J. MULLEN	"	
†RIFE MUSSELMAN	"	
*CHRISTOPHER NELSON	"	
*WALTER J. OSBORNE	"	
*GEORGE D. PRESTON	"	
†WILMER S. PURNELL	"	

JAMES RAFFERTY	Private, Discharged July 18, 1898.
WILLIAM A. REYNOLDS	" Discharged Oct. 10, 1898.
*RUSSELL ROTHUM	"
†PHILIP H. RULE	"
*WALTER C. SCATTERGOOD	"
*EDWARD E. SMITH	"
†KIRK E. SMITH	"
*GEORGE B. SMITHEMAN	"
†JOHN P. STUHLTRAGER	"
*GEORGE Y. TAMS, JR.....	"
†EARL B. TAYLOR	"
*ELLWOOD S. THOMPSON	"
*WALTER P. TITTER	" Prom. Corporal.
†JACOB TRAUTMAN	"
†SAMUEL WEBB	"
*GEORGE A. WENRICK	"
*GUY WILLIAMS	"

COMPANY D.

*ARTEMAS W. DEANE	Captain.
*THOMAS B. THOMAS	First Lieutenant.
*FRANK A. SINNICKSON	Second Lieutenant.
*JOHN A. OSBORN	First Sergeant.
*STEPHEN DE LA F. FUGUET	Sergeant.
*JAMES F. LEETCH	Corporal. Prom. Sergeant.
*RICHARD M. SHOEMAKER, JR.....	Sergeant.
*GUSTAV P. TISMER	Sergeant.
*TOWNSEND WHELEN	Sergt. Prom. 2nd Lt. Co. G.
*HERBERT M. GRIFFITHS, JR.....	Prom. Quartermaster Sergeant.
*EDWIN M. EVANS	Corporal.
*GEORGE R. HOWELL	"
FRANK M. ROSILLO	" Discharged Sept. 2, 1898.
*WILLIAM S. SLOAN	"
*WILLIAM E. GIBBONS	Musician.
*PETER J. MATTHIESSEN	"
†JOHN T. ANDREWS	Private.
†HARRY O. BAHM	"
*GEORGE F. BAKER	"
†FRANK A. BALDAUF	"
*JOHN H. BARNES, JR.....	"
WILLIAM W. BARR	" Discharged Sept. 4, 1898.
†ALFRED M. BEARDSLEY	"
†THOMAS B. BILYEU	"
WILLIAM A. BOLTON	" Discharged Oct. 10, 1898.
†WILLIAM F. BOWDITCH	"
*HENRY BUSSER	"
†JOHN J. BYRD	"
*CHARLES E. CHIPLEY	"
†HORACE N. CLAXTON	"

*JOHNSON N. COLLUM	Private.	
†SAMUEL CORBION	"	
*WILLIAM I. DAVISON	"	
GEORGE ELLIOTT, JR.	"	Discharged Aug. 19, 1898.
*JOHN E. EVANS	"	
*ROLAND C. EVANS	"	
WILLIAM D. EYRE	"	Discharged Sept. 2, 1898.
*CHARLES A. FARNUM	"	
*GEORGE E. FETTERMAN	"	Prom. Corporal.
*HENRY C. FOX, JR.	"	
*JOHN C. FRANKLAND	"	
†GEORGE O. FREY	"	
*CLARENCE J. GALLAGHER	"	
†JOSEPH B. GASSLEIN	"	
*THEODORE B. GEHLY	"	
†WILLIAM G. GETZ	"	
*RALPH H. GIBSON	"	
*PLACIDO A. GUITERAS	"	
CHARLES H. HICKMAN	"	Discharged Oct. 10, 1898.
†GEORGE W. HILL	"	
†GEORGE HOGG	"	
†WILLIAM JAEGERMANN	"	
†WILLIAM A. JENKINS, JR.	"	
†CHARLES E. JOHNSON	"	
*CHARLES R. JONES	"	
*WALTER JONES	"	
*RALPH KENT	"	Prom. Corporal.
†WILLIAM F. KING	"	
*PENNEL C. KIRKBRIDE	"	" "
*WILLIAM O. LAMSON, JR.	"	
†RALPH LANDENBERGER	"	
†CHARLES C. LAWSON	"	
*FREDERICK LESER, JR.	"	
†THOMAS E. LLOYD	"	
*ARTHUR B. LODER	"	
*THEODORE C. LODER	"	
†ALLAN G. LOWE	"	
†THOMAS MAUSON	"	
RUFUS H. MAY	"	Trans. to Sig. Corps, July 8, 1898.
*PAUL H. MCCOOK	"	
*ROBERT S. MCCrackEN	"	
†JOSEPH A. McDONOUGH	"	
WILLIAM R. MCGILL	"	Discharged Sept. 2, 1898.
FREDERICK G. MCKEAN, JR.	"	Discharged Sept. 4, 1898.
†HAROLD McLAUGHLIN	"	
*FRANK S. McMANUS	"	
†GUY H. MELVIN	"	
*JOHN W. MOFFLY, JR.	"	Prom. Corporal.
†JOSEPH E. MORSE	"	
†WILLIAM P. MULLEN	"	

GRAYSON M. P. MURPHY	Private. Hon. disc. Apptd. Cadet to U. S. Mil. Aca.
*JOHN B. MYERS	"
*HARRY B. NEWHARD	"
†GEORGE NUGENT	"
ALBERT D. O'BRIEN	" Discharged Aug. 23, 1898.
†ARTHUR W. ORMEROD	"
*HAROLD PALMER	"
*MAX PHILLIPS	"
RICHARD B. POLLARD	" Dishonorably discharged June 19, 1898.
GEORGE VAN H. POTTER	" Discharged Oct. 10, 1898.
*STANLEY N. POULTERER	"
†JAMES A. RANKIN	"
*EDWARD A. ROMMEL	"
LAWRENCE S. ROSE	" Trans. U. S. A. Hosp. Corps, July 19, 1898.
MORRIS J. SCHAMBERG	" Trans. U. S. A. Hosp. Corps, July 19, 1898.
BERNARD SCHAPERKOTTER	" Died Aug. 10, 1898.
CHARLES SCHERER	" Discharged Oct. 10, 1898.
*ALEXANDER G. SHAW	"
*RAYMOND E. SHELLCOPE	"
*HORACE M. Siner	" Prom. Corporal.
*HOWARD V. SLOAN	" Prom. Corporal.
†CHARLES E. SLOUGH	"
†BENTON M. SPRUANCE	"
*CHARLES H. STANTON	"
*THOMAS P. STEVENSON, JR.....	"
*THOMAS H. A. STITES	"
*ANDREW M. STOKES	" Prom. Corporal.
*CLARENCE A. STOTT	" Prom. Corporal.
*THEODORE F. THOMAS	"
*ROY TRACY	"
†RONALD B. TWELLS	"
*OLIVER B. WAIT	" Prom. Corporal.
†WILLIAM H. WALTER	"
JOSEPH B. WEAVER	" Trans. to Sig. Corps, July 8, 1898.
*HUGH L. WHITE, JR.....	"
†SAMUEL S. WHITE, 3RD	"
*FRANK S. WRIGHT	"
*JOHN S. YARDLEY	"
†JOHN J. YEAGER	"

COMPANY E.

*CHARLES P. SMITH	Captain.
*SAMUEL H. LEWARS	First Lieutenant.
*LOUIS R. HALSTEAD	Second Lieutenant.
*JAMES STEWART	First Sergeant.

*EDWARD J. BARR	Sergeant.	
*WILLIAM LEMLY	"	
*HENRY ROEMER	"	
*EDWIN R. STEEL	"	
*WILLIAM H. HACKETT	Quartermaster Sergeant.	
*PAUL L. BONNER	Corporal.	
*THOMAS J. CONNOR	"	
*ISRAEL W. DUROSS	"	
*ELWOOD B. KERN	"	
*EDWARD J. REED, JR.	"	
*JOSEPH F. ZUGEHOER	"	
*JAMES F. CORRIE	Musician.	
WALTER S. RICHARDS	"	Discharged July 26, 1898.
*WILLIAM ANDERSON	Private.	
†WILLIAM J. ANDERSON	"	
†SAMUEL ASPINWALL	"	
†HOWARD J. AYERS	Tran. Musician Company A.	
†ELI G. BALDWIN	Private.	
WALTER BEAM	"	Trans. to 2nd Div. Hosp. Corps, July 21, 1898.
*HARRY P. BENNETT	"	
†JESSE F. BOULDEN	"	
*HUGH M. BOYD	"	
*FRANK BRADFORD	"	
†TERRANCE BRADY	"	
*CHARLES E. BREARLEY	"	
*JOHN H. BROOKS	"	
*JASON D. BROOMELL	"	
†ST. CLAIR BURNETT	"	
*ROBERT CARTHEW	"	
EDWARD CHAPIN	"	Trans. to 2nd Div. Hosp. Corps, July 21, 1898.
*JOHN CLARK	"	
JOHN C. COLLINS	"	Discharged Sept. 12, 1898.
*HARRY A. COTTER	"	
*HOWARD L. DAVIS	"	
†WALTER H. DE MAINE	"	
†WILLIAM S. DENHAM	"	
†CHARLES B. DEVINE	"	
CHARLES DOLAN	"	Died Aug. 5, 1898.
*CHRISTOPHER DONEGAN	"	
†RICHARD DRAKE	"	
*HUBERT DUNN	"	
†WILLIAM D. FLOHR	"	
†JAMES E. FORD	"	
*WALTER E. FORD	"	
†FRANK FRAZIER	"	
†DANIEL J. GALLAGHER	"	
JOHN GARBEREY	"	Deserted July 7, 1898.
*BERNARD J. GILLESPIE	"	
*WILLIAM E. GLENNEY	"	

*JAMES GOURLEY	Private.
†JACOB GREER, JR.	"
*ARTHUR L. HANWAY	"
†HARRY HARPER	"
*OWEN E. HOFFMAN	"
*FRANK W. HOWARD	"
*WILLIAM E. HUGHES, JR.	"
*HENRY D. JOHNSON	"
*CHARLES T. JONES	"
*SAMUEL B. JONES	Prom. Corporal.
*RAYMOND KANE	"
*LANNEAN M. KINSEY	"
WILLIAM J. KOHRING	Died August 9, 1898.
*WALTER G. LEWIS	"
*FRANK M. LUKENS	"
*WILLIAM J. McCORMACK	"
†THOMAS McCROSSEN, JR.	"
*LOUIS C. McKEON	"
*THOMAS E. McNEILL	"
*JOHN E. MERRY	"
†CHARLES A. MERVINE	"
†CHARLES MILLECK	"
*ALEXANDER R. MUSHETT	Appd. Corporal.
*WILLARD L. MYERS	"
*GEORGE W. NOBLE	"
*EDWARD O'CONNOR	"
†FRANK OTTEY	"
*JOSEPH D. PORCH	Prom. Corporal.
*CHARLES A. QUILLEN	"
†WILLIAM RAMBO	"
*THEODORE A. REED	Prom. Corporal.
†CHARLES REICHING	"
†JAMES REILLY	"
*HENRY J. REITER	"
†WILLIAM G. RITTERSBACH	"
†JOHN J. ROBINSON	"
*GEORGE E. ROSS	"
*HAROLD C. SCRIBNER	"
†JOHN C. SEINER	"
†JOSEPH L. SEMLER	"
*CHARLES H. SHAW	"
†CHARLES F. SIMS	"
†JACOB N. SNYDER	"
*JOHN SPIKER	"
*FRANK STAENDEL	"
*WALTER C. STONE	"
†ADAM W. STOUTT	"
*CHARLES S. SWAIN	"
*JAMES H. TAYLOR	"
*WILLIAM THORP	"
†MOSES A. TITCHENELL	"

†FREDERICK TOMLINSON	Private.	
†HOWARD TRULLINGER	"	
*GEORGE W. TRYON	"	
*JOHN B. VANZANDT	"	
JOSEPH S. VANZANDT, JR.....	"	Died Sept. 28, 1898.
†JOHN G. WALLACE	"	
*EPHRAIM WIEGNER	"	
*CHARLES WILLIAMS	"	Prom. Corporal.
*JOHN W. WILSON	"	
*EDMUND D. YARD	"	Prom. Corporal.
*WARREN W. YOUNG	"	

COMPANY F

*WILLIAM BROD	Captain.	
*HENRY E. PEARSON	First Lieutenant.	
*GEORGE C. SHOCH	Second Lieutenant.	
*WRIGHT I. F. HAGGART	First Sergeant.	
*JOSEPH L. CASTLE	Sergeant.	
*EGBERT H. MORRISON	"	
*JOSEPH R. QUINN	"	
*WILLIAM A. WURST	"	
*WILLIAM H. HEY	Quartermaster Sergeant.	
*ELWOOD M. HAGGART	Corporal.	
*HARRY A. HATTLEY	"	
*CHARLES H. JAIXEN	"	
ALOYSIUS J. KNAPP	"	Discharged Sept. 12, 1898.
LEWIS H. MATLACK	"	Appd. 2nd Lt. 5th Penna. Vols.
*GEORGE W. SHORDAY	"	
*WILLIAM H. CLEARY	Musician.	
*JOHN J. O'CONNOR	"	
†CLARENCE P. ANDRADE	Private.	
*ARTHUR M. ARNWINE	"	
†JOSEPH AYRES	"	
*FRANK W. BITTERLICH	"	
CHARLES A. BLUMHARDT, JR.....	"	Trans. Hosp. Corp; 2nd Div. 1st A. C. Aug. 14, 1898; M. O. Nov. 21, 1898.
*ARTHUR L. BOONE	"	
REUBEN W. BOONE	"	Trans. to Hosp. Corps, 2nd Div. 1st A. C. Aug. 14, 1898.
†MARTIN A. BROWN	"	
*WILLIAM L. BULMER	"	
*THOMAS H. BURROWS	"	
†JOHN CAREY	"	
*CHARLES A. CARNELL	"	
*RICHARD B. CASTLE	"	
†RAYMOND G. CASE	"	
†JAMES CLEARY	"	
*PATRICK CLEARY	"	
†JAMES C. COCHNOWER	"	

†JESSE H. COOPER	Private.
†WILLIAM CULHANE	"
*ALBERT E. DAVIS	"
*MILLER L. DERRICKSON	"
†NICHOLAS C. DONAHUE	"
*WILLIAM G. DUFFIELD	Prom. Corporal.
*HARRY M. ECKFELDT	"
*PAUL T. ELLENBOGEN	"
*ALPHONSE D. ESTOCLET	"
*JAMES A. EVANSON	"
†FREDERICK FINCKE	"
†EDWARD FITZSIMMONS	"
JOHN A. FOLEY	Died Sept. 23, 1898.
*WILMER E. FORTE	"
†WILLIAM F. GALE	"
*CHARLES W. GEISSEL	Prom. Corporal.
*JOHN GLASS	"
*CHARLES W. GRAY	"
*GUSTAVO J. GUITERAS	"
*JOHN B. HALL	"
†THOMAS M. HARRIS	"
*GEORGE HILLARY	"
*RICHARD HUNTER	"
†GEORGE H. JEFFERSON	"
†THOMAS J. KELLEY	"
THOMAS S. KEMP	Discharged Aug. 20, 1898.
*WILLIAM H. KIEFFER	"
*ALLEN KINCKINER	"
†CHARLES H. KRABER	"
*WALTER G. KUNZIG	"
†GEORGE T. LAIRD	"
*ALLEN M. LANCE	"
*GEORGE H. LAWSON	"
*GEORGE LEE	"
*ROBERT LEVENSON	"
*THEODORE F. LINDSEY	Prom. Corporal.
*WILLIAM F. LOESCH	"
*MAXIMILLIAN LORENZ	Prom. Corporal.
*JOHN JAMES MACENTEE	"
*HARRY F. McCAFFERTY	"
†MICHAEL McCLOUGH	"
†JOHN H. MCCUEN	"
*RICHARD C. McCULLEN	"
*WILLIAM R. MCGLENCEY	"
†EDWARD MCGRORY	"
*CONRAD H. MILEY	Appd. Musician.
*HARRY V. MILLER	"
†MARK MORTON	"
*HUGH MURRAY	"
†WILLIAM W. NUNN	"
*MICHAEL O'BRIEN	"

*STEPHEN O'CONNOR	Private.	Prom. Corporal.
*WILLIAM H. PARKER	"	
†WALTER J. PEARSON	"	
*GEORGE H. PERRY	"	
*EDWARD J. PURCELL	"	
*ROBERT C. RALSTON	"	
*GEORGE RAMBO	"	
*HARRY M. RAMBO	"	
*CHARLES H. REED	"	
†HENRY W. REED	"	
*EDWARD H. RODDY	"	
*MAX SCHREFFER	"	
†JAMES W. T. SCOTT	"	
*MAX SILVERMAN	"	
*HOWARD SMITH	"	
ROBERT P. STODDARD	Discharged Aug. 10, 1898.	
†GEORGE S. SWARTOUT	Private.	
*JOHN TACEY	"	
*JOHN E. TALLEY	"	
*EDWARD T. TOUHAENT	"	
ROBERT W. VAUX	Discharged Sept. 6, 1898.	
†CHARLES A. WARE	"	
*FREDERICK J. WEBER, JR.	Prom. Corporal.	
*JOHN N. WESTON	"	"
†HARRY ZEARDT	Private.	

COMPANY G.

*GEORGE C. VON DER LINDT	Captain.	
*GEORGE B. ZANE, JR.	1st Lt.	Prom. Captain Company I.
*WILLIAM B. JOHNSON	1st Lieut.	
HENRY F. CAMPBELL	2nd Lieut.	Resigned July 14, 1898.
*WILLIAM B. JOHNSTON	"	" July 24 to Aug. 25, 1898.
*TOWNSEND WHELEN	"	" Aug. 26 to Oct. 26, 1898.
*WILLIAM B. JOHNSTON	1st Sergeant, appd. 1st Lieut.	
*STEPHEN H. BAKER	Sergeant.	
*WILLIAM E. RINK	"	
*CHARLES N. VON DER LINDT	"	Prom. 1st Sergeant.
*RAYMOND C. WINTER	"	
*JAMES WALSH	Quartermaster Sergeant.	
*GEORGE BARR	Corporal.	
*HENRY E. BONNIN	"	
*ARTHUR S. FRITZINGER	"	
*HENRY W. SCHMID	"	
*WALTER B. THOMAS	"	
*WILLIAM H. FARRADAY	"	Prom. Sergeant.
*MICHAEL J. CALLAHAN, JR.	Musician.	
†EDWARD W. CRAIG	"	
*ALBERT KOTSCH	"	
*GEORGE W. ALEXANDER	Private.	
*CHARLES S. ANTRIM	Promoted Corporal.	

ALBERT C. BAKER, JR.....	Deserted July 19, 1898.
†GEORGE W. BAKER	Private.
*ALFRED M. BARRAS	"
†EDWARD W. BEATTIE	"
*JOHN M. BLACK	"
*BENHARD BODANSKY	"
*ALBERT W. BUCKLEY	"
*RAYMOND J. BURKE	Private. Promoted Corporal.
†ROBERT B. BUTLER	"
†CHARLES M. CALDER	"
†JOHN J. CALLAHAN	"
†JAMES E. CORCORAN	"
*GEORGE T. D'AUTRECHY, JR.....	"
†JASPER N. DAVIS	"
*SAMUEL H. DAVIS	"
JOHN S. DEAN	" Trans. to Hosp. Corps, U. S. A., 1st A. C.
*J. FREDERICK DE PUTRON	"
*SELMER ELIAS	"
*FELIX J. ELLIOTT	"
*FRANKLIN ENGEL	"
*EDWIN L. FETTERS	"
*THOMAS FITZGERALD	"
*THOMAS FREWEN	"
*JOHN B. GALLAGHER	"
*RAYMOND H. GARDNER	"
*JOHN T. GOLT	"
*WILLIAM GUY	"
†LOUIS HANDWERKER	"
†JAMES G. HARVEY	"
*GEORGE HENDERSON	"
†JOHN I. HENRY	" Trans. to Company C June 20, 1898.
*FRANK P. HESS	"
SAMUEL H. HETRICK	" Discharged Aug. 24, 1898.
†EDWIN W. HITTLE	"
†EDWARD A. HOMAN	"
†ARCHIE HUTCHINSON	"
*HORACE J. INMAN	"
†FRANK B. JONES	"
†WILLIAM R. JONES	"
*JOHN KELLERMAN, JR.....	"
*JACOB KIRCH	"
†EUGENE LEVI	"
*GEORGE LEWIS	"
*ARCHIE D. LILLY	"
†RICHARD P. LLOYD	"
†SAMUEL MACMORRIS	"
*JAMES R. MARION	"
FRANK MARTIN	" Trans. to Hosp. Corps, U. S. A., 1st A. C. Aug. 1, 1898.

†JAMES W. MASKELL	Private.
*FRANK MCANALLY, JR.....	"
*ALEXANDER J. McDONNELL	"
*JAMES A. MCGLADE	"
*JOHN A. MCKAY	"
*CHARLES L. MELLOR	" Prom. Corporal.
*WILLIAM W. MOONEY	"
*PAUL R. MUCKE	"
*THOMAS J. MULDOON	"
*MAHLON S. MURRAY	"
*THOMAS J. NOLAN	"
*WILLIAM H. NOLAN	"
*JEREMIAH F. O'BRIEN	"
*ROBERT V. PARKER	" Prom. Corporal.
*DANIEL D. PENOT	" " "
*THOMAS H. PENTY	"
†WILLIAM R. PEBBY	"
FREDERICK W. PETER	" Trans. Hosp. Corps, U. S. A., 1st A. C. June 13, 1898.
*RICHARD A. PLANT	"
†RALPH H. PLUMB	"
*SAMUEL QUAY	"
*OLIVER W. RAY	"
*ALFRED W. RENN	" Prom. Corporal.
†WILLIAM H. RIHL	"
HARRY J. ROBERTS	" Discharged July 25, 1898.
†JAMES M. ROBERTS	"
†SAMUEL B. RONEY, JR.....	"
†HARRY B. RUSSELL	"
†LOUIS SCHREINER	"
†ARTHUR SEIDEL	"
†PETER SHARKEY	"
†JAMES E. SHERRY	"
†JOHN J. SHERRY	"
†JOHN E. SPENCER	"
†FRANKLIN E. STEPHENS	"
*HARRY A. STREET	"
*FREDERICK O. SULLARD	"
*WARREN C. SUPPLEE	"
†JOHN E. TAEFFNER, JR.....	"
JAMES P. TAYLOR	" Discharged Oct. 1, 1898.
†WILLIAM VANDERSLICE	"
*CHARLES W. WAGNER	"
GEORGE F. WALDRON	" Trans. to Hosp. Corps U. S. A., 1st A. C., Aug. 19, 1898.
*HARRY R. WALSH	" Prom. Corporal.
*LUKE WHALEN	"
†WILLIAM WILLIAMS	"
†EDWARD C. WILSON	"
*ROBERT J. WILSON	"
JACOB S. ZANE	" Prom. Corp. Died July 2, 1898.

COMPANY H.

EUGENE J. KENSIL	Captain.	Resigned June 11, 1898.
*DAVID H. DA COSTA	1st Lieut.	Prom. Captain.
*WALTER M. HOTZ	2nd Lieut.	Prom. 1st Lieut.
*NICHOLAS J. KENNY	2nd Lieut.	Appd. July 5, 1898.
*WALTER DALTON	1st Sergeant.	
*WILLIAM A. DICKINSON	Sergeant.	Detailed a Quartermaster Sergeant Aug. 25, 1898.
*NICHOLAS J. KENNY	"	Appd. 2nd Lieutenant.
*WILLIAM H. PORTER	"	
*LOUIS STORCK	"	
*WALTER RIDDELL	Q. M. Sergt.	Relieved Aug. 24, 1898.
*FREDERICK GENTHER	Corporal.	
*WILLIAM R. GIBSON	"	Prom. Sergeant.
*JOSEPH IRONS	"	
CHARLES W. POLLARD	"	Discharged Aug. 31, 1898. Surg. Cert. of Disability.
*JOHN B. PORTER	"	
*ARTHUR E. THOMPSON	"	
†HARRY GRIFFITH	Musician.	
*VOLLMER J. HURLEY, JR.	"	
†JACOB S. LANG	"	
WILLIAM J. MURPHY, JR.	"	Discharged Aug. 27, 1898.
*WILLIAM E. ALTEMUS	Private.	
†CHARLES BAIRD	"	
*HOWARD R. BARNES	"	Prom. Corporal.
†JAMES BARTIE	"	
†GEORGE S. BENNETT	"	
*AUGUST D. BEULKE	"	
*LEWIS H. BOLTON	"	Appointed Musician.
*GEORGE G. BURGER, JR.	"	
*SAMUEL J. CAMPBELL	"	
*CHARLES W. CANTRELL	"	
†JAMES E. CAVERLY	"	
*DE LANCEY CLEVELAND, JR.	"	
*PAYNE COULSTON	"	
†M. J. CUMMINGS	"	
*HOWARD H. DALTON	"	Prom. Corporal.
*STUART DALTON	"	" "
†RHEUEL DOTTS	"	
*CHARLES J. DOWNEY	"	
*CHARLES F. EBERLE	"	
†JACOB EFFINGER	"	
*WILLIAM M. EWING	"	Prom. Corporal.
†JAMES F. FITZPATRICK	"	
†JOSEPH H. FLETCHER	"	
†SAMUEL W. FOSTER	"	
*THOMAS R. FRYER	"	
*HARRY P. GIVEN	"	
*HARRY S. GOODWIN	"	

†THOMAS GORMAN	Private.	
†ROBERT G. GREY	"	
*JOHN GEORGE HARTLY	"	
†SHEERARD HENDERSON	"	
GEORGE H. HESS	"	Discharged Oct. 7, 1898.
FRANK P. HINSON	"	Discharged July 27, 1898.
*PHILIP HOGAN	"	
*HARRY W. JONES	"	
*SAMUEL H. JONES	"	
*JOHN W. KELLY	"	Prom. Corporal.
*WILLIAM H. KINGSTON	"	
*HARRY B. KRAMER	"	
HARRY T. KULP	"	Discharged Sept. 28, 1898.
*HERMAN V. LEVI	"	
*DE HAVEN M. LEVIS	"	
*ATWOOD LLOYD LEWIS	"	
†LAWRENCE LILLNER	"	
*ALONZO F. LOBB	"	
*SAMUEL D. LOWERY	"	
*IRA LYONS	"	
JOHN D. MACINTYRE	"	Died Sept. 13, 1898.
*JOHN MACPHERSON	"	
*JOHN A. MADDEN	"	
THOMAS MAGEE	"	Discharged Aug. 14, 1898.
*ANTHONY J. MAULEY	"	
*WILLIAM D. MCDUGALL	"	
†PATRICK F. MCNAMARA	"	
†EDWARD METZEL	"	
THOMAS F. MORTON	"	Discharged Sept. 27, 1898.
CHARLES MUSSE	"	Discharged Oct. 5, 1898.
*THOMAS O'TOOLE	"	
†CASSIMIR PACIORKAIWICZ	"	
†ROBERT PORTER, JR.	"	
*JOSEPH P. POWERS	"	
*JAMES F. QUINN	"	
*CHARLES W. RECH	"	Prom. Corporal.
*WILLIAM REED	"	
†MICHAEL J. REILLY	"	
*MORRIS F. ROACH	"	
STOCKTON E. ROBERTS	"	Discharged Aug. 31, 1898.
*SAMUEL ROSENBAUM	"	
*JOHN ROST, JR.	"	Prom. Corporal.
†MICHAEL J. ROURKE	"	
WILLIAM H. RUGGLES	"	Discharged Sept. 30, 1898.
†LEWIS M. SCHOLL	"	
*GEORGE D. SEIPLE	"	
*MEYER M. SIMON	"	
*JOHN F. SINGISER	"	
*HERBERT T. SMITH	"	
†SILAS E. SOLOMON	"	
†CLARENCE J. SPRAGUE	"	

†CHARLES STAHL	Private.	
*WILLIAM STAHL	"	
†GEORGE A. STOUT	"	
†JOHN M. SURMAN	"	
†CHARLES R. SUTHERLAND	"	Prom. Corporal.
*FRANK H. SYKES	"	
†SAMUEL TAIFER	"	
*THOMAS A. THORNE	"	
*LEWIS TREUDE	"	
†PHILIP TREUDE	"	
*THEODORE K. VOGEL, JR.	"	
*WILLIAM WAY	"	
THOMAS D. WHITE	"	Trans. to Div. Hosp. Corps, July 20, 1898.
*ADAM WILLIAMS	"	
SAMUEL T. WILLIAMSON	"	Discharged July 1, 1898.
WILLIAM YOUNG	"	Discharged Oct. 5, 1898.

COMPANY I

*THOMAS H. P. TODD	Captain May 11 to Aug. 17.	Prom. Maj.
*GEORGE B. ZANE, JR.	Captain from 1st Lieut. Company G, Aug. 26, 1898.	
*JOSEPH P. BOYD	1st Lieutenant.	
CARL A. WETENHALL	2nd Lieut. Resigned July 27, 1898.	
*JOHN B. MAULL	Prom. 2nd Lieut. from Sergt. Major, Aug. 8, 1898.	
*FRANK J. THOMPSON	1st Sergeant.	
*HENRY C. BOLAND	Sergeant.	
*GEORGE H. S. REYNOLDS	"	
*THEODORE WAGNER	"	
*ARTHUR C. COUCH	Quartermaster Sergeant.	
*JAMES W. BLACK	Corporal. Prom. Sergeant.	
*WALTER DICKINSON	"	
*HENRY C. FORNER	"	
*JOSEPH S. MOYER	"	
*WILLIAM PILKINGTON	"	
*ALBERT M. THORNE	"	
*WILLIAM E. LOOMIS	Musician.	
†FRANK H. ADAMS	Private.	
*DAVID ALLEN	"	
*RALPH S. ANDERSON	"	
*WILLIAM R. ANKINS	"	
†GEORGE J. APEL	"	
†JOHN ARMSTRONG	"	
†THOMAS N. ATKINSON	"	
JOSEPH A. BAILEY	"	Discharged June 10, 1898.
†JAMES M. BERRY	"	
*WILLIAM G. BIRDSEYE	"	Prom. Corporal.
*ALOY. W. BRADLEY	"	
†JOSEPH W. BYRON	"	

*ERVIN CALHOUN	Private.	
†FREDERICK M. CAREY	"	
†CHARLES G. CHRISTIE	"	
*JAMES F. COCHRAN	"	
*FREDERIC B. CONKLIN	"	
*HARRY M. CONOVER	"	
*EDWARD F. DAVIS, JR.	"	
*HORACE W. DAVIS	"	
†WILLIAM J. DEVINE	"	
*PERCY H. DOUGLASS	"	
*JAMES DOWLING	"	
†JOHN J. EMMET	"	
*NORMAN ENGLE	"	
*WILLIAM ESHER	"	
*WALLACE G. FITE	"	
FRANK FLOYD	"	Deserted July 5, 1898.
*EDWARD J. FLYNN	"	
†LOUIS F. GEHLERT	"	
*JAMES GRAHAM	"	
†JOHN C. HACKETT	"	
*JOHN T. HACKETT	"	
†THOMAS HACKETT	"	
RAYMOND L. HERMAN	"	Discharged Oct. 3, 1898.
*JAMES H. HESTER	"	
*WILLIAM L. HEVNER	"	Prom. Corporal.
*JOSEPH C. HITCH	"	
*THOMAS E. HUFFINGTON, JR.	"	
SILVANUS HUGHES	"	Trans. 2nd Div. Hosp. Corps, Aug. 13, 1898.
†ROBERT S. HUNTER	"	
*BENJAMIN JOHN	"	
†JOSEPH L. KEIR	"	
†CHARLES KENNEDY	"	
*JAMES KENNEDY	"	
*FRANKLIN H. KIRK	"	
*WILLIAM LANG	"	
†WALTER S. LEIDY	"	
*ROBERT M. LEMON	"	
†HOWARD LOOMIS	"	
†EDWARD LOUGHREY	"	
*JOHN A. MADDEN	"	
*ALBERT C. MAUER	"	Prom. Corporal.
*HARRY S. MAYNARD	"	
†LEO O. MCCURDY	"	
*JOSEPH McDOWELL	"	Prom. Corporal.
*EDWARD MCINALL	"	
*JAMES T. MCKEE	"	
*WILLIAM L. MCKENNAN	"	
*CHARLES S. MORRIS	"	
*LOUIS MUNCH, JR.	"	
*ARNO R. NEUBER	"	

†JOHN C. NORRIS	Private,
*ROBERT I. ORR, JR.....	" Prom. Corporal.
†JOHN R. PARKER	"
*JOSEPH I. PATTON	"
†FRANK E. PENNYPACKER	"
†JOSEPH PERKINS	"
*HARRY C. RAPP	"
*JOHN W. RENNELL	"
*WILLIAM H. ROBERTS	"
*JOHN A. RODEN	"
*OSCAR F. RUTSCHMAN	"
*HOWARD L. RYAN	" Prom. Corporal.
†JACOB F. SCHERER	"
†REUBEN D. SCOTT	"
*JAMES W. SEDDON	"
*WILLIAM G. SEEMULLER	" Prom. Corporal.
†CHARLES P. SHERON	"
†ADOLPH J. SILBERMAN	"
†PATRICK SLATTERY	"
*FRANK SMITH	"
*HERBERT B. SMITH	"
*SYDNEY D. SMITH	"
*JOHN STACEY	"
*CHARLES H. STEVENS	"
*WILLIAM A. STEWART	"
†JOSEPH A. SULLIVAN	"
*JOHN J. TAGGART	"
†SAMUEL A. WALLACE	"
*HARRY WALTON, JR.....	"
†EDWARD S. WATSON	"
*AMOS W. WEIKEL	"
†JOHN O. WIDDOES	"
*ROBERT J. WILSON	"
*ROBERT WILSON, JR.....	"

COMPANY K

*WALTER E. TORR	Captain.
*CHARLES F. HESS	1st Lieut. Prom. Captain Company A.
*SAMUEL A. MARTIN	2nd Lieut. Prom. 1st Lieut.
*HARRY L. COOPER	2nd Lieut. from 1st Sergt. Company C.
*OSCAR W. HANCOCK, JR.....	1st Sergeant.
*OSCAR T. LANCE, JR.....	Sergeant.
*WILLIAM B. MCCURDY	"
JOHN A. STEWART	" Discharged May 27, 1898.
*JOHN H. WILEY	"
*FRANK W. GRIFFITH	Quartermaster Sergeant.
*GEORGE COLGAN	Corporal. Prom. Sergeant.
*WILLIAM C. COOLEY	"
*HUGH H. HUNTER	"
*JOHN L. MCARDLE	"

*MICHAEL D. GLEASON, JR.....	Corporal.
*DANIEL CALLAHAN	Musician.
†JOSEPH AKERS	Private.
*GEORGE ALBRIGHT	"
†LOUIS B. AMERMAN	"
*CHARLES V. ANDREWS	"
EDWARD F. ARMSTRONG	" Trans. to 2nd Div. 1st A. C. Hosp. Corps.
†S. WARREN BENERMAN	" Prom. Corporal.
HENRY W. BERRY	" Discharged Sept. 7, 1898.
*WILLIAM H. BIGGAR, JR.....	"
*GEORGE BIRNIE	"
†RICHARD BOYES	"
†DENNIS BRENNAN	"
†WILLIAM BRENNER	"
†ANDREW A. BROWN	"
†THOMAS P. BROWN	"
*EDWARD H. BRYANT	"
†JOSEPH BURTON	"
*ALBERT J. CLARK	"
*BAYARD T. CONNOR	"
*EDWARD V. COOPER	" Prom. Corporal.
PERCY E. CRIDLAND	" Dis. surgeons' cert. of dis- ability.
†IRA H. CROSSGROVE	"
*BENJAMIN C. CURRIE, JR.....	" Prom. Corporal.
*ENOCH H. CURRY	" "
*JOSEPH A. DALY	"
†HOWARD G. DANIELS	"
†RICHARD ENGLISH	"
*ANDREW L. ERICKSON	" " "
*GEORGE A. FOGARTY	" " "
†GEORGE H. GIBSON	"
†HAROLD F. GILBERT	"
*JAMES F. GORMAN	"
*LEWIS E. GRUBB	"
MATTHEW W. HALL	" Discharged July 23, 1898.
*THOMAS W. HASLAM	"
*RUTHERFORD B. HAYES	"
*STEWART N. HEISTAND	"
*WALTER G. HOBSON	"
*JAMES A. HOCTOR	"
*FREDERICK W. HOLZAPFEL, JR.....	"
†WILLIAM S. HOUSER	"
*JAMES E. HUGHES	"
†FREDERICK Z. HUNTER	"
†JOHN KARLOSS	"
*HARRY H. KENNEY	"
*THOMAS J. KERNS	"
†LOUIS W. KUTSCH	"
*MESSNER L. LAFFERTY	"

*HARRY T. LYNCH	Private.	
†CLARENCE H. MACOMBER	"	
*HARRY W. MARKLEY	"	
*ARTHUR W. MAYBAUM	"	
*JAMES P. MCGINNIS	"	
*JAMES MCSORLEY	"	
*CLARENCE MELROSE	"	
†LOUIS MICHAEL	"	
*JAMES MILES, JR.	"	
*JOHN E. MILLER	"	
*ROBERT L. MILLER	"	
*CHANDLER W. MOODY	"	
†CLAUDE MOORE	"	
†EDWARD NEALON	"	
*WALTER L. NUSKEY	"	
†THOMAS A. O'REILLY	"	
*GEORGE F. PENDERGAST	"	
*HARRY JAMES PRESTON	"	
*PRESTON H. PRYOR	"	
*LEO W. PULASKI	"	
*HARRY W. QUIRK	"	
*DAVID RENSHAW	"	
*WILLIAM B. RHODS	"	
†WALTER S. RUMER	"	
*STEPHEN E. RUTH	Prom. Corporal.	
*EMIL J. SANVAGEOT	"	
*WILLIAM H. SCHLICHTING	"	
SEVILL SCHOFIELD	Discharged Aug. 29, 1898.	
	Surg. Cert. of disability.	
*FRANK H. SCHUCHARDT	"	
*LOUIS P. SCREVEN	"	
*FREDERICK H. SMEDLEY	"	
CHARLES H. SMITH	Deserted Aug. 8, 1898.	
*WILLIAM W. SULLIVAN	"	
†CHARLES B. TICHENOR	"	
†AUGUST TROSS	"	
†WILLIAM W. TROUT	"	
*ALFRED TURNER	"	
*JOHN VANDERVEUR	"	
†FREDERICK G. WAGNER	"	
†GEORGE A. WAGNER	"	
†EUGENE WALKER	"	
†CHARLES WEINFELD	"	
JOSEPH W. WHYTE	Discharged Aug. 19, 1898.	
†SAMUEL L. WICK	"	
*JOHN R. WILFONG	Prom. Corporal.	
*EDGAR L. WILLS	"	
ROSS W. WITHROW	Discharged Sept. 28, 1898.	
†WILLIAM J. WOLF	"	
*ALBERT H. WORRALL	"	
*ALBERT D. ZIGLER	"	

FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. G. P., APRIL 19TH, 1911

Field and Staff.

- *Colonel, WILLIAM F. EIDELL.
- *Lieut. Col., ALBERT L. WILLIAMS.
- *Major, GEORGE B. ZANE, JR.
- *Major, CHARLES P. HUNT.
- *Major, ALFRED H. PIERSON.
- *Major, CHARLES S. TURNBULL, Surgeon.
- *Captain, MILLARD D. BROWN, Adjutant.
- *Captain, EDWIN F. HOLLENBACK, Q. M.
- *Captain, RAYMOND S. WINTER, Comsy.
- *Captain, FLOYD W. TOMKINS, Chaplain.
- *1st Lt., CLARENCE J. KENSIL, Batt. Adjt.
- *1st Lt., J. HOWARD REEVE, Batt. Adjt.
- *1st Lt., STANLEY N. POULTERER, Batt. Adjt.
- *1st Lt., FREDERICK O. WAAGE, Asst. Surg.
- *1st Lt., EUGENE SWAYNE, Asst. Surg.
- *2d Lt., ARTHUR J. PURSELL, Batt. Q. M. & C.
- *2d Lt., DAVID B. SIMPSON, Batt. Q. M. & C.
- *2d Lt., A. WILSON MATHUES, Batt. Q. M. & C.
- *Paraded April 19th.

Non-Commissioned Staff.

- *Sergeant Major, THOMAS J. SNYDER.
- *Q. M. Sergeant, JOHN S. RAYNOR.
- *Comsy. Sergeant, HARRY B. WILLIAMSON.
- *Color Sergeant, EUGENE H. WAAGE.
- *Color Sergeant, JAMES GRAY.
- *Sergeant Major, HERBERT P. HUNT, Battn.
- *Sergeant Major, ROBERT GAMBLE, Battn.
- *Sergeant Major, ARTHUR R. EGE, Battn.
- * Paraded April 19, 1911.

HOSPITAL CORPS

- Hospital Steward Sergeant, First Class.....CHAS. P. BRADY, M.D.*
- Sr. Acting Hosp. Steward Sergeant.....ALBERT G. BRADBURN, D.D.S.*
- Jr. Acting Hospital Steward.....H. W. CAREY*
- Corpsman, CorporalJ. A. WOIDILL, JR.*
- Corpsman, CorporalGEO. L. STEPHAN*
- Corpsman, Private, First Class.....WM. J. WALL*
- CorpsmanJENS HANSEN, JR.*
- CorpsmanDEFORREST BALLOU, JR.*
- CorpsmanF. B. BAIRD, M.D.*
- CorpsmanCHAS. F. GLADING SNYDER*
- CorpsmanRUDOLPH WOIDILL*
- CorpsmanGEO. M. MORRIS, JR.*

BAND AND FIELD MUSICIANS

Chief Musician, WILLIAM E. CHAPIN	Cook, ALBERT S. PURNELL
Principal Musician, SAM'L H. KENDLE	Private, WALTER BELL
Drum Major, GEO. W. BANDOLS	Private, HENRY FULLER
Sergeant, WILLIAM SMITH	Private, JOHN GUIRATO
Sergeant, WALTER YARWOOD	Private, JOHN KOCH
Sergeant, FRANK M. KENDLE	Private, LOUIS LEMISCH
Corporal, EDWARD J. LANGSHAW	Private, FRANK MAURER
Corporal, CHARLES MOOTZ	Private, HERMAN SCHLAFER
Corporal, JOSEPH L. SMALL, JR.	Private, EDWARD J. SMILEY
Corporal, WALTER S. QUAY	Private, SHERMAN SWISHER
Corporal, BENJ. F. RITTENHOUSE	Private, JAMES R. WOTHERSPOON
Corporal, JOSEPH H. HUTCHINSON	Private, HOWARD ST. CLAIR
Corporal, GEORGE NONEMAKER	Private, HARRY ALBRIGHT
Corporal, AUGUST KUESTER	

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

THOMAS M. RIVEL	ALBERT WAYNE
FRED E. WAGNER	CHARLES AUER
FRED MURPHY	GEORGE W. GILPIN
JOS. J. BAKER	WILLIAM FLETCHER
ROBERT E. CRAWFORD	H. B. CLARK
WILLIAM H. EWERS	FRED HART
WILLIAM KLEEMAN	WALTER P. GELLAR
WILLIAM A. JOSEPH	P. ARMBRUSTER
GUSGAV SCHULZE	R. STANCO
H. T. WEISENBORN	N. CAPOZZI
FRED ICKLER	HERMAN WITTMAN
I. ERNEST WAGNER	FRED ESSEX

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS. FIELD MUSICIANS

HORACE NATHANS	WILLIAM DEUCHAR
SAMUEL NAULTY	WINFIELD S. ELLMORE
ERNEST ALEXANDER	WM. LOÖMIS (mounted trumpeter)
THOMAS OSTERHELDT	CLARENCE BALTZ
JAMES MCFARLAND	BERT SUPLEE
FRED HEINEMAN	
HERBERT GUIESINGER	Total in brass band..... 51
	Total in field music..... 30
A. B. WEEKS	—
EDWARD SCHEUERLE	Aggregate 81

COMPANY A

*Captain, EDWARD S. TOWNSHEND	*Sergeant, ROBERT A. SINCOX
*2d Lt., WALTER M. GIARTY	*Sergeant, RUSSELL RICHARDSON
*1st Sergt., JOHN A. LENIHAN	*Corporal, PARKS P. TRUMBBAUER
*Q. M. S., JAS. G. CHARLES	*Corporal, JAS. PANZULLO
*Sergeant, ROBERT BLACK, JR.	*Corporal, WM. E. KIEFE

COMPANY A—Continued

*Corporal, WYLEY VAN OSTEN	*Private, EDWIN H. OLIVER
*Musician, WM. A. WILMER	*Private, FRANK PERARIA
*Cook, NICHOLAS WOOD	*Private, MORTON WIRTH
*Cook, CHAS. H. BRYAN	*Private, LIONEL J. JENSEN
*Private, HIRAM BARNES	1st Lieut., RUSH F. HAINES
*Private, CURTIS BLINSINGER	Sergeant, EDW. J. RYAN
*Private, HAROLD BODINE	Artificer, HENRY MACDONALD
*Private, WALTER J. BYRNE	Private, ROBERT O. BOWEN
*Private, ALBERT H. CHANT	Private, WM. BRICKNER
*Private, PETER DEL FAVERO	Private, JAS. J. BURNS
*Private, EDWARD L. ELDER	Private, JAS. T. BROWNE
*Private, HARRY FISCHER	Private, FRANK DAVIDSON
*Private, WM. E. GRIFFIN	Private, JOHN DEVER
*Private, NELSON C. GIBSON	Private, WM. DICKIE
*Private, WM. GUSTAFSON	Private, HARLOWE HAINES
*Private, RALPH HAINES	Private, WM. JONES
*Private, LEON HAINES	Private, WM. LAMB
*Private, NOBLE T. HEDDLESON	Private, WM. MCKNIGHT
*Private, JOSEPH HILLENBRAND	Private, JOHN MALONE
*Private, JOHN W. MACBURNAY	Private, JESS MENDENHALL
*Private, JOHN NEWSHAM	Private, GEORGE NORTON
	Private, HARRY D. RAINEY

COMPANY B

*Captain, EDWARD J. ADAMS	*Private, CLARENCE T. GILMORE
*1st Lt., LEONARD B. JOHNSTON	*Private, GEORGE B. GREEN
*2d Lt., HARRY G. ANDREWS	*Private, JOHN HAWKINS
*1st Sergeant, EDWIN A. FORBES	*Private, LOUIS HERMAN
*Q. M. Srgt., THOS. J. GILMORE, SR.	*Private, WARRINGTON ISZARD
*Sergeant, CHARLES D. FOREMAN	*Private, JAMES A. JONES
*Sergeant, JOHN A. DOHERTY	*Private, WEBSTER S. KRIPS
*Sergeant, GEORGE H. COPE	*Private, CONRAD P. LIEBERMAN
*Corporal, HARRY F. BEWLEY	*Private, EDMUND W. LYNCH
*Corporal, JOHN C. MACELWEE	*Private, OSCAR B. MARTIN
*Corporal, THOS. J. GILMORE, JR.	*Private, PHILIP O'CONNELL
*Artificer, FRANK U. BENNER	*Private, JOHN PROBER
*Cook, WAKEFIELD DORMAN	*Private, JAMES J. SIMKINS
*Musician, SYDNEY B. STREET	*Private, GUSTAV J. SMITH
*Musician, H. EDWARD GLASS	*Private, JOHN C. SOMMER
*Private, GEORGE W. ANTHONY	*Private, HARVEY J. SPERRY
*Private, THOMAS R. CLARK	*Private, SANFORD H. ROBINSON
*Private, ELMER H. CLAWGES	Corporal, WILLIAM W. HOPKINS
*Private, STEPHEN W. CONSTABEL	Cook, HOOPER D. SHIELDS
*Private, HOWARD S. COPE	Private, ARTHUR GLENUM
*Private, JAMES A. DUNSMORE	Private, MILTON E. GRISSINGER
*Private, WILLIAM H. ETRIS	Private, JOSEPH B. GUNSON
*Private, FREDERICK GARBER, JR.	Private, OSCAR C. HANSEN
*Private, HOWARD GIBBS	Private, HARRY A. HEINLE

COMPANY B—Continued

Private, CLARENCE E. HOFFMAN	Private, MAURICE M. MITCHELL
Private, HERMAN JAMPOLSKY	Private, CHARLES H. SEIP
Private, GABRIEL JOSEPHSON	Private, WALTER SMITH
Private, SAMUEL KESSLER	Private, WALTER C. SMITH
Private, MAX LEWIS	Private, STANLEY TARVES
Private, CHARLES MCKINNEY	Private, HERBERT E. ZIEGLER

COMPANY C

*1st Lt., ISAAC N. DREW	*Private, JOHN C. LINGO
*2nd Lt., JOHN G. HARRIS	*Private, JOSEPH H. LORIMER, JR.
*1st Sergt., FRANK L. MARTIN	*Private, WILLIAM A. MCCREA
*Q. M. Sergt., THOMAS P. DUTTON	*Private, JOHN P. F. MCCULLOUGH
*Sergeant, DAVID YOUNG	*Private, EDWARD J. MCGONIGAL
*Sergeant, GEORGE SHAFFNER	*Private, HARRY F. MALLGRAV
*Sergeant, HOWARD G. TAYLOR	*Private, GEORGE H. MICHENER
*Corporal, ALLEN R. EVANS	*Private, JOSEPH J. SPOTTS
*Corporal, ROBERT W. HENDERSON	*Private, ALBERT C. STEWART
*Corporal, FRANCIS L. LATHAM	*Private, HARRY A. STEWART
*Corporal, FRANK A. JANNEY	*Private, JAMES R. STOKES
*Corporal, LAWRENCE S. BOETTNER	*Private, JOHN TOLAND
*Artificer, ARNOLD SUTTERLIN	*Private, RUTHERFORD M. WARREN
*Private, DOUGLAS C. ADAMS	*Private, CHARLES G. WELTMER
*Private, WILLIAM T. AKER	*Private, EDWARD J. WILLIAMS
*Private, ERNEST B. ANDERTON	*Private, WALTER WILSON, JR.
*Private, JOHN F. BACON	*Private, WILLIAM SEATON WILSON
*Private, FRANCIS R. BRACHHOLD	*Private, GEORGE L. WOOLERY
*Private, GEORGE T. BROTHERSTON	*Private, FORSTER D. WYNINGS
*Private, GEORGE W. CHILDS	Corporal, THOMAS J. GALLAGHER
*Private, JAMES N. CURLEY	Cook, JAMES W. WORTHAM
*Private, ROBERT S. DELP	Private, EDWIN D. BACON
*Private, CHARLES W. DENNIS	Private, ALBERT L. DUNN, JR.
*Private, WILLIAM W. DORMAN	Private, FRANK M. LONGSTRETH, JR.
*Private, GEORGE S. DREWES, JR.	Private, EDGAR H. MELIA
*Private, GEORGE F. FELS	Private, WILLIAM H. NUNEVILLER
*Private, SHANNON D. GALLAHER	Private, FRANCIS D. O'NEILL
*Private, JOHN M. GENTNER	Private, WILLIAM B. RUFF
*Private, PHILIP H. GILLESPIE	Private, GUSTAV SCHAEFER
*Private, C. MAXWELL HIDEEL	Private, JOHN J. SCHAFER
*Private, HAMILTON A. HUGGINS	Private, JOHN W. STEWART
*Private, JOHN A. KERSHAW	Private, WILLIAM STEWART WILSON

COMPANY D

*1st Lt., GEO. VON H. POTTER	*Corporal, R. W. BRYAN
*2d Lt., EDW. S. LAWRENCE	*Corporal, ELLARD M. COLGAN
*Sergeant, CHAS. H. WEIGANDT	*Corporal, HARRY HARTLEY
*Sergeant, A. S. KIBBE	*Corporal, LOUIS L. CLAPPER
*Sergeant, GEO. BREHM	*Musician, A. B. C. NICHOLLS
*Corporal, H. D. BRYAN	*Private, WALTER E. BEAM

COMPANY D—Continued

*Private, CHAS. E. BOOTH	Private, FRANK J. CLOUD
*Private, L. M. BRYAN	Private, A. A. CERDA
*Private, M. R. BARRETT	Private, J. J. CERDA
*Private, GEORGE E. ESWORTHY	Private, THOS. J. COURTNEY
*Private, JOSEPH WM. FRANK	Private, RAFAEL CABRERA
*Private, EDW. L. GOODMAN	Private, FRANKLIN W. DICKSON
*Private, JOHN J. HAUGHEY	Private, A. J. DOUGHERTY
*Private, CHAS. W. LEVY	Private, J. J. DOWNING
*Private, HARRY T. LIPPINCOTT	Private, JACOB Z. EBERLY
*Private, ALBERT G. LONG	Private, CHAS. D. EBERLY
*Private, DAN J. MCCARTHY	Private, PEDRO L. ESCOBAN
*Private, HARRY H. MARSH	Private, FRANCIS J. GILBEN
*Private, ALEX PURVES	Private, GEORGE F. GROVE
*Private, JOHN J. RAFF	Private, ALBERT P. GUNTHER
*Private, LEON W. REGELMAN	Private, JOSEPH F. HARRIS
*Private, EARL G. WAREHAM	Private, JOHN F. LUCSANENNI
*Private, CHAS. V. WOLF	Private, F. V. MCGUIGAN
Captain, JOS. KLAPP NICHOLLS	Private, JAMES MAGINNISS
Sergeant, C. GEO. WELDON	Private, A. M. MARMI
Corporal, RAYMOND GALLIGAS	Private, ED. MARMI
Musician, LAWRENCE GALBACH	Private, M. J. MURPHY
Cook, JOHN L. PERRY	Private, JOSEPH NAEMATH
Cook, E. G. WILLIAMS	Private, WM. M. PRICE
Private, CHESTER A. BALDWIN	Private, ERNEST R. ROSSE
Private, R. C. BUCHANAN	Private, JEROME RYAN
Private, LESLIE D. BASKIN	Private, LOUIS F. STOCKE
	Private, JOHN WIEDER, JR.

COMPANY E

*Captain, J. HENRY H. VANZANDT	*Private, ALBERT FUCHS
*1st Lt., EDMOND G. EILBER	*Private, NORMAN P. GROFF
*2d Lt., GEORGE M. ORF	*Private, F. LESTER HIPPLE
*1st Sergt., HERBERT A. CARTY	*Private, HOMER D. HOFFA
*Q. M. Sergt., EDWARD L. ROTH	*Private, HARRY F. KIMBLE
*Sergeant, WILLIAM A. RUPPEL	*Private, JOSEPH A. MCGANN
*Sergeant, STUART M. BROWN	*Private, JOHN A. MCMENAMIN
*Sergeant, THOMAS H. BROWN	*Private, ARTHUR W. PARKER
*Corporal, EDWARD J. MCGEOGH	*Private, JOHN W. PARKER
*Corporal, CHARLES G. BURG	*Private, HARRY W. PHARAOH
*Corporal, ALBERT N. PHARAOH	*Private, THEODORE B. ROTHWELL
*Corporal, GEORGE A. WARBURTON	*Private, ARTHUR C. SCHURFELE
*Artificer, EDWARD F. FUCHS	*Private, JOHN L. SCHLEYER
*Musician, MEYER S. LENTZ	*Private, LOUIS SCHNEIDER, JR.
*Private, NARCISO BARBEREVA, JR.	*Private, EDWARD W. STERLING
*Private, WARREN A. BRADLEY	*Private, JAMES STEWART, JR.
*Private, WILLIAM H. BROWN	*Private, FRANK THOLEY
*Private, EDWARD R. BROWNHOLTS	*Private, EDWARD J. WRIGHT
*Private, FREDERICK W. BUCHLER	Corporal, GEORGE C. RIPPEL
*Private, ALOIS ENDERLE	Cook, ANDREW W. BOLDEN
*Private, CLIFFORD R. EVANS	Cook, GEORGE F. TAYLOR

COMPANY E—Continued

Musician, GEORGE W. STEVENSON	Private, MICHAEL FREEMAN
Private, JAMES BARRY, JR.	Private, MYER FREEMAN
Private, CHARLES H. BROWN	Private, CHARLES F. GERHARD
Private, NORMAN A. BROWN	Private, CARL ILG, JR.
Private, JOHN E. CHEW	Private, CHARLES A. KUMERLING
Private, JOHN P. CLARK	Private, JOHN G. MEAD, JR.
Private, JOSEPH A. DICKINSON	Private, HOWARD MCHENRY
Private, HUGH J. DOUGHERTY	Private, ALFRED H. PIERSON, JR.
Private, CLARENCE D. ESCHBACH	Private, CHARLES H. SHAW
Private, THOMAS N. S. VAUGHN	

EX-MEMBERS

*Private, JAMES MCALEER	*Private, JAMES HUNTER
*Private, WILLIAM MCCLAY	*Private, HARRY S. JACOBS
*Private, DAVID J. VINT	*Private, GUSGAV A. NAGELI
*Private, FREDERICK J. BAUER	

COMPANY F

*Captain, CHAS. A. BLUMHARD, JR.	*Private, ABRAHAM E. LITTEN
*1st Lt., JOSEPH L. CASTLE	*Private, SAMUEL H. MELLON
*2d Lt., CALDWELL D. LOCKADE	*Private, ALEX M. MACKENZIE
*Q. M. Sergt., JEREMIAH R. SULLIVAN	*Private, JAMES A. MONROE
*Sergeant, MAURICE F. LAURENCE	*Private, GEORGE K. MYERS
*Sergeant, WILLIAM H. MCMAHON	*Private, JOHN A. MAGUIRE
*Sergeant, EARL R. DAVIS	*Private, DAVID MUIR
*Sergeant, FRANK W. CHASE	*Private, CHARLES T. PRESTON
*Corporal, JOHN A. HARNEY, JR.	*Private, JOSEPH A. POMERANTZ
*Corporal, GEORGE F. GILES	*Private, HARRY R. SAGE
*Corporal, OSCAR F. DAVIS	*Private, MICHAEL SCHOLCOFF
*Corporal, ROBERT M. STITT	*Private, MAX SCHREPPER
*Corporal, MAX J. BRISTOL	*Private, FRANK TONER
*Corporal, GEORGE C. SHOCH	*Private, LOUIS B. C. TROUT
*Musician, FRANK H. DONNELLY	*Private, FRANK THOMPSON
*Cook, OWEN A. RIDGLEY	*Private, JACOB WAPNER
*Private, WM. H. BERGER	*Private, GEORGE WEIGAND
*Private, WM. J. BLACK	*Private, ANDREW HENROSKEY
*Private, JACOB H. BAHOFF	*Private, MAX LORENZ
*Private, WILLIAM BROD, JR.	Artificer, EYRLE C. GIMBER
*Private, CHAS. J. CONNELL	Private, DAVID BURKE
*Private, SAMUEL DOWLER	Private, ROBERT DUFF
*Private, JOHN FRANCA	Private, WILLIAM N. GREEN
*Private, REUBEN T. GARRISON	Private, CHARLES M. HENDRICKS
*Private, ALBERT HARBAUGH	Private, JOHN E. KINSEY
*Private, FRANK HENRIES	Private, EDWARD KOCH
*Private, MORRIS HALSMAN	Private, WILLIAM E. KING
*Private, JOHN P. HERRON	Private, CHARLES LEVI
*Private, JOHN K. HILTNER	Private, WALTER F. REISS
*Private, WILLIAM H. HOBSON	Private, EDWARD M. ROWAN
*Private, HARRY JACOBS	Private, ABRAHAM WALDMAN
Private, EDWARD McMULLEN	

COMPANY F—Continued

EX-MEMBERS.

*Corporal, WALTER WINSLOW	*L. DOAN
*CLARENCE HARRIS	*DAVID JENKINS
*GEORGE KRAMER	*M. SILVERMAN
*D. J. TONER	*CHARLES MEYERS
*THEO. FREEMAN	*BURT MORRISON
*C. DONAL	*JOHN WILLIAMS
*J. M. CUTCHEON	*JOSEPH ZUIMO
*J. E. MITCHELL	*WRIGHT HAGGART

COMPANY G

*Captain, HENRY E. BONNIN	*Private, WILLIAM J. MCCAGH
*1st Lt., ARTHUR S. TRITZINGER	*Private, FRANK J. PEFFER
*1st Sergt., CHARLES H. CROWE	*Private, WILLIAM J. RICHARDS
*Q. M. Sergt., JOSEPH A. KELLY	*Private, EDWARD A. ROSE
*Sergeant, FELIX J. ELLIOTT	*Private, ADOLPH J. SACHS
*Sergeant, THOMAS M. KELLY	*Private, CHARLES W. SCOTT
*Corporal, JAMES J. KELLY	*Private, NORMAN M. SEEDS
*Corporal, WILLIAM A. TOOMEY	*Private, JOHN J. SHEA
*Corporal, JOHN W. MYERS	*Private, MILTON D. SPANGLER
*Corporal, JOHN M. MOORE	*Private, EDWARD M. YOST
*Corporal, HENRY J. MAXWELL	Sergeant, HARRY R. WALSH
*Artificer, HARRY P. QUINN	Sergeant, JAMES WALSH
*Musician, CHARLES W. THOMAS	Corporal, PAUL A. SCHMELlich
*Musician, JOHN W. KENDIG	Cook, ARTHUR C. ROACH
*Private, FRANK P. AMEY	Cook, BENJAMIN F. LEE
*Private, ELMER BLATCHLEY	Private, STEPHEN J. BLAND
*Private, HARRY C. BOWMAN	Private, WILLIAM H. CHATTERTON
*Private, FRANK P. CHATTERTON	Private, JOSEPH P. CONNOR
*Private, PETER S. DE MAISON	Private, ROBERT GREGG
*Private, HARRY M. DERRICKSON	Private, FRANK C. MACAURA
*Private, WILLIAM GALLOWAY	Private, MARKOE MARTIN
*Private, ALBERT E. GARVIN	Private, FREDERICK C. MASSA
*Private, DAVID GEORGE	Private, WILLIAM T. MASSA
*Private, PAUL JONES	Private, JOHN W. McCUE
*Private, SAMUEL A. KILPATRICK	Private, RAYMOND V. ROBERTS
*Private, NICHOLAS LARKINS	Private, HARRY J. SLIPP
*Private, CHAS. F. W. MACREADY	Private, CLARENCE H. VANDERGRIFT
*Private, CLIFFORD E. MAY	Private, WILLIAM H. WALL
*Private, JOHN A. McCABE	Private, CLEBURNE L. WINNBERG

EX-MEMBERS.

*Private, GEORGE I. ZELLERS	*Private, HOWARD M. LAMB
*Private, THOMAS W. JOHNSTON	*Private, WILLIAM S. HALL
*Private, FRANK COURTNEY	*Private, LAURITZ E. GERBER

COMPANY H

*Captain, WM. C. LEVERING	*Private, ALBERT F. WEISS
*2d Lt., THEODORE W. COOK	*Private, ALEXANDER WURZEL
*1st Sergt., HARRY A. STEIN	Sergeant, JOHN S. CLARK
*Q. M. Sergt., WILLIAM STAHL	Sergeant, ELLWOOD WHITLOCK
*Sergeant, MANUEL GOSCH	Musician, WILLIAM JAMES
*Corporal, WILLIAM J. ANDREWS	Cook, THOMAS JONES
*Corporal, JOHN WEBER	Cook, WILLIAM E. COOPER
*Corporal, NORMAN C. CLARKE	Private, HENRY P. BACON
*Corporal, RALPH H. WEAND	Private, EDGAR C. BICKING
*Corporal, OREM L. GRIFFITH	Private, GEORGE BLUM
*Musician, HARRY M. SIMPSON	Private, WALLACE H. CHAPMAN
*Artificer, CHARLES RAMBO	Private, JOHN H. CLARK
*Private, CARL C. BOEHRET	Private, SAMUEL KAESE
*Private, JOSEPH COLL	Private, WILLIAM LEVIN
*Private, WILLIAM J. CONNELLY	Private, JOHN H. LITSCHER
*Private, FRANK A. GERWENS, JR.	Private, WILLIAM H. LUKENS
*Private, HARRY A. GERWENS	Private, THOMAS J. MAXWELL
*Private, FRED J. HOLTZSCHEIDER, JR.	Private, LOUIS MILLER
*Private, EDWARD KELLER	Private, ANDREW NEELS
*Private, WILLIAM KINDER, JR.	Private, CLARENCE E. NIXON
*Private, WESLEY S. CANE	Private, EDGAR L. PETERSON
*Private, A. LLOYD LEWIS	Private, CHARLES ROSE
*Private, HERBERT MORRIS	Private, SAMUEL SHAFFER
*Private, FRANK ORDLE	Private, J. FRANK THOMPSON
*Private, WILLIAM J. RUMFORD	Private, JOHN A. UNGER, JR.
*Private, FRANK STROHM	Private, J. PRICE WARREN
*Private, WALTER SUPPLEE	Private, EDWARD J. WILLIAMS
	Private, HARRY WYRICK

EX-MEMBERS

*T. W. FROONEY	*LOUIS SHIVE
*H. PARKINSON	*HARRY M. POYNTER
*M. SIMON	*G. W. JOHNSON
*C. W. CANTRELL	*JAMES M. BOYD
*STUART DALTON	*WM. C. CARPENTER, Captain
*ED. J. METCEL	

COMPANY I

Captain, T. F. MEEHAN	*Corporal, CARL DILL*
1st Lt., E. S. MORTON	*Corporal, R. A. BINCKLEY*
2d Lt., P. H. DOUGLASS	*Corporal, P. B. VOLK*
1st Sergt., E. J. MEEHAN	*Corporal, E. H. DEGVILLE*
Q. M. Sergt., T. E. S. GLEDHILL	*Corporal, W. J. QUINN*
Sergeant, WALTER DICKINSON	*Musician, LOUIS PETEL*
Sergeant, J. J. OWENS	*Musician, W. J. CRAWFORD*
Sergeant, C. B. BISHOP	*Private, JOHN BAIRD*
Sergeant, H. F. MACFARLAND	*Private, BERTHOLD BETZ*
Corporal, T. J. ELLIOTT	*Private, J. D. BOWERS, JR.*

COMPANY I—Continued

Private, G. C. BROWN	*Private, L. L. RIMENTER*
Private, RAYMOND BUGGY	*Private, R. B. SLY*
Private, F. A. CAMPUZIAR	*Private, J. H. DORRONTON*
Private, L. M. CARLTON	*Private, R. E. UNDERWOOD*
Private, W. F. CRAIG	*Private, R. B. WALKLETT*
Private, L. A. CROSS	*Private, J. W. WARREN*
Private, W. DAVIDSON	*Private, SAMUEL WEITZ*
Private, H. G. DILG	*Private, E. A. YOUNG*
Private, CHARLES DUDLEY	Artificer, G. T. DASSETT
Private, CARL ERICSON	Cook, J. T. ROBBINS
Private, T. S. FIELDS	Cook, ZEB SIMPKIXS
Private, H. A. FRYCKBERG	Private, J. D. C. BATTIES
Private, J. J. GALLAGHER, JR.	Private, R. E. BOYLE
Private, W. B. D. HARRIS	Private, H. J. BOULTE
Private, E. M. HORTER	Private, WILLIAM ELLIS
Private, H. P. HOTTE	Private, J. J. FORSYTH
Private, J. J. HUDSOME	Private, L. T. FRYCKBERG
Private, R. B. HURLBURT	Private, STEPHEN MADDEN
Private, M. L. JONES	Private, T. L. MODR
Private, D. E. LYLE	Private, C. J. RUTLEDGE
Private, P. B. MILLER	Private, J. A. TANDASDALL
Private, W. G. READ	Private, D. J. WALSH
	Private, F. W. WOODWARD

EX-MEMBERS

SWEETWOOD*†

CARSON*

DECKER*

STENGER*

† Enlisted Company I in 1862.

COMPANY K

*Captain, CHARLES F. HESS	*Private, CHARLES F. BLEKER
*1st Lt., WILLIAM L. ROUNTREE	*Private, JOHN L. BELTZ
*2d Lt., PETER C. HESS	*Private, GORDON A. BOGAN
*1st Sergt., OLIVER M. HARTZEL	*Private, ALONZO F. CHANCELLOR
*Q. M. Sergt., CLYDE T. MASSEY	*Private, WILLIAM C. CLOUD
*Sergeant, JOHN LUPTON	*Private, CHARLES L. DEBRUNNER
*Sergeant, WALTER CLIFFORD	*Private, WALTER FEICHTER
*Sergeant, WALTER SPENCER	*Private, JAMES E. GALLAGHER
*Sergeant, J. CAMPBELL GILMORE, JR.	*Private, FRANK GARBER
*Corporal, FRANK R. WILSON	*Private, FRANK GRIFFIN
*Corporal, HOWARD L. WATERALL	*Private, JAMES E. GRIMES
*Corporal, MAURICE J. COLEMAN	*Private, LEWIS J. HANSELL
*Corporal, JACKSON W. STUDY	*Private, HARRY S. HELMS
*Musician, RICHARD AGAR	*Private, HARRY J. IRRGARG
*Musician, WILLIAM W. TROUT	*Private, FRANCIS HOPPENBURG
*Cook, ROBERT LAMB	*Private, WILLIAM W. LYONS
*Cook, GEORGE E. MOORE	*Private, EDWARD A. McDEVITT
*Artificer, WILLIAM MORELAND	*Private, NORMAN A. MASSEY
*Private, ELMER H. ARMSTRONG	*Private, JOSEPH S. MULRANAN

COMPANY K—Continued

*Private, WILLIAM J. NICHOLS	*Private, LEOPOLD THIEL
*Private, RICHARD F. O'BRIEN	*Private, ARTHUR J. TROTTER
*Private, PROSPER T. PROFIT	*Private, J. ALBERT TYER
*Private, JOHN PURSLEY, JR.	Corporal, WILLIAM L. BUCK
*Private, RAYMOND RUNKLE	Private, SAMUEL H. CORSON
*Private, GEORGE SLOAN	Private, RICHARD GRAVER
*Private, JOHN SLOAN	Private, WILLIAM KNOX
*Private, WALTER SLOAN	Private, SAMUEL R. LUKENS
*Private, ORLANDO T. SYMONDS	Private, WILLIAM MORAN
Private, SIDNEY T. MORGAN	

COMPANY L

*Captain, CHARLES H. WARD	Cook, LOUIS RINDFUSS
*Second Lieut., L. HOWARD FIELDING	Cook, WILLIAM STEWART FORCE
*Quartermaster Sergt., LOUIS HERRE	Private, FRED. BARTH
*Sergeant, JAMES B. COUSART	Private, PATRICK F. BURK
*Sergeant, GRANT CADWALLADER	Private, CHARLES CAMPBELL
*Corporal, RICHARD C. E. KERN	Private, ROY COUSART
*Corporal, FRANK W. PENNAPACKER	Private, JAMES N. CRAIG
*Corporal, EARL RUGER	Private, JAMES DOWLING
*Musician, ORVILLE S. KIDWELL	Private, EDWIN ESHLEMAN
*Musician, JOHN H. PARSONS	Private, MARTIN ESHLEMAN
*Artificer, HARRY CONNER	Private, CHARLES H. FIELD
*Private, L. A. BOGART	Private, DAVID W. FIELD
*Private, WALTER BOILEAU	Private, FRANK GRAVILLE
*Private, ALFRED N. CARSON	Private, E. T. HOLLENBACK
*Private ALPHONSO ELENTERIO	Private, FRED. K. HOWARD
*Private, JOHN C. GALLAGHER	Private, ANTHONY V. KAISER
*Private, FRANK HOFFMAN	Private, CHARLES KEENAN
*Private, A. S. IRVIN	Private, HARRY J. KUCHER
*Private, E. S. MAUCHER	Private, HAROLD LANGLEY
*Private, JAMES P. PATTON	Private, JOHN H. NEITHEIMER
*Private, JOSEPH SHETZ	Private, EDWIN S. SAUTER
*Private, AARON M. WARNER	Private, JAMES B. SCHOCK
*Private, GEORGE WITTIG	Private, HARRY SCHULTZ
*Private, WILLIAM WOOD	Private, CHARLES K. SEEGER
1st Lieut., ROBERT B. ATWOOD	Private, EUGENE STECKER
Sergeant, MERVINE J. SHINKLE	Private, ELMER WALDO
Corporal, WALTER HERRON	Private, ELLWOOD A. ZANDER

COMPANY M

Captain, ELMER E. KEISER	*Musician, WILLIAM VAN OSTEN*
1st Sergt., WM. A. ROBINSON	*Musician, ANDREW N. MORTIMER*
Q. M. Sergt., DAVID McCracken	*Cook, WALTER F. MAYHUGH*
Sergeant, GEORGE K. HOFF	*Private, JOHN F. ALLEN*
Corporal, H. CLIFTON TROUT	*Private, ALBERT BUCHNER*

COMPANY M—Continued

Private, JOSEPH CARROLL	Private, ALEX. HARMER
Private, ELLERSLIE MILLER	Private, JOS. HITCHINGS
1st Lieut., RALPH J. CHILDS	Private, ELMER A. HUMMEL
2nd Lieut., WM. M. ROWLAND	Private, JOHN W. KEIR
Sergeant, MAX E. WALTHER	Private, CHARLES KLEIDON
Sergeant, JOSEPH TOMLINSON	Private, WILLIAM KNEBEL
Sergeant, WARRING KUNSTMAN	Private, HARRY KUHLIN
Corporal, JOHN L. TREMPER	Private, WILLIAM KUNSTMANN
Corporal, J. WARREN WOLF	Private, JOHN C. LUCHTMANN
Corporal, STANLEY F. JENNINGS	Private, SAMUEL MADONNE
Corporal, JOHN J. BOYD	Private, WILLARD P. McCANN
Corporal, HENRY HEGGENSTALLER	Private, WILLIAM McCONNELL
Cook, JAMES DEPUTY	Private, GLENN W. MILLER
Artificer, THOMAS A. MAGHRAND	Private, JAMES E. OPDYKE
Private, CHRISTIAN BAEHR	Private, JESSE E. RICHARDS
Private, HORACE D. BARBER	Private, J. CLAYTON SHALLCROSS
Private, HARRY BATEZELL	Private, T. WISTER SHALLCROSS
Private, CHARLES H. CAMERON	Private, CHARLES SEIB
Private, ROSWELL K. CLEMENCE	Private, CHARLES A. SHEBLE
Private, RAYMOND COX	Private, ROLAND SMITH
Private, LAWRENCE CROSSON	Private, THOMAS MICHAEL
Private, HECTOR DAVIS	Private, HARRY VOLLENBROICH
Private, JOHN ECKHARDT	Private, J. STOCKTON WALTON
Private, HARRY ELLIS	Private, FRANK WILLIAMS
Private, HOWARD EAGLER	Private, ALBERT E. WRIGHT
Private, CHARLES F. FLICK	Private, CHAS. D. WOLSTENHOLME
Private, CHARLES H. GETTE	Private, CHARLES ZIMMERMAN
Private, GEORGE J. GRAFFELNER	Private, PAUL ZINDL
Private, WILLIAM HAINES	

ROLL OF MEMBERS OF THE COOPER BATTALION IN THE CEREMONIES INCIDENT TO THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY ON APRIL 19, 1911, IN WHICH EIGHTY (80) MEN TOOK PART.

The men were formed as a company, and the same being composed of eight sections, the first section representing the uniform worn by the First Regiment when they were known as the Washington Grays; and the second section the next period, and so on.

Captain: MAJOR JOSEPH L. BAILEY
 First Lieutenant: LIEUTENANT AND
 ADJUTANT CHARLES C. MAULL
 Second Lieutenant: LIEUTENANT AND
 QUARTERMASTER WM. L. BROOKS
 Supernumeraries: CAPTAIN WALTER
 HENDERSON, LIEUTENANT AND
 COMMISSARY WM. S. NEILL
 First Sergeant: SERGEANT MAJOR
 WM. J. BLACK

Q. M. Sergeant: JOHN S. MCCUEN.
 Sergeant, First section: CAPTAIN JOS.
 O. WYNKOOP
 Privates: BERNARD QUINN
 WM. T. GRAHAM
 JAMES WILSON
 WILLIAM STEWART
 R. R. SMALLWOOD
 RICHARD STEWART
 HARRY HODGSON
 EDWIN CROMBIE

ROLL OF MEMBERS OF COOPER BATTALION—Continued

Sergeant, Second section:

LIEUT. FRANK D. MCKAY

Privates: WILLIAM OBERHUBER

HARRY CLAVIER

THOS. E. TAYLOR

HOWARD WOOLSEY

FRED SEEGER

ALBERT CALHOUN

WM. PATTERSON

ROBERT W. BLACK

Sergeant, Third section:

LIEUT. JAS. WOOD

Privates: GEO. B. WALKER

HOWARD CRAIN

JAMES WILSON

LEWIS W. JACKSON

THOS. N. NOBLE

LOUIS MARTIN

HERMAN WILLARETT

WM. ISHERWOOD

Sergeant, Fourth section:

LIEUT. ANDREW MCANALLY

Privates: JOS. BOYD, JR.

GEO. W. HILL, JR.

SAMUEL COULTHARD

DAYTON CLARK

FRANK MCNAUL

WM. J. WHITESIDE

H. T. DENBY

DAVID C. RAE

Sergeant, Fifth section:

FRANK E. BROOKS

Privates: THOS. W. PRESTON

RAY TAYLOR

CHARLES KLINGBEIL

Privates: JOS. ISHERWOOD

ARTHUR CLARK

ALFRED H. ADAMS

H. M. GARTLEY

ARTHUR HENNING

Sergeant, Sixth section:

CHAS. W. STEWART

Privates: JOHN H. KEENAN, JR.

EDWARD WILLIAMS

SAMUEL ISHERWOOD

WM. L. SCOTT

NORMAN G. MACLEOD

SAMUEL MCCANDLESS

WALTER G. MCKNIGHT

WM. MARTIN

Sergeant, Seventh section:

WILLIAM J. MOORE

Privates: WM. S. RAE

GEO. FEGLEY

WILLIAM SCOTT

HERBERT MCCLENAGHEN

ROBERT ORSER

JAMES SUTTON

WILLIAM CARLISLE

WALTER THOMPSON

Sergeant, Eighth section:

LIEUT. E. W. G. BORE

Privates: CHARLES MUNERVILLE

EDWARD QUINN

CHARLES PRESGRAVE

ROBERT MUNYON

CHARLES LIST

WM. PENKERTON

ALBERT GONAVAR

GEO. E. MYERICK

MEMBERS OF VETERAN CORPS, FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY,
NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNSYLVANIA, APRIL 19th, 1911.

† Present at dinner April 18, 1911.

* Paraded April 19, 1911.

A

W. S. ABERNETHY
JOHN ALLEN * †

WILLIAM W. ALLEN
MILLARD F. ALLMAN * †

B

ROBT. BAILÉ †
J. FREEMAN BACON †
R. C. BALLINGER * †
DE FORREST BALLOU †
EDW. H. BANISTER * †
FRANK BATTLES †
JOHN C. BEATTY * †
JOHN D. BEATTY †
R. DALE BENSON * †
EDWIN H. B. BERGER †
FRANK BINGHAM †

J. GEORGE BINNS * †
FRANCIS BLACKBURNE, JR. †
JOSEPH BLASCHECK †
C. A. BLUMHARD, JR. * †
SYLVESTER BONNAFFON, JR. †
HENRY E. BONNIN * †
WILLIAM M. BONSALE * †
WENDELL PHILLIPS BOWMAN †
MILLARD D. BROWN * †
MAHLON BRYAN †
LOUIS J. BUSH * †

C

GEORGE W. CAMPBELL †
RICHARD CAMPION †
HENRY C. CARLILE †
GEORGE W. CARR * †
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* Paraded with the Veteran Corps, April 19, 1911.

 GUESTS OF THE VETERAN CORPS AT DINNER, ACADEMY OF
 MUSIC, APRIL 18, 1911.

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 MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE R. SNOWDEN, N. G. P., retired.
 MAJOR GENERAL C. BOW DOUGHERTY, Commanding Division N. G. P.
 BRIGADIER-GENERAL THOMAS J. STEWART, Adjutant General, State of Pa.
 BRIGADIER-GENERAL WILLIAM G. PRICE, JR., First Brigade, N. G. P.
 BRIGADIER-GENERAL JAMES B. CORYELL, Fourth Brigade, N. G. P.
 COLONEL WILLIAM F. EIDELL, First Regiment, N. G. P.
 COLONEL HAMILTON D. TURNER, Second Regiment, N. G. P.
 COLONEL CALDWELL K. BIDDLE, Third Regiment, N. G. P.

COLONEL JAMES H. MANNING, Commissary, Third Brigade, N. G., State of New York.

COLONEL C. B. BAKER, U. S. A.

COLONEL M. RICHARD MUCKLE.

COLONEL JOHN SEISER MUCKLE.

COLONEL WM. M. BUNN.

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MAJOR THOMAS S. MARTIN, N. G. P., retired.

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CAPTAIN ST. GEORGE HENRY COOKE, Company B, Battalion of Engineers.

CAPTAIN JOHN P. GREEN, U. S. Volunteers.

CAPTAIN JULIUS A. KAISER, U. S. A., retired.

LIEUTENANT WM. INNES FORBES, Cornet First Troop City Cavalry.

BARON LEOPOLD A. VON SELDENECK.

MAJOR JOSEPH L. BAILEY, Commanding Cooper Battalion.

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DR. S. A. BONNAFFON

F. V. BONNAFFON

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FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. G. P.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A.

CALL FOR MEETING

On April 15th and 16th, 1861, the following Special Notice was published in the *North American and U. S. Gazette*:

Retired and contributing members of the Light Artillery Corps of Washington Grays, over the age of 45 years, are requested to meet at the Wetherill House, Sansom Street above Sixth, on Wednesday evening, 17th inst., at 7.30 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a RESERVE GUARD for the protection of the city and support of the Constitution and laws of the United States of America.

(Signed) CEPHAS G. CHILDS
JOSEPH M. THOMAS
P. C. ELLMAKER
GEORGE W. WHARTON
JACOB BENNETT

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION

"The President of the United States having, on the 15th inst., issued a proclamation announcing that a portion of the people were in open rebellion against the laws and the Constitution, we, the undersigned, retired and contributing members of the Washington Grays, and other citizens of Philadelphia, over 45 years of age, hereby agree to form a Regiment of at least 800 men, for the purpose of defending the city, and do hereby adopt and mutually pledge ourselves to be governed by the following:

RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. The organization shall be known as the "First Regiment of Gray Reserves of the City of Philadelphia," and shall consist of ten companies of not less than 80 men each.
2. The officers shall consist of a Colonel, Lieut.-Colonel, Major, Adjutant (who shall act as Secretary), Paymaster, Surgeon, Assistant Surgeon, and Quartermaster. The Colonel, Lieut.-Colonel and Major shall be elected as hereinafter provided, and the Adjutant, Paymaster, Surgeon, Assistant Surgeon and Quartermaster shall be appointed by the Colonel.
3. The Company officers shall be a Captain, one First and one Second Lieutenant, four Sergeants, who shall be denominated first, second, third and fourth, and four Corporals, who shall be designated in like manner, and rank accordingly.

4. The uniform shall conform as nearly as practicable to that worn by the United States Infantry when in actual service, except that the color of the coat and pants shall be cadet gray.

5. Applications for membership must be submitted to the Regiment, and, if any objection be made, referred to a committee for investigation; all elections for members to be by ballot, unless otherwise ordered.

6 The Companies shall be designated according to the first ten letters of the alphabet, and as soon as the requisite number are obtained to form six companies of forty men each, they shall proceed to organize and choose their officers; and as soon thereafter as practicable, an election for field officers shall be held.

7. Each Company, with the approbation of the Colonel of the Regiment, shall fix the time and place for drill, and make such rules and regulations for the government of the Companies respectively, not inconsistent with the rules and regulations, as they may deem necessary and proper.

8. The officers of the Regiment, together with the Captains and Lieutenants of Companies, shall constitute a Regimental Board, who shall determine when it may be necessary to convene the Regiment, either for the purpose of business, parade or drill—provided that in case of emergency the Colonel may order a parade of a part or the whole of the regiment at any time.

9. The object of the organization being for the defence of the City of Philadelphia, the members shall not be required to march beyond the limits of said city, but shall at all times hold themselves in readiness for service within such limits; and any refusal to perform such duty as may be required, or any insubordination shall subject the members to immediate expulsion.

10. The discussion of political questions, upon all occasions, is hereby discountenanced, and positively prohibited at the meeting of Companies or of the Regiment, under penalty of immediate dismissal.

11. Until the Regiment shall be recognized by the constituted authorities, the officers shall be invested with the same power and authority as though they were duly commissioned by the Governor of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That in the organization of the Companies the first forty on the list shall constitute Company "A," the second forty Company "B," and so on to the completion of all the Companies of the Regiment. Any surplus after the formation shall be distributed among the several companies.

Resolved, That in view of the necessity of an immediate organization and the importance of electing persons of experience in military matters as officers, the Chairman of the meeting is hereby authorized to appoint a committee of nine to elect suitable persons to fill the positions of Colonel, Lieut.-Colonel, Major, Captains, and Lieutenants, to serve until all the Companies are full.

Resolved, That the pattern of the hat and coat, and the material proposed for coat and pants, be approved, the cost of the total equipment for coat, pantaloons and cap not to exceed fourteen dollars."

A committee of nine was appointed to select officers for the Regiment, namely: Morton McMichael, Robt. P. King, Chas. Gilpin, Jos. M. Thomas, Sam'l Branson, Jas. Lefevre, E. C. Markley, Samuel Welsh, Albert R. Foering.

The committee retired, and on returning reported that it was expedient to appoint only a part of the officers; Mr. McMichael submitted the name P. C. Ellmaker for Colonel, and the following for Captains:

Company A.....	Charles S. Smith.
Company B.....	Jacob Laudenslager.
Company C.....	Joseph N. Piersol.
Company D.....	George W. Wood.
Company E.....	William H. Kern.
Company F.....	Thomas Kirkpatrick.
Company G.....	George W. Briggs.
Company H.....	Charles M. Prevost.
Company I.....	Beaton Smith.
Company K.....	Jacob Bennett.

The report was unanimously adopted; the committee requested to be continued, and also that the officers appointed be added thereto, which was agreed to.

It was stated that 825 men were already enrolled towards the formation of the ten companies.

ROSTER FIELD, STAFF, LINE OFFICERS FIRST PARADE MAY 27, 1861

Colonel—PETER C. ELLMAKER.

Lieutenant-Colonel, Richard H. Rush. Major, Napoleon B. Kneass. Adjutant, Jos. T. Ford. Quartermaster, Jos. M. Thomas. Paymaster, R. P. DeSilver. Quartermaster Sergeant, A. R. Foering. Surgeon, W. L. Atlee, M.D. Assistant Surgeon, Thomas M. Drysdale.

LINE OFFICERS

Company A

Captain, Charles S. Smith.
1st Lieutenant, James D. Keyser.
2nd Lieutenant, Geo. F. Delleker.

Company B

Captain, William H. Kern.
1st Lieutenant, Chas. F. Hupfeld.
2nd Lieutenant, Benj. K. Ripperger.

Company C

Captain, Chas. M. Prevost.
1st Lieutenant, Atwood Smith
2nd Lieutenant, C. P. Herring.

Company D

Captain, J. Ross Clark.
1st Lieutenant, Edw. Watson.
2nd Lieutenant, W. T. Martien.

Company E

Captain, Jacob Laudenslager.
1st Lieutenant, Julius C. Sterling.

Company F

Captain, Joseph N. Piersol.
1st Lieutenant, Wm. W. Wagner.
2nd Lieutenant, John G. Murphy.

Company G

Captain, George W. Wood.
2nd Lieutenant, Harry Gorman.

Company H

Captain, Silas Wilson.
1st Lieutenant, John M. Ross.
2nd Lieutenant, James Brown.

Company I

Captain, George W. Briggs.
1st Lieutenant, Edw. Dewees.
2nd Lieutenant, Benj. W. Hays.

Company K

Captain, Charles P. Warner.
1st Lieutenant, H. D. Welsh.
2nd Lieutenant, J. S. Hess.

APPENDIX B.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON HISTORY, COL. P. C. ELLMAKER, CHAIRMAN, JUNE 5,
1862, FROM MINUTES, BOARD OF OFFICERS, FEBRUARY 3, 1863.

To the Board of Officers of the First Regt. Infantry (Gray Reserves) Reserve
Brigade.

Gentlemen:

The committee to whom was referred the subject of the organization of the Regiment, its services to the Commonwealth, and tender of services to the General Government, beg to leave to submit the following report:

For many years anterior to the commencement of the present rebellion, the volunteer system had gradually been growing into disrepute. The Commonwealth afforded but little encouragement to those who were disposed to give their time and contribute their means to acquire a knowledge of the military art—the City of Philadelphia where all persons, at all times, conceded that a military organization was necessary, refused in all instances except one (and in that one, the expenditure was of doubtful propriety) to contribute anything to the support or maintenance of her citizen soldiery—whilst those of our citizens who were most immediately interested in the preservation of Law and Order, in the absence of any immediate danger from mob violence, have thrown every obstacle in the way of an effective organization of the Volunteer Militia.

The Press, too, that powerful regulator of public opinion, failed or neglected to do justice to the Volunteers except occasionally to notice that a Company made a street parade and "presented a neat and soldier-like appearance."

Thus for years the Volunteer Corps of Philadelphia lingered on, without aid from the Commonwealth or the City, and without that encouragement from the Citizens, to which, by their frequent services in quelling riots and disturbances of the public peace, they were eminently entitled. Sustained by themselves and their immediate friends who contributed their annual mite to defray in part, their expenses.

In consequence of the failure of the State and Municipal Government to provide adequately or even partially for the wants of the Military, and the general indisposition of the community to encourage or even tolerate Volunteers Corps; the City of Philadelphia—the second City in the Union was not prepared upon the call of the President of the United States in April of the past year for troops, to defend the National Capitol to furnish a single regiment. To the honor of the then existing Volunteer Corps, however be it said, that without a single exception, they commenced recruiting and immediately tendered their services for the period required in the proclamation of the President. A number of Regiments were either filled up or promptly formed and marched to the defence of the Capitol or to the immediate vicinity.

The City of Philadelphia was thus left without any military force whatever and the organization of a company to take the place in part of those who had been called away was suggested. Such was the response to the call of Col. C. G. Childs and others issued on the 17th of April, 1861, that instead of a company a Regiment was formed and regularly organized under the Militia Law of the Commonwealth as the 3rd Regiment Infantry (Gray Reserves) and attached to the First Brigade. Subsequently as you are aware the Regiment by special act of the Legislature was made a part of the Reserve Brigade.

At any other time the organization of a regiment of volunteers would have been not only impracticable but impossible, but such was the excitement consequent upon the attack on Fort Sumter and the doubt and apprehension in regard to the future that all classes who could not, for various reasons, take the field even for a limited period, freely enrolled their names for the defence of the City. Public Institutions and patriotic Citizens aided in perfecting the organization. From the State or City not one dollar was received, nor has any aid been furnished by either, from the date of the organization up to the present time, arms and accoutrements, which the State by its own enactments was bound to provide, could not be furnished.

The former as you are aware were loaned by the General Government and the latter were purchased and paid for, by the Committee of Public Safety; an organization which we have a right to claim as having been auxiliary to if not actually a part of our Regiment, as the said Committee was appointed at the Second meeting of Citizens favorable to the object.

By an examination of the books of the several Companies composing the Regiment, it appears that in addition to the amount received from the Committee of Public Safety, the enormous sum of Twenty-one thousand seven hundred and forty dollars and sixty-three (\$21,740.63) cents was expended during the first year of the existence of the organization; besides incurring an aggregate debt of Eight hundred and eighty-four dollars and twenty-seven (\$884.27) cents which had to be provided for.

Thus it will be seen that an aggregate sum of nearly Twenty-three thousand dollars (\$23,000.00) was expended in one year by the individual members of the Regiment.

Whether the regiment has met the expectations of our fellow citizens, we leave to the public to determine, certain it is that although organized for the special defence of the City the members have in more than one instance promptly responded to the wishes and requirements of the State, and National Governments, with commendable alacrity. When in August last it was apprehended that troops would be required for a limited period to meet a supposed emergency, your commanding officer was authorized to tender to General Government through the Executive of the Commonwealth at least six hundred men, within six days for a tour of duty at any point wherever their services might be required for a period of thirty to sixty days.

On the 7th day of May last on the requisition of the Governor a force of some one hundred and sixty (160) men were dispatched in a few hours to Schuylkill County to quell a disturbance and on the following day an additional force of nearly an equal number were sent in the same direction, whilst some two hundred more were held in reserve.

Again and quite recently upon the urgent appeal of the Secretary of War, your commanding officer was authorized to tender the services of not less than 600 men to leave within thirty hours for Washington City and to serve for three months and without wishing to digress your committee must be permitted to say that to the honor of the members and the friends of the Regiment, who rallied to our standard in less than three days after the order for additional troops was promulgated a full regiment of 800 men would have been ready to embark for Washington or any other point, had not the said order been countermanded.

How has the patriotic zeal of the officers and men in two instances and the actual services in another been acknowledged or required?

For the tender of our services in the first instance we received the thanks of the Governor of the Commonwealth.

On our return from the recent expedition to Schuylkill County on which occasion many personal sacrifices were made in consequence of being obliged to leave on two or three hours' notice, besides incurring expenses for ammunition, etc., we encountered the ridicule of a portion of the Press, and the taunts and jests of a considerable part of the community. Nor was this all.

When application was made for the pay, to which, under the laws of the Commonwealth, officers and men were entitled and for means to reimburse actual expenditures and to meet necessary contracts for supplies, etc., we were informed by the Adjutant General of the State, that as it was a "local riot" we were called upon to suppress, notwithstanding we had been ordered out by the Governor, our claims must be presented to the Commissioners of Schuylkill County for settlement.

And again when an urgent demand was made by the Secretary of War for all the troops Pennsylvania could furnish, six hundred men were immediately tendered with the assurance that the Regiment would be recruited to the full minimum standard within two or three days, and here we will remark that while New York was sending forward her skeleton Regiments, day after day equipped and transported at the expense of the Commonwealth we could get no positive information other than that the State would not incur any responsibility, until two days after the first and most imperative

order was issued, we were directed to discontinue recruiting, as the Government did not require any more three months' men from Pennsylvania.

This order, so discouraging and mortifying you are aware, came at a time when it was ascertained to a certainty that the Regiment would have been prepared to leave with full ranks the following day.

In order to make the contrast complete between the action of our State authorities and those of New York, we append the orders of the Adjutant General and ask for each a careful perusal.

State of New York,
General Headquarters,

Adjutant General's office, Albany, May 27th, 1862.

Special Orders, No. 134.

The 5th, 12th, 13th, 47th, 69th, 19th and 28th Regiments National Guard will proceed to Washington forthwith. The Commandants of the several Regiments will make requisitions upon the chiefs of the Several Departments of this State for such arms, ammunition, equipment and supplies as they may require for the use of their regiments.

Upon application to Col. George Bliss, Jr., No. 51 Walker Street, New York, they will receive orders for transportation. On their arrival in Washington the Commandants of the several regiments will report to the Adjutant General of the army.

Major Generals Sandford and Duryea are charged with the execution of this order, with reference to the regiments of their respective divisions.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOMAS HILLHOUSE,
Adjutant General.

Headquarters Pennsylvania Militia,
Harrisburg, May 26th, 1862.

General Orders No. 23.

On the pressing requisition of the President of the United States, in the present emergency it is ordered,

That the several Major Generals, Brigadier Generals and Colonels of Regiments throughout the Commonwealth muster without delay all the military organizations within their respective divisions, or under their control, together with all persons willing to join their commands, and proceed forthwith to the City of Washington or to such other points as may be indicated by future orders.

By order of

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

A. L. RUSSELL,
Adjutant General.

Headquarters Pennsylvania Militia,
Harrisburg, May 26th, 1862.

General Orders No. 24.

General Orders No. 23 of these headquarters dated this day being issued under the requisition of the President of the United States no com-

manding officer of a higher grade than Captain will be accepted by the United States excepting where the regiment is already organized, and all expenses under it is to be defrayed by the General Government.

By order of

A. G. CURTIN,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

A. L. RUSSELL,

Adjutant General.

THE MILITIA TO SERVE FOR THREE MONTHS

Harrisburg, May 26th, evening.

The following additional order has just been issued:

Headquarters of the Pennsylvania Militia,

Harrisburg, May 26th, 1862.

General Orders No. 25.

The call for troops by general orders of these Headquarters Nos. 23 and 24 of this date, is for three months' militia men, as stated in the requisition of the President of the United States.

By order of

A. G. CURTIN,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

A. L. RUSSELL,

Adjutant General.

THE VOLUNTEERS

CIRCULAR FROM THE ADJUTANT GENERAL TO THE MAJOR GENERALS

Harrisburg, May 27th, 1862.

To Major Generals commanding Divisions of the Pennsylvania Militia.

"General: I enclose you General Orders Nos. 23, 24 and 25 of these headquarters. In carrying these orders into effect you will make known to the volunteer militia in your command, and to such persons as are willing to form new companies with a view to service for three months, that volunteers for the war will be raised in a different manner.

"FIRST—That all regiments or companies now, or that shall be, organized under the requisition from the General Government, shall report to you.

"SECOND—On receiving such return, you will, without delay, report the same to me, specifying the officers of the Regiment, number of companies, names of captains, and number of men, or in case of companies the name of the captain and number of men, the United States not receiving any company with less than eighty men rank and file, that I may hand over the same to the United States Officers in charge, who will furnish transportation, etc., under the laws of the United States, to such rendezvous as may be designated, the State assuming no liability for any expense whatever.

A. L. RUSSELL,

Adjutant General of Penna."

THE CALL FOR THREE MONTHS' VOLUNTEERS COUNTERMANDED.

Harrisburg, May 27th.

The following important general order has just been issued:

General Order No. 26.

FIRST—The Governor being notified by the Secretary of War, by a telegraphic dispatch received this afternoon, that the President will no longer require any other troops from Pennsylvania to be mustered into the U. S. service but those who volunteer for three years or during the war, General Orders Nos. 23, 24, 25 of these headquarters, dated on the 26th inst., calling for three months' volunteer militia, are hereby countermanded and revoked.

SECOND—All commanding officers who may have issued their orders for the mustering into the service of the United States their respective commands, under the said orders of the 26th inst., are hereby ordered to countermand the same.

THIRD—The Governor, in issuing this order, congratulates the people of Pennsylvania on the information received from the War Department that the emergency which seemed to the Government of the United States so imperatively to demand their immediate service no longer exists, and would also commend the patriotic zeal and alacrity manifested in every section of the Commonwealth to meet it.

By order of

A. G. CURTIN,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

A. L. RUSSELL,

Adjutant General.

Thus it will be seen that whilst New York was prepared to furnish everything necessary, even transportation, in order to facilitate the prompt departure of her troops, Pennsylvania could not furnish a single set of accoutrements nor was she willing to assume any "*liability for any expense whatever.*"

In appending these orders to our report we desire to be distinctly understood as not wishing to criticise the action of or to cast censure upon the Executive of the Commonwealth. From the commencement of the present rebellion he has done everything he possibly could to maintain the honor and credit of the State. His first and proudest effort was revealed in the Organization of the Reserve Corps consisting of some fifteen regiments, a force which promptly took the field upon the expiration of the term of the three months' men, and filled a vacuum at a critical moment, subsequently his efforts were directed to the Legislature. Members were urged to take such steps as might be necessary to revise the Militia System, so that he might be enabled to respond to any call from the General Government. His advice and appeal, however, were unheeded, and he was left as we found him in the recent emergency without power or means to comply with the demand of the Secretary of War.

Your Committee indulge the hope that the experience of the past will induce a united and determined effort on the part of the people to secure such Legislation at the next session as will promote the efficiency of the Volunteers of our State.

Whilst your committee complain of the want of proper State Legislation they must at the same time again refer to the absence of any interest in or encouragement of the Citizen soldiery by the City Government. A sufficient number of young men could at all times, be found willing to keep the ranks of Volunteer Corps full, were it not for the enormous expenses to which they are liable. As little as the City could do by way of return for services, which in the past she has frequently needed *and in the future may require*, would be to furnish Armories for the several regiments and corps. This is all the existing organizations require and in the opinion of your committee, in view of the lavish expenditure during the past year upon the Home Guard they have a right to *demand*.

Finally we would most respectfully urge upon the Public Press, to aid as in many instances it has recently, in effecting a change in public sentiment on a subject which has been proven of vital importance. Every citizen should feel that his interests are identified with ours. That even in times of profound peace volunteer organizations should be fostered and encouraged, so that at all times we would be prepared to quell disturbances, suppress insurrections and repel invasion. We would appeal especially to those having the management of public institutions, and to our business men generally, to consult their own interests of the community and the commonwealth by changing their terms in regard to the duties of their employees. That instead of making a condition with young men that they should resign from or not become connected with Military Organizations in order to retain or secure a place; that a disposition to become somewhat acquainted with the duties of a soldier should be encouraged. Pennsylvania may give us all the Legislation we ask, and the City may furnish such aid as we need, but so long as the determination of the *people* remains unchanged we may hope in vain for a Military organization such as New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and other eastern States can point to with pride.

All of which is submitted.

Committee	{	P. C. ELLMAKER, Colonel and Chairman.
		CHARLES S. SMITH, Captain
		JOS. N. PIERSOL, Captain
		A. SMITH, Lieutenant
		WM. W. KEYS, Lieutenant

APPENDIX C.

REPORT OF BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM F. SMITH, U. S. ARMY, COMMANDING FIRST
DIVISION, OF OPERATIONS, JUNE 26-JULY 15. WAR RECORDS, VOL.
XXVII, SERIES I, PART II, PAGE 220 ET SEQ.

(*Extract*)

H'DQ'RS FIRST DIVISION, DEP'T. OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
Greencastle, Pa., July 18, 1863.

* * * * *

On Tuesday, learning that the rebel infantry had left Carlisle, the cavalry was ordered forward, and found the enemy at Sporting Hill. General Ewen, New York militia, in command of the Twenty-second and

Thirty-seventh New York State Militia, went forward to support Lieutenant Stanwood, and a section of Landis' battery, under the direction of Lieutenant Muhlenberg, was immediately ordered up. The enemy was found in position, and attacked about 4 p. m. The artillery arrived on the ground about 5 p. m., and soon silenced the fire of the enemy.

General Ewen's command was ordered forward to occupy Carlisle, but did not march until the next morning. Captain Boyd, First New York Cavalry, with 120 men, was also ordered by the Trindle Spring road, via Churchtown, to Carlisle. He stopped at Churchtown, and entered Carlisle on the morning of July 1.

Colonel Brisbane, commanding the Pennsylvania Brigade, was ordered to move on Carlisle by the mud road at daylight, but, owing to a want of transportation, did not move until about 9 a. m.

I visited the headquarters to receive instructions and make arrangements for supplies and transportation, and, recrossing the river, the remainder of the command, under Brigadier-General Knipe, U. S. Volunteers, was directed to march as far as practicable and encamp, and to move at an early hour in the morning.

The Eleventh New York Artillery, under Colonel Forbes, refused to march under certain pleas, and the matter was referred to General Couch. This delayed my starting till 3.30 p. m., and finally, leaving orders with General Knipe to carry out the instructions with reference to the refractory regiment, I left to join the advance. Hearing rumors on the road of a large cavalry force in the vicinity, I sent out scouts on the cross-roads, and pushed on, entering Carlisle at sunset.

General Ewen had passed through the town on the Baltimore turnpike about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and, while going on to examine his position, word came from my scouts that a large cavalry force of the enemy was in the immediate vicinity, on the York road, and, turning back, before I entered the village, their guns had opened on us. The road for several miles back of us was filled with stragglers from the brigades of General Ewen and Colonel Brisbane, and the men with me were wearied with a long march, to which they were unused.

Under these circumstances, I determined to content myself till morning with simply holding the town, but before I could get a line of skirmishers out, a summons was sent by General Fitzhugh Lee to surrender the town, or send out the women and children. I sent an answer that the women and children would be notified to leave. In less than half an hour, another message was sent to the purport that, if not surrendered, the town would be burned. The answer was returned that one answer had already been given. I then sent a volunteer aide, Mr. Ward, of Harrisburg, to communicate with General Knipe, and order him to march at 3 a. m., and to report to General Couch the position of affairs. In the meantime the enemy opened a battery on the town, to which, by my orders, our artillery did not reply, as I deemed the fire too inaccurate, and wished to save my ammunition.

About 11 o'clock I sent another volunteer aide, Mr. James Dougherty, to try and get to General Knipe with orders to move immediately. Mr. Dougherty was captured and his orderly wounded, and about 12 m. a third and last summons came to surrender, to which the reply was given that the message had been twice answered before.

About 1 o'clock the firing ceased, with the exception of three guns

about 3 a. m., soon after which reports came in that the enemy was moving off on a country road which came into the turnpike about 2½ miles from Carlisle, and by daylight there was nothing opposed to us.

The casualties were 12 wounded, none fatally.

REPORT OF MAJ. GEN. J. E. B. STUART, C. S. ARMY, COMMANDING CAVALRY, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA. WAR RECORDS, VOL. XXVII, SERIES I, PART II, PAGES 696-697 ET SEQ.

(Extract)

H'DQ'RS, CAVALRY, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,

August 20, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the Cavalry Division, Army of Northern Virginia, from the time of crossing the Rappahannock on June 16, to July 24, when, having recrossed the Blue Ridge after the Pennsylvania campaign, our pickets were re-established on the south bank of the Rappahannock:

Reaching Dover, Pa., on the morning of July 1, I was unable to find our forces. The most I could learn was that General Early had marched his division in the direction of Shippensburg, which the best information I could get seemed to indicate as the point of concentration of our troops. After as little rest as was compatible with the exhausted condition of the command, we pushed on for Carlisle, where we hoped to find a portion of the army. I arrived before that village, by way of Dillsburg, in the afternoon. Our rations were entirely out. I desired to levy a contribution on the inhabitants for rations, but was informed before reaching it that it was held by a considerable force of militia (infantry and artillery), who were concealed in the buildings, with the view to entrap me upon my entrance into the town. They were frustrated in their intention, and although very peaceable in external aspect, I soon found the information I had received was correct. I disliked to subject the town to the consequences of attack; at the same time it was essential to us to procure rations. I therefore directed General Lee to send in a flag of truce, demanding unconditional surrender or bombardment. This was refused. I placed artillery in position commanding the town, took possession of the main avenues to the place, and repeated the demand. It was again refused, and I was forced to the alternative of shelling the place.

Although the houses were used by their sharpshooters while firing on our men, not a building was fired excepting the United States cavalry barracks, which were burned by my order, the place having resisted my advance instead of peaceable surrender, as in the case of General Ewell. General Fitz. Lee's brigade was charged with the duty of investing the place, the remaining brigades following at considerable intervals from Dover. Maj. Gen. W. F. Smith was in command of the forces in Carlisle. The only obstacle to the enforcement of my threat was the scarcity of artillery ammunition.

The whereabouts of our army was still a mystery; but, during the night, I received a dispatch from General Lee (in answer to one sent by Major Venable from Dover, on Early's trail) that the army was at Gettysburg, and had been engaged on this day (July 1) with the enemy's advance. I instantly dispatched to Hampton to move 10 miles that night on the road to Gettysburg, and gave orders to the other brigades, with a view to reaching Gettysburg early the next day, and started myself that night.

APPENDIX D.

THE VISIT OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G., S. N. Y., TO PHILADELPHIA AND CAPE MAY, JULY, 1870, TAKEN FROM THE "HISTORY OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT."—COL. EMMONS CLARK. VOL. 11, PP. 182-187. (BY PERMISSION.)

"An invitation having been received from the Mayor and many distinguished citizens of Philadelphia to visit that city in July, the regiment, after due consideration, decided to accept the courtesies tendered, and to extend the trip as far as Cape May. At 8 A.M. on Thursday, July 14th, it left New York with over five hundred men. The march from the armory to the Jersey City Ferry was a very fatiguing one, for the heat was already oppressive. The day proved to be intensely hot, and grave apprehensions were early expressed that the unusual temperature would seriously interfere with the success and pleasures of the excursion. Upon its arrival at Philadelphia the Regiment proceeded up Walnut, Third, and Chestnut Street to Tenth Street, and was received with great enthusiasm by the crowds of people that thronged the sidewalks and filled the windows and housetops along the route. But the sun was now at its zenith, and not a breath of air was stirring, and when the regiment finally reached the Continental Hotel the men were well nigh overcome by the intense heat of the day. But the Continental Hotel, the headquarters of the regiment, abounded with comforts, and after an hour's rest officers and men were in their usual gay spirits.

The parade and review, which had been announced to take place at 3 P.M., were postponed until four o'clock, on account of the extreme heat. The Colonel seriously considered the propriety of countermanding the parade, but the fact that all Philadelphia was in the streets to see the regiment; that the military escort was already under arms and awaiting its movements; and that the reputation of the regiment would seriously suffer by so remarkable a deviation from the order of arrangements, seemed to render a parade absolutely necessary. So at 4.30 P.M., the regiment formed, and with the thermometer at 100° Fahrenheit in the shade, and escorted by the First and Fourth Pennsylvania Regiments, commenced its march over the prescribed route. Having passed through Spring Garden, Thirteenth, Walnut, and Eighteenth Streets, as far as Columbia Avenue, it turned into Broad Street, and returning through that wide and handsome avenue, it passed in review, at the corner of Jefferson Street, before Major-General Prevost, commanding the First Division, Pennsylvania National Guard. The reviewing stand was occupied by Mayor Fox, General Robert Patterson, and many of the most distinguished citizens of Philadelphia. Although the pavements over which the regiment passed were generally of cobblestone and utterly execrable, the

street at the point selected for review was in admirable condition, and afforded the regiment a fine opportunity to display its military accomplishments to the best advantage to the immense throng that occupied the sidewalks, and the yards, piazzas, and windows of the elegant residences in that vicinity. Unfortunately, however, it was suffering severely from the intense heat, and the burning sun had already compelled many of the members to leave the ranks from utter exhaustion. But a large majority of officers and men exhibited wonderful powers of endurance, and steadfastly maintained their places during the return march through Broad Street and Chestnut Street to the Continental Hotel. When the regiment reached its comfortable quarters, after their long and terrible march, there were few that did not require rest, and many were wholly exhausted. The services of the surgeons, Drs. Barron and Morris, were constantly required in all directions, but fortunately, no one was seriously injured by the fatigue and exposure of the day, and in a short time nearly all were convalescent.

An elegant entertainment, provided by the hospitable citizens of Philadelphia, awaited the regiment at the Continental Hotel upon its return from the parade. Only a small part of its officers and members, however, were in a condition to immediately repair to the dining-hall, and a considerable delay occurred before the seats were filled. A most unfortunate circumstance connected with this magnificent entertainment was the utter impossibility of securing any considerable attention to the after-dinner speeches. So fatigued and exhausted were the young men of the Seventh, that they were in no mood to listen, and oratory was at a discount. Even the eloquent Dougherty could not obtain a patient hearing, and some of the more staid and venerable of the distinguished Philadelphians present were almost shocked at the inattention. At 9 P.M. the festivities ended, and the regiment hurried away to the Camden Ferry and took a special train to Cape May, where it arrived at 2 A.M.

The reception at Cape May was unexpectedly brilliant. Fireworks, Chinese lanterns, rockets illuminated the night as the regiment marched by the seaside from the depot to the city and when it paraded through the grounds of Congress Hall it was welcomed by the guests of that hotel with a great pyrotechnic display. The entire route along Ocean and Washington Streets was brilliant with illuminations, and when the Regiment reached the Stockton House, decorated fires, blue, red, green and white gleamed along its whole length and the words "Welcome, Seventh Regiment" blazed forth upon the night. The magnificent reception was at the end clouded by the insufficient accommodations provided for the regiment. It had been originally arranged that all the companies should be quartered at the Stockton House and there was considerable disappointment expressed when it was ascertained that about one-half the regiment must accept accommodations elsewhere. In some cases the quarters assigned were very inferior and limited in character, the Stockton House being a notable exception, and the active business talent of Quartermaster Weed was taxed to the utmost to afford relief. The hotels were filled with guests on account of the visit of the Seventh and their proprietors were strangely penny-wise in depriving the regiment of the accommodations bargained for. But this was the only unpleasant circumstance connected with the visit to Cape May.

"On the morning of Friday the 15th, officers and members were early astir and all spent a delightful day. At 4 P.M. the regiment formed and proceeded to the lawn of Congress Hall for review by General Meade. Although

the space was too limited for military purposes, the review was admirable and was witnessed with pleasure by an immense number of ladies and gentlemen who were conveniently accommodated upon the broad and extensive piazzas of the hotel. A dress parade in front of the Stockton House concluded the military duties of the day. A grand complimentary ball tendered to the regiment by the young men of Philadelphia and Cape May took place in the dining-hall of the Stockton House in the evening. The immense room was handsomely decorated and was gay with beautiful and elegantly dressed ladies and the military representatives of New York and Philadelphia; and the ball was completely successful and eminently creditable to its managers. While the ball was in progress the reception committee, of which General Bingham, the Postmaster of Philadelphia, was chairman, entertained their guests at a splendid supper. The speech of Major General Meade on that occasion is worthy of preservation and is as follows: "

"GENTLEMEN: I have been requested by the committee of reception to offer a sentiment and I comply with their wish the more readily because as a citizen of Philadelphia I feel sure it will be warmly welcomed. I propose the health of the officers and men of the Seventh Regiment. In offering this toast I feel an especial pleasure, as I have been more than once officially connected with it, and it affords me an opportunity of saying a few words in regard to the regiment you are about to toast. When I was passing through Frederick City at the head of my command, the Army of the Potomac, after the battle of Gettysburg, I happened to strike a small force or picket on the road outside the city and as I saw that the men were neatly and better dressed than any of my troops, I inquired what they were and was informed that it 'was a picket guard from the Seventh New York National Guard, and that it was holding possession of a cross road,' thus rendering my army a great and important service. I was struck by the soldierly appearance of the men, and remembering the former services of the Seventh, I made up my mind that if, as I then expected, I should meet the enemy at or near Hagerstown, I would bring up the Seventh and give them a chance to share in the important engagement I hoped to bring on at that point. I know that if the Seventh Regiment had gone under fire it would have behaved nobly. Gentlemen of the Seventh, though a regular officer and a graduate of the United States Military Academy, I know, like all reflective citizens, that the Nation must look to its volunteer military organizations for assistance in the hour of peril. To the uniformed militia we of the regular army look for the effective forces which are to bear the brunt of war and maintain the honor and integrity of the Government. The debt of gratitude already due the militia forces will never be forgotten, for it was from their ranks that sprang the hosts of trained soldiers who achieved distinction and reputation as officers of the national army. The Seventh Regiment of New York was especially noticeable for its promptness in coming forward to the support and defence of the Government in the hour of peril and danger. Not once or twice, but three times, the Seventh entered the service at the call of the President, and it also sent into the service a host of well-trained and experienced officers; many of them served under myself and distinguished themselves. I knew several of them personally and appreciated them as sterling men. I may mention among them Generals Bowerman, Shaler and Hamblin, who distinguished themselves while under my command. Gentlemen, I fully appreciate your sentiments and feelings in being members of a

regiment like the Seventh and they do you honor, for by their means you maintain a school for the education of true soldiers that will always prove as it has already in the past, an inestimable service to our common country. Your example also inspires and directs the military instincts of our young citizens and creates the nucleus upon which the nation can always erect a magnificent army. When you were invited to Philadelphia by its leading citizens, I was asked to review you, but other duties prevented and I was obliged to decline. It was then reported to me that, as a citizen of Philadelphia, it would be considered the proper thing to review your regiment here in Cape May. As a citizen of Philadelphia, as well as a regular officer I felt great pleasure in coming here to-day to review you; and while expressing my gratification at the opportunity, I must tender to you the hearty greeting of the citizens who invited you here. Gentlemen of Philadelphia and Cape May, I give you the health of Col. Emmons Clark and of the officers and privates of the Seventh Regiment of New York."

"Early on the morning of Saturday, July 16, the regiment left Cape May and proceeded to New York without change of cars, the weather continuing extremely hot and oppressive. Arriving at the foot of Cortlandt Street about 4 P.M., it was received by the Seventy-first Regiment. As a finale to the uncomfortable circumstances of the excursion to Philadelphia and Cape May, a thunderstorm overtook the regiment as it wheeled into Broadway *en route* for its armory. The excursion to Philadelphia and Cape May in 1870 is memorable both for its pleasure and its disappointment. The disagreeable and unfortunate circumstances of the trip were mainly attributable to the extreme heat, almost without a parallel in meteorological statistics. While some were at first disposed to blame the Colonel and the medical staff for allowing the parade in Philadelphia to take place, it was generally conceded that the reputation of the regiment would have seriously suffered by a countermand of the order. On no other occasion has the regiment received more elegant and complimentary attention and the munificent hospitality of the citizens of Philadelphia was universally recognized and appreciated. To Major Joseph F. Tobias of that city the regiment was particularly indebted for his activity and influence in securing its brilliant reception and hospitable entertainment both in Philadelphia and Cape May."

THE ENCAMPMENT OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y., AT FAIRMOUNT PARK, PHILADELPHIA, JULY, 1876, AND ITS PARADE THERE ON THE CENTENARY, 4TH OF JULY—TAKEN FROM HISTORY OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT, BY COL. EMMONS CLARK—VOL. 2, PAGE 242 ET SEQ. (BY PERMISSION.)

"The Seventh Regiment left New York on Saturday, July 1st, at 8 A.M., for Philadelphia. The Howitzer Section, Lieutenant Houghton commanding, had preceded it as a camping party, and all the necessary arrangements had been completed. The train arrived at the Centennial Depot at 2 P.M., and without delay the Regiment formed in column and marched through the Centennial Fair grounds via Belmont Avenue to the Lansdowne Gate. The few hundred visitors and numerous guards and attendants listlessly viewed the passage of the Regiment and carefully concealed their admiration, while the young soldiers as they marched magnificently along stole hasty and wondering glances at the numerous and superb buildings of the great exhibition. Arriving at the camp on George's Hill the Regiment

was received with a salute from the guns of the camping party, and was dismissed at the color line. Guard was mounted; the men hastened to make their tents comfortable, and before sunset Camp Washington was in perfect order.

"Camp Washington was pleasantly located upon George's Hill in Fairmount Park, a short distance northwesterly from the Centennial Exhibition grounds. An irregular plateau of about twenty acres afforded room for the camp and a parade ground. A new road which was opened through the grounds in June, and the extremely dry and hot weather which injured the turf and was productive of dust, were serious and unexpected objections to a location otherwise admirable. The view from Camp Washington was magnificent. The new and extensive buildings of the Centennial Exhibition were spread upon the plain below; the beautiful Schuylkill pursued its way to the sea in the valley beyond, and the great city of Philadelphia extended from the river's bank as far as the eye could reach in the distance. In the immediate vicinity of the camp was a forest grove and many fine old shade trees, and a refreshing breeze constantly visited George's Hill while the city lay broiling in the sun below. The camp itself and all the paraphernalia of tent-life were as complete and perfect as could be desired."

"Tuesday, July 4th.—The morning was hot and sultry, and the Centennial military parade promised to test the strength and endurance of all who participated. An early breakfast at Proskauer's Belmont Mansion; a short march by the shady and romantic road which leads to Belmont Station of the Reading Railroad; a quick trip by steam cars to the Broad Street Depot, and the Seventh Regiment marched down Broad Street from Chestnut, to take its place in line; the regiment was honored with a military salute by the West Point Corps of Cadets, and on the way it encountered troops from nearly every State, from Maine to Florida, in uniforms and equipments of every style and variety, on the march, sweltering in the sun, or resting in the grateful shadow of trees or buildings. After some delay the signal to march was received, and the Seventh, with its large company fronts, swept Broad Street, and, breaking into platoons at Chestnut Street, commenced its memorable march through that famous avenue. From curb to house-top the street was thronged with people, and it was notably gay and brilliant with flags, banners, and appropriate decorations. But no wild enthusiasm greeted the Seventh or any other organization; and those who have seen New York or Boston on festive occasions wondered at the comparative silence and strange indifference of the people as the favorite military representatives of the several States appeared and passed. Chestnut Street was like a fiery furnace. The torrid sun beat upon the devoted heads of the soldiers, and the high buildings and the thronged sidewalks prevented a breath of air from reaching them. The young men of the Seventh passed through this trying ordeal with honor; they marched with the precision of veterans; and not until they had passed the reviewing officer, General Sherman, at Independence Hall, and had halted in Third Street, was any member obliged to leave the ranks from exhaustion. The return to Broad Street through Pine, under the burning sun and with the thermometer at 100° in the shade, was particularly fatiguing, exhausting, and dangerous; and nothing but the great care and prudence of the officers and the wise counsel

of the surgeons could have brought the Regiment back to the Reading Railroad Depot without the loss or serious injury of a single man. Those who were temporarily overcome by the heat during the march or on the return train to Belmont were soon restored, and all were happy to reach the protecting canvas of Camp Washington in safety. Rest and freedom from exposure were the orders for the remainder of the day."

"Camp Washington was neither a success nor a failure. The large number of men present, their soldierly and gentlemanly deportment, their attention to duty and obedience to orders, the pleasant and healthy location, the large and comfortable tents, the perfection of all camp appointments, the proximity to the Centennial Exhibition, and the grand historical period in the American calendar, were all elements of success and subjects of pleasant remembrance. On the other hand, the extreme, constant, and oppressive heat was fatal to military exercises and improvement; and the unsatisfactory commissariat, already noticed, materially interfered with the regular and ordinary duties of camp, and tended to demoralization. The extraordinary health of the Regiment, under these unfavorable circumstances, was a subject of great congratulation. The indifference and apathy of dull, phlegmatic Philadelphia toward the favorite regiment of New York was a subject of public comment and amusement in the Regiment. While some attributed this to jealousy of its great rival, and in proof thereof quoted the fact that the advent, movements, and departure of the Regiment were scarcely noticed by the enterprising journalists of the Quaker City, the more charitable were disposed to believe that the prudent inhabitants wisely preferred shade, and rest, and sleep in their quiet houses to the exposure to sun, and heat, and dust incident to a trip to George's Hill. Some feigned to believe that the people of Philadelphia had inherited from William Penn an aversion to the pomp and ceremony of men in arms; while others insisted that the great Centennial Exhibition so filled their eyes and obscured their vision that all minor objects escaped their notice.

"But, whatever the cause, it was nevertheless the fact that the Seventh Regiment, which at divers times had captured the hearts of the people of the principal cities of the country, received but slight notice and attention from the good people of Philadelphia. In general orders, dated July 20th, Colonel Clark gratefully acknowledged indebtedness to Adjutant-General Latta and the staff of Governor Hartranft, to Major-General Bankson and staff, First Division, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and to Brigadier-General Thayer, Superintendent of Fairmount Park, for official courtesies; to Colonel Benson, First Regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania, for the tender of his command as an escort to the Regiment; to the Union League of Philadelphia, for the courtesies of the League House; to the New York Centennial Board, for hospitalities at the New York State Building in the Centennial Exhibition grounds; and to Mr. A. J. Drexel and Colonel Joseph F. Tobias, for distinguished attentions. To Colonel George A. Bernard, of General Bankson's staff, a popular veteran member of the Seventh Regiment, all were particularly indebted for valuable personal and official courtesies. The total number of officers and men in camp at Philadelphia was six hundred and forty-four. The expenditures on account of Camp Washington were \$14,509.06, of which amount about five thousand dollars were paid from the regimental treasury."

APPENDIX E.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT.

Emergency Troops, 1877, Report of Colonel Sylvester Bonnaffon, Jr.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 20, 1877.

Major General James W. Latta, Adj. Genl. State of Penna.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, upon the tender of a regiment by the Veteran Corps First Regiment Infantry, N. G. of Pa., to his Excellency Governor John F. Hartranft, for the suppression of riot and maintenance of law, it was accepted July 25th, and in compliance with Special Order No. 28 C. S., Headquarters N. G. of Pa., the Regiment commenced recruiting at ten A.M., July 26th, and was mustered into the service by companies for the emergency, by Colonel George H. North, aide-de-camp, and upon its regimental organization being complete, I was mustered as Colonel. It was uniformed, armed, and equipped in thirty-six hours and at 9 P.M., July 27th, received the following dispatch from Governor Hartranft; "Move your command at once," and left the armory at 10 P.M., reported at West Philadelphia depot, when the following dispatch was received from the Governor: "Embark your troops immediately." I complied with the same, and left the West Philadelphia depot, *en route* for Pittsburg, at 12.20 A.M., July 28th, taking the precaution (as advised by the Governor) to detail engineers and firemen from my command, to act, in case the train hands refused to run the train. Upon my arrival at Harrisburg, at four A.M., I received the following dispatch from the Governor: "Do not proceed beyond Harrisburg, until you hear from me." I awaited further orders, and at six A.M. received the following dispatch: "Move on from Harrisburg through to Pittsburg, and, on your arrival there, report for duty to Major General Robert M. Brinton. Keep yourself in communication with General Beaver, at Altoona, who has been directed to keep you advised of the situation." I arrived at Altoona, and reported to General Beaver, and after some little delay in preparing the train, I proceeded to Pittsburg and arrived there, reporting to General Brinton at 6.30 P.M., and was by him temporarily assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, N. G. of Pa. On August 1st, the entire division left Pittsburg, *en route* for Philadelphia, and upon its arrival at Harrisburg, it received orders to proceed to Scranton, and upon reaching Nanticoke, on August 2nd, 12.30 A.M., I received verbal orders from General Brinton to disembark my regiment, and to proceed, cautiously, to Plymouth, by way of the turnpike, arresting all persons found out of their houses. The right company was developed as skirmishers, capturing ninety-two persons, who were, by direction of General Brinton, turned over to Capt. A. L. Snowden, First City Troop, at Plymouth.

In compliance with Special Order No. 6, headquarters First Division, N. G. of Pa., dated Scranton, August 4th, I proceeded to Wilkesbarre, encamped my regiment between the lines of the Lehigh Valley and Susquehanna railroads, below the South Street bridge, remained there until August 6th, when I changed the camp to a healthier location and a more commanding position. In compliance with Special Order No. 36, dated Harrisburg, August 4th, headquarters N. G. of Pa., and by verbal instructions from General Pearson, relieved a battalion of the 15th Regiment, N. G. of Pa., at Fairview, on the line of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and continued

guarding that point, and patrolling the line of the same railroad, from same point to Mill Creek, from August 10th to August 23rd, until informed by the railroad authorities that quiet had been restored. In compliance with instructions received from Major General A. L. Pearson, commanding 6th Division N. G. of Pa., I detailed companies to guard the following named points: Oakwood Shaft, Lehigh Valley Railroad; Pine Ridge Colliery, Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad; Mill Creek, Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad; Laurel Run, Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad; Henry Colliery, Lehigh Valley Railroad; and in compliance with General Orders No. 7, headquarters Sixth Division, N. G. of Pa., I relieved the Sixth Division, N. G. of Pa. Copy of order as follows:

Headquarters Sixth Division, N. G. of Pa.,
Kingston, Pa., Sept. 3, 1877.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 7

(1) The following named regiments of this command will be relieved from further duty, in the Wyoming Valley, as follows, viz: The Fourteenth Regiment on Wednesday, September 5th; the Eighteenth Regiment on Thursday, September 6th; the Nineteenth Regiment on Friday, September 7th, and will proceed direct to Pittsburg, over the Delaware and Lackawanna and Western, Northern Central, and (*via* Lewistown) Penna. Central railroads, when they will be dismissed until further orders.

(2) The Brigade commander, Fourth Brigade, will make requisition on these headquarters at once for the necessary number of passenger and baggage cars required to transport his command, and will cause all quartermaster's stores and camp equipage in the possession of the several regiments to be turned over (properly packed for shipment) to Major J. B. Steen, division quartermaster.

(3) One day's cooked rations will be prepared by the regiments on the days named in Paragraph 1 of this order, and the regiments be prepared to move from the station of their respective headquarters at 5 P.M.

(4) The Hutchinson Battery will remain in camp where now located, and Captain E. Y. Breck, upon the withdrawal of the Infantry Troops, will report to Colonel Hartley Howard, at Scranton, making requisitions for all necessary supplies for his command through him, until otherwise ordered.

(5) Colonel S. Bonnaffon, Junior, commanding Twentieth Regiment, is hereby directed to designate such companies of his command as may be necessary to relieve the regiments named in Paragraph 1 of this order, and, for this purpose, will cause the details to report at the headquarters of each regiment, at or before noon of the days designated, in the above named paragraph. Upon the completion of the above duty, Colonel Bonnaffon will, and until otherwise ordered by the commander-in-chief, report to Colonel Hartley Howard, at Scranton.

By Command of Major General Pearson,
JAMES B. MOORE,
Lieut. Colonel and A. A. General.

I relieved the following regiments of that command, as follows: Fourteenth Regiment, Wednesday, September 5th; Eighteenth Regiment, Thursday, September 6th; Nineteenth Regiment, Friday, September 7th.

In order to show the amount of duty performed, and the extent of territory guarded, I have the honor to call your attention to the accompanying map, which will show the disposition of my command, and the position occupied by the several companies of it, and the names of the officers commanding the several companies and detachments, upon its being relieved, in compliance with Special Order No. 56, headquarters N. G. of Pa., by the First Regiment, Penna. Vols. N. G. of Pa., Col. Hartley Howard, commanding.

It would be an act of injustice for me to particularize individually; sufficient to say that each officer, non-commissioned officer, and enlisted man performed his duty faithfully under the most trying circumstances. For the manner in which that duty was performed, and the good opinions entertained by the regiment, I have the honor to submit copies of orders received from the different officers, under whose command the regiment served, and extracts from the public press.

Headquarters Sixth Division, N. G. of Pa.,
Kingston, September 7th, 1877.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 52

The Major General takes pleasure in extending to Colonel S. Bonnaffon, Junior, and, through him, to the officers and men of the Twentieth Regiment, N. G. of Pa., his high appreciation for the gratifying manner in which he and his command have performed every service devolving upon them since being assigned to report to his headquarters. Leaving home and business, almost within an hour's notice, this command took the field, and, in less than thirty days, was transformed from the mass of citizens of Philadelphia to a splendidly drilled and disciplined regiment, one that did not, and the Major General is satisfied will not, hesitate to perform any and every duty assigned to them, and, in parting with them, he would be remiss in his duty if he failed to acknowledge the excellent services of such efficient officers and men.

By Command of Major General Pearson.
JAMES B. MOORE,
Lieutenant Colonel and A. A. General.

Headquarters First Regiment Vols. N. G. of Pa.,
Scranton, September 20th, 1877.

COLONEL: In parting with your regiment, I desire to express to you, and through you to the officers and men of your command, my hearty appreciation of their soldierly bearing and discipline.

I regret to part with them, for so many were such thorough veterans, and they left their impress on the whole regiment, making it at once a more efficient and reliable body of men.

You and your brother officers are deserving of much credit for the rapidity in which you effected such a fine organization.

I am, very respectfully,
Yours truly,
HARTLEY HOWARD, Colonel.

To S. Bonnaffon, Jr., Commanding the Twentieth Regiment, N. G. of Pa., Philadelphia, Pa.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 14, 1877.

Col. S. Bonnaffon, Jr., Commanding Twentieth Regiment, N. G. of Pa.

COLONEL: The undersigned citizens of Wilkesbarre, impressed with the value of the services of your command here, would be greatly gratified at witnessing a dress parade of your regiment, at such time and place, before your departure, as the exigencies of the service will permit.

Very truly yours,

STANLEY WOODWARD	FRED. MERCUR
W. L. CONYNGHAM	G. H. PARRISH
JNO. MCNEISH, JR.	CHAS. PARRISH
C. M. CONYNGHAM	J. H. SWOYER
LEWIS C. PAINE	E. A. HANCOCK
HENRY M. HOYT	H. BAKER HILLMAN
A. J. DAVIS	J. VAUGHAN DARLING
R. B. RICKETS	G. M. REYNOLDS
	G. M. MILLER

Headquarters Twentieth Regiment, N. G. of Pa.,

Wilkesbarre, Sept. 15, 1877.

Colonel Stanley Woodward, Chas. Parrish and others.

GENTLEMEN: Your request to parade the Twentieth Regiment, before departure for home, is received. The same is granted, and will take place the day before our departure, which depends upon the arrival of the new regiment.

Allow me to take this opportunity to thank the citizens of Wilkesbarre, through you, for the many acts of kindness, hospitality and friendship extended to us whilst performing duty here.

Respectfully,

S. BONNAFFON, JUNIOR,

Col. Commanding Twentieth Regiment, N. G. of Pa.

(From the Record of the Times)

"The parade of the Twentieth Regiment, yesterday afternoon, was one of the finest affairs witnessed since the valley had been occupied by the troops. From the day the Twentieth reached the Valley, they have been on constant duty, and no opportunity has been afforded our citizens of seeing them in marching order or of witnessing a dress parade of the entire regiment. In order, therefore, to gratify them, and, in some slight degree, to make a return for their generous hospitality, Colonel Bonnaffon paraded the regiment through the principal streets, following, with one or two exceptions, the line of march as published yesterday. The streets were crowded with people along the entire line, the crowd growing larger as the regiment neared the Valley Hotel, in front of which the troops were halted and formed in line for dress parade. The military display was witnessed by fully twenty-five hundred people, who crowded the streets, and the broad green fronting of the river, rendering it almost impossible to pass either in carriage or on foot.

"The whole appearance of men and officers was soldierly, and our

citizens appreciated at a glance that the immense interests, guarded by the Twentieth for many weeks past, had been in safe hands. They could also see, by their marching, drill, and discipline, that Col. Bonnaffon was a thorough soldier, and in his entire staff and line officers, the Twentieth is commanded by able and experienced men—soldiers, on duty, and gentlemen, in social intercourse.”

“Colonel Hoyt was present at the parade, and forwarded the following telegram to Governor Hartranft:

“Wilkesbarre, Sept. 19, 1877.

“To His Excellency Governor Hartranft, Harrisburg, Pa.

“‘This community, by the presence of not less than 2000 people, at a public parade of the Twentieth Regiment, N. G. of Penna., have testified to the appreciation of their services rendered here under your orders, in the interest of law and order.’”

The Regiment left Wilkesbarre, for Philadelphia, September 20th, at 8 A.M., and arrived at Philadelphia, 4 P.M., where it was mustered out, and paid off the same date.

It is with pride as a soldier, and satisfaction as a citizen, that I call your attention to the fact, that, upon the receipt of Special Order No. 28, headquarters N. G. of Pa., and in announcing to the Veteran Corps, First Regiment, N. G. of Pa., that the regiment offered by them had been accepted, they promptly, and with one accord for the public good, uniformed and equipped this regiment upon moneys subscribed by loyal and law-abiding citizens. I would suggest that such action be taken as will cause the Legislature to reimburse those citizens who subscribed this money, that in event of the like emergency occurring, there may be the same hearty financial assistance to aid in the restoration of order and the enforcement of the laws.

I desire to thank his Excellency, the Governor, John F. Hartranft, through you, for the honor conferred in appointing me to the command of the Twentieth Regiment, N. G. of Pa. I also thank you for the kindness extended to this command.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

SYLVESTER BONNAFFON, JR.,

Late Colonel Commanding Twentieth Regiment, National Guard of Penna.

APPENDIX F.

ORATION OF COL. WILLIAM MCMICHAEL. LAYING OF CORNER STONE REGIMENTAL ARMORY, APRIL 19, 1882.

There is a theme of martial music which represents the approach, the presence and the departing march of a body of soldiery. The first faint notes grow clearer and louder until, amid the acclaim of trumpets, the brisk beat of drums, and with the quick stride of an aspiring movement, the troops sweep by in all the brilliance and panoply of war, and then their tread slowly recedes away. For in the past we seem to-day to hear the distant footsteps of those determined men who on April 19th, 1861, began the historic march of this command, summoned by patriotism and enrolled by duty. Storms and darkness were about our founders; States seceding,

laws violated, anarchy poisoning the life blood of the nation, and grim-visaged war raising its awful front to rend our land in twain. Amid these huge throes this regiment was born, and into it was breathed the soul of deathless devotion to State and country; and so raising aloft its ever-victorious standards of discipline and service, it started on that march of unbroken honor it has since steadily continued, protecting the city, serving the State, maintaining the Union. The memories of its war time blend into the distinct experience of our more recent knowledge of its achievements, until now it comes before us to-day as strong, as active, as determined as ever; worthy of its history, the highest type of citizen soldiery, and in a nation restored, peaceful and united, amid the plaudits of the people, and with the official approval of the Commonwealth, it passes before us in the inspiring vigor of its ardent manhood, and marches forward to its eventful future. God speed its onward march, our gallant and valiant First Regiment of Pennsylvania.

We have assembled to-day upon its twenty-first anniversary at the laying of the corner stone of its new armory. The Ancient Order of Masons have sanctioned the occasion by their impressive ceremonial; the State commends it through its Executive, the Mayor of Philadelphia, the Major General of our National Guard, the friends of the command, and our citizens are here, while from other States and our own fellow soldiers have come to testify their generous interest and to renew our regard and admiration for their friendship and renown. It is especially gratifying that the Twenty-second New York and its Veteran Corps give us their presence and approval, and we will make their welcome worthy of such men, and show them and our other visitors that Philadelphia appreciates this act of fraternity of the soldiers of New York, our own and sister States. The event which is begun to-day—the building of the armory—is the result of unceasing labor on the part of those who have promoted it and great liberality in the contributors to the fund. The broad foundations of our armory rest upon the popular heart. Every part of the imposing edifice which will rise here under the direction of its talented architect will be due to tireless workers and unstinted givers. The movement began among the companies, and they have constantly aided it with work and means. The Veteran Corps, commanded by a distinguished officer of the war, and composed of the élite corps of those who have been in active service in the regiment, has been very zealous renewing that activity which in 1877 mustered, uniformed, armed and equipped a full regiment—the 20th Guard—in thirty-six hours, a feat which its indomitable Colonel justly declared was “unprecedented in the military history of America.” Indeed, all engaged have espoused the cause with loving ardor. On October 23rd, 1878, the Colonel called a special meeting of the board of officers, at which were present the trustees of the regimental fund, the trustees of the State fund and members of the Veteran Corps, and a general committee was appointed to further the object. How well they and their co-workers have discharged the important duty entrusted to them let this day bear witness. Their interest has never flagged, and in estimating what they have accomplished, it must be remembered how many other objects have claimed the public support. It has been peculiar good fortune of the committee to number among their members one of the original signers of the call for that first meeting of citizens in April, 1861, from which this regiment sprang. He was at that momentous time elected by acclamation its first colonel; he led the One Hundred and Nineteenth forth to fight for the

Union, and has ever been the constant and unwavering friend of this command. His unselfish labors, and those of his untiring associates, shall be crowned when in the finished armory their work shall here stand complete.

The efforts of those engaged in raising funds have met with a response characteristic of the large-hearted spirit of this community. A beloved officer of the Veteran Corps has repeated for us the magnificence by which his civic loyalty to Philadelphia has been so often attested; and while there is not time to refer to all who have subscribed, yet it will be seen that each has given freely in a similar spirit. The railroad companies, the banks, insurance and other corporations, our publishers, merchants, manufacturers, mechanics, and many citizens in various employments, have taken this way of showing their substantial appreciation; while the work of various regiments has been made more congenial by the fact that their numbers are among the most influential and successful of the business community, and have cheered on the cause by their cordial assistance. But nothing has done more to make this undertaking successful than the co-operation of the ladies of Philadelphia. Women have always exercised a potent influence in American affairs. It was to the generous aid of a woman that Columbus owed the means to make his voyage of discovery, and this liberal and decisive action of Queen Isabella has been the type of what American women have done in American history. No body of soldiers can ever forget their courage and self-sacrifice during all our wars and their interest in all good movements, and we of the First, in addition to our other obligations, owe them an especial one, because it was under the auspices of the ladies of Philadelphia that the Fair was held for the benefit of the armory fund, the receipts of which have enabled this corner stone to be laid to-day. For more than twenty years the First has never yet, in the war or in the State, met the enemy before whom its flag has been lowered, but it yields its willing homage to these noble women, conquered by their wisdom, their beauty, and their goodness.

Fellow-citizens: There is a reason and utility in this foundation. A record of past prowess would attract your admiration, but, like the antique sword of Richelieu, this regiment might be laid aside as an honored weapon no longer needed were it not for your knowledge of its necessity and its usefulness. In the new era upon whose luminous threshold we stand, the glad renaissance of social and intellectual liberty, it is not enough that organisms exist. We demand that they shall accord with the enlightened progress of the age. Unfettered thought, like the impartial sunlight, is exposing the weakness and decrepitude of effete and obsolete constructions and hewing down remorselessly the barren fig trees. The dull winter of mental servitude is over, and the glorious spring of human thought is at hand, full of the abundant promise of affluent freedom. In such an age, you sustain this regiment not merely for what it has done, but what it will do. You have learned by the experience of the past generation, in the State and in the nation, that our institutions to be preserved must be defended, and feeling that large standing armies are a menace to republics, you look for that defence to a militia composed of the people, sharing their labors, knowing their wishes, and representing their devotion to free government. How this command would serve its country if needed in the future, you know as you gratefully recall its service in the past. Not only did the Gray Reserves, our parent organization, send to the war the 119th Pennsylvania Volunteers, but many officers and men besides. It was one of its

first captains who led the Corn Exchange Regiment, as its colonel, into battle, and afterward commanding this regiment, and becoming major general of the division, has retired now from active military affairs, but still endures with heroic fortitude those wounds received in the service of his country, which are more honorable than the decorations of kings. Nor do you fail to realize the inestimable value of the command during times of disorder, when you recall its admirable conduct during the riots of 1877. Called suddenly at that time in the face of immediate personal danger, and to the discharge of a delicate and difficult duty, the regiment responded instantly, leaving business and pleasure with unquestioning patriotism, and exhibiting skill and courage in their leader, officers and men, humane moderation toward their fellow-citizens, but an inflexible and undaunted support of the government, they restored order by the force of their example and strength of their authority. Our people have observed, too, that wherever the command goes it carries with it the good name of the city, and that in its daily round of duties at home it is an important agency in making good citizens. The punctuality, obedience and manly bearing taught to the young men are reflected in the precision of their business habits, for he who serves well his company will be found prompt and faithful to his employer. It was in this practical school of affairs that our present Adjutant General acquired that knowledge of the public needs which has given us the best military system this State has ever had, and which is being adopted as a model elsewhere. When the National Guard of Pennsylvania marched through Washington at the last inauguration, it elicited the highest praise from the General of the Army, and excited the admiration and enthusiasm of the assembled thousands from all parts of the Union. It was just and fitting that on that day, so gratifying to all its friends, there should ride at the head of the First Regiment a prominent young business man of Philadelphia, who enlisted in its ranks originally as a private soldier, and through continuous and efficient service won those eagles which he now wears, illustrating the wise belief of these times, that genuine leadership comes from the ranks, and promoted by merit, rests its strength upon the free assent of popular approval.

Soldiers of the First, the future awaits you. The corner stone is laid, the armory has been begun. May He who has fashioned above us the vast dome of the heavens, and wrought His power in the eternal hills, prosper and protect it; and standing here to attest the liberality, the order and the prosperity of this great city which it will adorn, may it continue through successive generations the chosen place of assembly of brave, unselfish, patriotic men.

APPENDIX G.

ITINERARY OF VISIT, ARTILLERY CORPS OF WASHINGTON GRAYS, TO MOUNT VERNON, FEBRUARY 18-28, 1832 (WASHINGTON'S CEN- TENARY)

[From "History of Artillery Corps of Washington Grays" (MS.), by William Houston Patterson, vol. i, pages 191-199.]

October 3, 1831, it was resolved that a committee be appointed to collect subscriptions for the intended excursion to Mount Ver-

non; at what precise period the project was first broached cannot be definitely determined.

A favorable report from the committee in January, 1832, "provided forty members could be procured and navigation should be open," followed, and thereupon it was:

Resolved, That the 22nd day of February next, being the centennial anniversary of the birth of George Washington, ought to be celebrated throughout the nation by peculiar demonstrations of the spirit and signal marks of the gratitude of a free people for the blessings which they owe to the character and exertions of that great and good man.

Resolved, That the Corps, having adopted his name and ever looked upon his conduct as the brightest example which the citizen, the patriot, and the soldier could imitate, will testify their respect to his memory and their deep sense of the benefits he conferred upon his country by a visit to his tomb on the approaching anniversary.

The singular feature of this is not the requisite forty members, but that the "navigation should be open" to render the excursion to Mount Vernon practicable. A glance at the situation will display the absolute necessity for open navigation. With the exception of the strips of railroad between New Castle, on the Delaware, and Frenchtown, upon the Elk River (an estuary of Chesapeake Bay), the journey to Mount Vernon and the return therefrom were made exclusively upon steamboats.

Let us preface with the itinerary of First Sergeant Benjamin K. Fox, preserved in his roll-book, one of the most precious relics of the primeval Corps. Fox, the second lieutenant—so it was said—preferred to go in his old place as orderly sergeant, and Joseph Mort gave way that he might do so.

The Light Artillery Corps of Washington Grays, under command of Captain Joseph Worrell, Jr., left Philadelphia February 18, 1832, at 6 o'clock A.M., on a visit to the tomb of Washington with three officers and thirty-seven men, accompanied by Captain Francis Johnson's brass band.

Arrived at Baltimore at dark, and dark and muddy enough it was, God knows, on same day. Had some difficulty in procuring quarters.

Sunday, 19th, left Baltimore on steamboat *Fredericksburg*, Captain Jenkins, for Washington City. We touched at Alexandria and passed to another boat, the *Franklin*, lying at another wharf, during a heavy rain. Proceeded on our passage and arrived at the wharf within two miles of the city on Monday about 3 P.M., where we were met by the Corps of Washington Grays (Captain Beal), and escorted into town, raining very hard all the march and roads very muddy. Got to our quarters (Barnard's Hotel) about half-past 4 P.M. literally soaked through and somewhat cold. The officers and non-commissioned officers were invited to the residence of

Colonel John G. Watmough (representative from Philadelphia County), and were very kindly entertained, meeting a great many of the most distinguished men of the Nation. (Great times!!)

Tuesday, February 21st, visited the President of the United States, Andrew Jackson, and took several glasses of wine—pretty clever old chap! Also George M. Dallas, Esquire, and tried the quality of his: good! In the afternoon were invited by Colonel Gamble, U. S. Marines, to visit his quarters at the Navy Yard, where the same ceremony was gone through, etc., etc., etc. Also Samuel C. Potter, formerly of Philadelphia, who, by the by, there was no mistake in.

Wednesday, 22nd February. This morning at sunrise (clear and very cold) the Corps was on the march to the boat to convey them to the object of their visit (Mount Vernon), where we arrived about 9 A.M. After sending a deputation on shore we were permitted to land. We marched from the landing (?) in a file up the rugged shore of the Potomac, till we arrived on a plain within a few hundred feet of the sanctuary that contained the ashes of the Mighty Dead, when the Corps was halted, wheeled into column, and reversed; then marched on to the front of the tomb, wheeled into line, and, resting on arms. After the band had played a solemn dirge, we were ordered to shoulder arms, and then filed off without music to the mansion, leaving the sacred spot with feelings that might be felt but not described. On arriving in front of the venerable building once the residence of the General, we halted and piled arms, and were kindly invited by Mrs. J. A. Washington [her husband being confined to his room from indisposition] to partake of some refreshments; also to view the mansion and its many curiosities, amongst which was the key of the Bastille (presented to the General by General Lafayette). Also an old African, a servant of the General's during the Revolution, in whom it seemed to revive recollections of former days once again to see a military display. The Corps was then dismissed—after allowing them ample time to gratify themselves, the drum was beat to assemble, when we formed, and after the band had played some beautiful and pathetic airs, we took up our arms and marched to the landing-place, where we re-embarked. After discharging three volleys on board the steam-boat, we proceeded on our return to the City of Washington, where a general parade of the troops in the place awaited our return. We joined the parade and took up the line of march to the Capitol, and were there reviewed by something less than forty generals, colonels, etc., etc., etc. The parade dismissed, we marched to our quarters, where an invitation from His Honor the Mayor (General Van Ness) awaited us to partake of a collation. We did so, and returned to our quarters, pretty tired of the eternal round of feasting, etc., etc., etc., and immediately commenced preparing for the balls of the evening, to which we went about 8 P.M. A very lovely and fashionable company at the Grand Ball, but rather stiff; at the second ball rather more sociable; had altogether a pleasant time; kept it up until 4 A.M.

Thursday, 23rd. This was the only morning the Corps was not engaged, and the members took the advantage individually of visiting of divers places—the Patent Office, War Office, etc., etc. Among other curiosities was the original Declaration of Independence. About noon we left for home and got on our way as far as Alexandria about 3 P.M. Here we were literally pressed ashore; and after marching through the principal streets, were kindly invited by a number of citizens to partake of dinner got up on the

spur of the moment; in short, they came very near killing us with kindness. It can never be forgotten by our members.

Friday, 24th February. Left for Baltimore at 12 noon and arrived at Baltimore on Saturday about daylight. Raining when we landed, and froze; where we were received by several of the Volunteer Corps of the day [they were received by the First Baltimore Light Infantry and a detachment of the United States Marines], who escorted us to our quarters at Barnum's Hotel. Handsomely entertained.

Sunday, 26th. Went to church (Cathedral). Several of our members got asleep.

Monday, 27th. Left for home per steamboat; clear and cold; landed at Chester and stayed all night. [Here the MS. abruptly terminates and the historian continues it with a concluding entry.]

Tuesday, 28th. Reached home about 11 A.M. and were received in the neighborhood of the Navy Yard by an escort of the National Grays, Captain Fritz; Philadelphia Grays, Captain Cadwalader, and City Phalanx, Lieutenant Coane; the whole under the command of Captain Fritz. After marching through some of the principal streets the command was dismissed at the State House.

The Baltimore American, in its issue that told of the visit, said:

Although the weather was unfavorable on Saturday for a parade, yet in the afternoon the Grays, without arms, marched to the dwelling of Carroll of Carrollton, for the purpose of paying him their respects. The members of the Corps were introduced separately to Mr. Carroll, who received them with great cordiality. He was in excellent spirits and joined with the family in tendering the hospitality of his mansion with a warmth and kindness of manner in the highest degree satisfactory to the visitors. A request was made of Mr. Carroll for a lock of his hair. The old gentleman replied, "I have but little, and as I shall not want that long, I will cheerfully comply with your request." His daughter, who was present, took her scissors and cut a lock from his venerable head. It was afterward entwined with a portion of the hair of Washington and placed in the medal collection of the Corps as the Washington miniature medal.

From the mass of cumulative tradition surrounding this Mount Vernon excursion we cull the following concerning the visit of the Corps to the President of the United States, Gen. Andrew Jackson. As the President approached the right of the line, Johnson's band crashed forth "Hail to the Chief." The President, discovering he had not the right step, promptly changed, and passing along the line, looked every man in the eye. In coming to a "present arms," the bayonet of one of the muskets struck a large and costly cut-glass chandelier. Jackson's eye instinctively fell upon the hapless handler of the musket, not in reproof, but in military curiosity to discover the effect of the incident upon the man's

steadiness; but finding him apparently unconcerned and motionless as a statue, a gratified smile passed over his face; and he afterward expressed his admiration of this evidence of the high discipline of the Corps, and proffered to the hero of the occasion [Benjamin K. Fox] a commission as first lieutenant in the United States Army. Fox was compelled to decline the appointment.

Upon this unique excursion the Grays expended the sum of \$1165.60.

APPENDIX H.

SPEECHES DELIVERED AT VETERAN CORPS SEMI-CENTENARY BANQUET AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, APRIL 18TH, 1911.

Opening Address of Colonel Theodore E. Wiedersheim

"VETERAN CORPS, FIRST REGIMENT, INFANTRY, N. G. P."

April 18th, 1911.

I welcome you all, guests, friends, comrades, and particularly the ladies whose presence adds such a delightful charm to the evening's entertainment, and if you will pardon what may seem to be somewhat of a personal allusion, I desire to say that there is present the daughter of the first Commander of the Veteran Corps, Colonel Charles S. Smith, who at sixty-five years of age took the Thirty-second Regiment into active service at Carlisle in July, 1863. That daughter is also the mother of our Surgeon, Dr. Charles S. Turnbull. She is now in her 90th year, and takes as much interest in the First Regiment of to-day as she did fifty years ago to-night, when her father was elected first Captain of Company A. I therefore propose the third toast of the evening—to the daughter of the Regiment, Mrs. Lawrence Turnbull.

I congratulate each one upon the pleasant and happy privilege of thus coming together upon such an interesting, important and historic occasion when we may not only commune with one another, but look back, as it were, *fifty years*—a half century—for this is our *Golden Anniversary*. I approach my task with considerable embarrassment, as I recognize the responsibilities in an unusual degree—to speak for others is always a responsibility, but to speak for Comrades who have served the City, State and Nation is a rare privilege, and it is with great pride that I stand here to-night representing and speaking officially for the Veteran Corps of the First Regiment as its Commander.

The 19th of April is one of the most memorable days in the history of our country. It was on the 19th of April, 1775, that Captain John Parker assembled his small company of Minute Men on Lexington Common and confronted the British Forces under Major Pitcairn, and when was fought the first battle of the Revolution and the first blood was shed. While the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown in 1781 practically closed the War of the Revolution, it was on the *19th of April*, 1783, just eight years after the Battle of Lexington, that Washington discharged the Army, and

proclaimed the War at an end. Then the Colonies became the United States of America. It was on the 19th of April, 1822, that our Artillery Corps, Washington Grays, was organized; and it was on the 19th of April, 1839, that our Comrade, General James W. Latta, was born.

Not the least memorable to us was the 19th of April, 1861, when those patriotic citizens assembled in Sansom Street Hall, organized and formed the First Regiment Gray Reserves, out of which sprang the 118th and 119th Pennsylvania Volunteers, whose magnificent heroism in fierce and desperate conflicts to maintain the integrity of the nation, to uphold the constitution and the law and the supremacy of our ever-adored flag, should fill us with enthusiasm and admiration for those brave defenders of the Union. Followed by the Seventh and the Thirty-second Regiments, in the Campaigns of Sixty-two and Sixty-three, who rallied at the call of the Governor of the Commonwealth for the protection of our homes and the expulsion of the invaders who marshalled the cohorts of treason and flaunted the banner of rebellion almost at the gates of our State capital.

In 1877, while the First Regiment was on active duty at the front during the dreadful riots at Pittsburgh, the VETERAN CORPS in thirty-six hours organized, recruited, armed, equipped and sent into the field the Twentieth Regiment, under Colonel Bonnaffon, who performed most excellent service. In subsequent years, when the Command responded for the maintenance of law and order during the days and weeks of domestic disturbances in various parts of the State, and the promptness and alacrity with which they reported for the Spanish-American War, and to all for their generous gifts of time, of labor and of blood, there is due to everyone connected with the Regiment—living or dead—a measure of gratitude for the services they have rendered the generation in which they lived, and which must be of benefit to the generations not yet conceived.

And this is the message to you, soldiers of the First Regiment who are still in the Active Command, just as your predecessors responded so promptly *fifty* years ago and likewise their successors upon every occasion whenever danger threatened the commonwealth or imperilled the national life—so must you always emulate their example and respond with equal promptness and show that the members of the FIRST REGIMENT are second to no body of men—in honor, in valor and in prompt obedience to their country's summons.

"Then let reverence of the law and respect for the flag be breathed by every mother to her lisping babe. Let it be taught in our schools, seminaries, and colleges. Let it be printed in the primers, spelling-books and histories. Let it be preached from the pulpit, proclaimed in legislative halls, and enforced in courts of justice. In short, let it be the political religion of the land. For by these means will liberty and union be preserved, and also answer the question why 'Paratus' was adopted as the motto of the FIRST REGIMENT."

Speech of General James W. Latta,

"THE SURVIVING EX-COLONELS"

MR. COMMANDER, COMRADES AND FRIENDS: One of our own magazines, repeating the views of an English author, said that he "commends Americans for not being afraid to praise a man or call him great while he is still living,

and by implication regrets the reserve and tradition which make it difficult for the Englishman unreservedly to commend any person or anything that is not stamped with the "hall mark of time."

I come here to-night as an American, to speak of Americans to Americans. I come unhampered by British reserve or British tradition. I come not afraid to speak well of my comrades or call them great while they are yet living. I come "not to bury Cæsar, but to praise him."

Since its organization, eleven Colonels have been borne upon the rolls of the First Regiment; seven saw service in the field during the great four years of war waged by the United States to overcome the insurgent armies of the so-called Confederate States of America. Colonel Napoleon B. Kneass was the Colonel of the Seventh Militia in the Antietam and Colonel Charles Somers Smith of the Thirty-second Militia in the Gettysburg campaign. Five of these eleven were commissioned officers in the Volunteer Army through the whole of this great war or the most of it. Each could have joined with the old Roman Veteran in his famous saying of the wars of old, "All of which I was and part of which I saw." Two were colonels of Infantry Regiments, both from the loins of the one parentage, our own First Regiment, the 118th and 119th Penna. Vols., and Colonel Prevost was a Brevet Brigadier General. Col. Peter C. Ellmaker was the Colonel of the 119th and Col. Charles M. Prevost of the 118th. Two were Assistant Adjutants-General of United States Volunteers; one, Col. William McMichael, the other, nameless but accounted for; the fifth, Col. R. Dale Benson, was a Captain in the line and a Major on the staff. Three were brevetted for specific acts of gallantry. One other, General Wendell P. Bowman, was for a time a soldier in the ranks of the 198th Penna. Vols.

Six of these eleven still survive, they are all here, in an unbroken sequence of forty-three years of succession, forty-three continuous years of regimental history, forty-three years of a vaunted, triumphant, feverish conclusion of one century, and a refreshed, advancing, progressive beginning of another. Figures of prominence in this momentous past, characters of force and influence still, they deserve some mention here and I am sure your gracious favor will permit it briefly.

Responding while the first blasts of the trumps of war that summoned to the colors the flower of the nation's youth were still in the echo, enrolled for three years or the war, of all the battles upon the scroll of his escutcheon the most conspicuous and significant, the Peach Orchard and Gettysburg; afterwards never flagging in earnest zest in his military zeal to make his regiment, the First Infantry N. G. of Pa., the best; out with every year in the field through his four years of a Colonelcy; leading it amid riot and disorder; unparalleled for venom; perilous and appalling, with temper even and mind clear, on that fateful Sunday of July 21, 1877, he performed a movement happily conceived and wisely executed, that restored confidence and courage to a shattered, weary and worn column on the very verge of rout and disaster; of a commanding influence, charged with many responsibilities; much sought after for counsel; business man, citizen, churchman, and soldier, wherever he is and whatever he does, Colonel R. Dale Benson ever has been and always will be a strength, a prop, a stay and a breeder of confidence and courage, so long as there is work to accomplish or a purpose to fulfil.

One of three brothers, who, "when the tiger blood of the Nation was up" to free the bondmen and maintain its integrity, all responded to her

call; at Carlisle through a hideous night of shot and shell; in the Round-house amid shout and jeer of the infuriated mob, every shout a shot and every jeer a missile, never missing in peace or absent in war; selected without caucus or conference, suggestion or persuasion, spontaneously chosen by unanimous consent to be Colonel of the First Regiment of Infantry, when the Regiment was much in want of guidance and need of counsel, the eighth Colonel, eight years its Colonel and the first to be twice elected, the first commissioned officer to be named for the retired list of the National Guard of Pennsylvania and now at the head of that roll of honor and distinction, nineteen years the commandant of the Veteran Corps, when not of the Regiment, always with it; of a commanding influence in the sphere of business and finance; a citizen of repute, character and force, Colonel Theodore E. Wiedersheim has always lent his best energies, his earnest efforts, his distinctive powers of persuasion and endeavor to the advancement and betterment of what has been his closest tie to men and affairs, the First Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania.

A volunteer in the sixties; hastening to the standard when the industrial disturbances of 1877 had the country in leash, and from thence on, for thirty-odd years, an officer of the First Regiment; always maintaining its honor and sustaining its prestige; keeping pace with the tactics from squad to problem; from column doubled on the centre, to the extended order, from rally on the reserve to the advance and retreat, from the smooth-bore musket to the rifle of the finest groove, all the while the law his mistress and abreast with his profession, Col. Wendell P. Bowman, prominent in affairs and a leader among men, twenty years the Colonel, the third of the four lost by promotion, rounds up the years of a generation in the Pennsylvania National Guard, every duty well done, every responsibility faithfully discharged, with highest rank the service can confer, Major General and Division Commander.

Instinctively of a soldier turn, inbred, too, it would appear in the son who follows him, enlisting ere manhood years had come; carving his own way, in his own way, all the while in the one organization; advancing through merit, and not from fellowship; trusted by his superiors, relied upon by subordinates, facing every crisis, meeting every emergency, at the front in every riot, with the colors in all disturbances, with a proud record of success and achievement, through his six months' service as Colonel Commanding during the country's clash with the Kingdom of Spain, a factor in public affairs; successful in business, of strong friendship and wide acquaintance, more than forty years continuously a soldier of the one legion, the First Regiment Infantry, Col. J. Lewis Good, justly earned the advancement he so well deserved, when as the fourth of our honored Colonels to be selected, he was nominated and appointed a Brigadier General in the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

An eminent United States Senator, himself aging, said of a fellow United States Senator, who had aged still more, "He is living in the dead and silent past; when that time comes to me then let thy servant depart in peace."

The past we have been talking of is not yet either a dead past or a silent past. It wants to speak to you and to those who shall come after you of the rich fruits of the heritage it transmits. It has been well said by one of America's foremost Statesmen, that the "past alone is secure," and though this past of ours may not be altogether dead nor yet entirely

silent, it supplies a past so secure that it furnishes solid and substantial foundation upon which may be reared the splendid structure of this progressive present, now ripening toward a rich maturity.

And that this past is neither dead nor silent yet, is quite evidenced here to-night that we have "a chiel among us taking notes," not so much of a child, either, neither does he need so much to be taking notes, for he preserves intact in his own proper person that Regimental tradition that no man, unless he has been bred of war, or reared among you, shall ever be "Colonel mine." William F. Eidell had well nigh a quarter century of service to his credit, half the life of the tradition, before selected by his brother officers of the line, when from the line he was made the eleventh Colonel of the series. He had had five years' training with the artillery, discharged from the battery one day, ere the day was over he was again enlisted in Company "B" of what is now his own Regiment. He was six months in war, all the while a First Sergeant; no better school exists to study temper, know character or estimate value. Before one with such a training, sterling worth is sure of recognition, the shirk, the drone, the malingerer is beyond the pale. A First Sergeant learns just enough to be firm with his soldiers and discreet with his superiors. Eidell knows how to stand up for his own rights and assert the rights of others that have come to his keeping. He has confidence and convictions, has kept pace with the times; knows how to do what he is obligated to do, and does it with full and forceful purpose.

Speech of C. Stuart Patterson, Esq.

"THE SOLDIERS OF THE UNION"

COLONEL, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN: I have been honoured by being seated at the high table, and in the society of officers of rank, but I feel that it becomes me to speak from the floor, and from among the rank and file.

The days of 1861 bring to my mind a painting. As you look at it, you see before you the Coliseum in Rome. Above is the blue Italian sky. The sun beats fiercely down upon the Roman citizens, who crowd the benches, and upon the Emperor, who sits in royal state, surrounded by his guards. The great gates are open, and the gladiators, with swords and shields upraised, are marching in; and, as you look, you fancy that you hear them cry, "Hail, Cæsar, we who are about to die, salute you."

When, in 1861, it was flashed over the wires that the flag had been fired upon at Sumter, there was no need for any governmental proclamation, for the people called themselves to arms. The assembly was sounded in the market place of every town, and on every village green. Loyal men forgot their political affiliations, their personal friendships, and their family ties. There was the enthusiasm of youth, and the stern resolve of manhood. There were shouldering of arms, mounting in hot haste, the drawing of swords, the parting tears of those left behind, sharp words of command, and "the pith and marrow of the nation" marched to the front, saluting not King, nor Kaiser, but paying their homage to that government "of the people, by the people, and for the people," which commanded their loyal devotion.

Then followed weary months and years of waiting; there were indecisive combats; there was the gloom of defeat, and there was the joy of

victory; there were campaigns and battles which will always be of absorbing interest to students of military history; great generals won imperishable fame; a multitude of officers and men gave splendid illustrations of the military virtues of obedience and endurance, and contempt of death; and at last came Appomattox, and there the Angel of Peace rose from out of the carnage, and spread her wings over the land, and all the world knew that the cause of liberty and order had triumphed, that the country had been saved from a present of disunion and a future of anarchy, and that her own sons had saved her.

Let me recall to your minds the appalling record of the country's losses in men. The total enlistments in the Union Army during the four years of war, including 230,000 enlistments for short terms, were 2,898,304. There were killed in action 67,058. 318,187 were wounded, of whom 43,012 died, and there died from disease 249,458. The total deaths were, therefore, 359,528, and the total dead and wounded were 634,703.

We, "with uncovered head,
Salute the sacred dead,
Who went, and who returned not—Say not so!"

"Virtue treads paths that end not in the grave,
No ban of endless night exiles the brave."

Every soldier of the Union feels that the greater honor is due, not to the living veterans, but rather to "those other living called the dead," to those who died that the country might live, to those for whom at roll call the proud reply is made, "dead upon the field of honor."

In the arbitrament of arms, the verdict was for the North, and it is the irreversible judgment of history that the verdict was just; and yet no soldier of the Union can fail to pay his tribute of respect and admiration to the courage and devotion of those who fought for the South; nor can any soldier of the Union fail to rejoice that the wounds of civil war have been healed, and that when, in 1898, foreign war threatened the country, the soldiers of Grant and the sons of the soldiers of Grant marched shoulder to shoulder with the soldiers of Lee and the sons of the soldiers of Lee.

But, in the war for the Union, all the services were not rendered, nor were all the sacrifices made, by the men who fought. Women, always more heroic than men, sent their nearest and their dearest to the war, smiled on them proudly, as they marched away, and then, with breaking hearts, scanned day by day the lists of killed, and found their only comfort, and their only consolation, in caring for the wounded and the sick. Charity opened its stores, and through the Sanitary Commission, the Christian Commission, and countless other voluntary agencies, poured forth wealth in unstinted profusion for the relief of suffering. Men, whom age, or circumstances beyond their own control, held back from service in the army, founded the Union Leagues of Philadelphia, New York, and Chicago; rendered invaluable aid to the Government, in providing the sinews of war, and gave force and direction to the loyal sentiment of the country. And, in the White House was the heroic, and yet pathetic, figure of Lincoln, who lived, and who died, "that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom."

"Great Captains, with their guns and drums,
Disturb our judgment for the hour,
But at last silence comes;
These all are gone, and standing like a tower,
Our children shall behold his fame,
The kindly, earnest, brave, foreseeing man,
Sagacious, patient, dreading praise, not blame.
New birth of our new soil, the first American!"

In the years of the war, there was a seriousness and a solemnity in life, of which no words can give you a realizing sense. Every newspaper had stories of battles, or skirmishes, or told you of friends wounded, or killed, or dying, or dead, of disease. You could not walk without meeting people garbed in deepest mourning. Every young man, in or out of the service felt that soon his life must end. The shadow of death was over all. And yet, finest of all, finer even than death or sorrow, was the resolute determination of the loyal North to carry on the war, at all costs, to final victory, in the assured conviction, that no sacrifices could be too great, if only they made certain the preservation of the Union, and the enforcement of obedience to the Constitution and the laws.

The war for the Union has obvious lessons for the men of to-day. The nation is constituted of states, which are not, and which ought not to be, in all respects, subject to Federal control; and whose independence of action, in the past, has affected, and may, in the future, affect, the interests of subjects of foreign powers. There are increasing commercial rivalries with other nations. The modern interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine has imposed upon the United States grave responsibilities for South American countries, Colonies have been acquired. The Panama Canal is in process of construction. The unrestrained liberty of the press, the freedom of speech not always wisely exercised by politicians in high office, the excitability of the mass of the people, and the influence of public clamour, form a combination which may some time render difficult the preservation of peace. The peaceful arbitration of all international complications is, as yet, an iridescent dream. Because of these conditions there is an ever-present possibility of war.

The real soldiers of the war for the Union were not made in a day. It needed years of training to convert raw recruits into disciplined veterans, to develop armed mobs into armies, and to create Generals who could plan successful campaigns, and lead armies to victory.

It is to-day a national duty to increase our small, but highly efficient Regular Army, and to foster and encourage the National Guard, the nursery of the Volunteer Armies of the future.

That government for which the soldiers of the Union fought, was the government created by the Constitution; the government whose essential principles are the preservation of the constitutional relations between the United States and the States; respect for the courts and the administration of justice; executive enforcement of laws made by the Congress; legislation by the elected representatives of the people in the House, and of the states in the Senate, without executive dictation, and without referendum, or recall, or any other contrivance for giving effect to mob rule; the protection of property; and for the citizens all liberty that is not inconsistent with the maintenance of order. Not the least of the advantages of the Constitu-

tion is that its framers, as Mr. Lowell has said, "put as many obstacles, as they could contrive, not in the way of the people's will, but of their whim." It is the fashion of the hour to call that Constitution effete and obsolete, and demagogues out of office, who want to get into office, and demagogues in office, who want to get into higher office, vie with each other in exhorting the people to adopt hasty and ill considered amendments to that Constitution. But the people know that, under that Constitution, the Government has survived the shocks of foreign, and of civil war, and has overcome the disintegrating effects of the expansion of territory, and the growth of population, and that the mass of people have borne lighter burdens of taxation, and have enjoyed a larger measure of prosperity, than has ever fallen to the lot of the people of any other country.

Is it not wise to let well enough alone?

The people can be trusted, and when they clearly understand the issues, they will rally, as they did in 1861, for the defense and preservation of all that is valuable in American citizenship.

Demagogues strut their brief hour upon the stage, but they are mortal, and they die. Political parties abandon their distinctive policies, and are, as they deserve to be, driven from power. But the principles of freedom are immortal, and the spirit of 1861 is not dead.

"Hail, O Cæsar, we, who are about to die, salute you." For the soldiers of the Union,

"The horologe of time

Strikes the half century with a solemn chime."

Soon, in the order of nature, must come the march with arms reversed, we will not see; the funeral dirge, the taps, the volleys three, we will not hear. And yet, whatever of good, or ill, fortune may have brought to us, some possessions there are of which the fates cannot deprive us. We have had our "one crowded hour of glorious life." Who would be young again, at cost of loss of memories of march, of campfire, of fight, of that comradeship which is known only to those who, standing shoulder to shoulder, have looked death in the face; and of that love of country which was the inspiration of our youth, and will be, to our latest breaths, our dominating thought?

"Oh beautiful, our country, ours once more
Smoothing thy gold of war-dishevelled hair
O'er such sweet brows as never other wore,
And letting thy set lips.

The rosy edges of their smile lay bare,
What words divine of lover, or of poet,
Could tell our love, and make thee know it."

What were our lives without thee?
What all our lives to save thee?

Speech of Rev. Wilson^e R. Stearly.

"SOME TYPES OF HEROISM"

Sitting here to-night, I have been trying to ferret out just what it is which makes an occasion of this sort so brilliant and joyous. There is something about the military which always attracts us. I suppose every child mimics the soldier, and every boy looks forward to some service in the Army or Navy; and on no other occasion, perhaps, do we feel quite the same thrill of heart and have as many waves of emotion passing over us as when we take part in an anniversary like the one we are celebrating.

I have thought to-night that part of the keen zest and joy of such a gathering may be due to the quality of the men who are here present, and whom we to-night remember. The American soldier and sailor has always been an attractive personality. I remember a story which appeared some years ago in *Harper's Round Table*. "Just after the war of 1776," says the writer, "an American frigate visited England. Her crew of gallant tars had been principally recruited from the fisheries, and some of them, it is to be acknowledged, did not compare favorably in appearance with the spick-and-span, jaunty English naval seamen, for the former were of all shapes and sizes, from the tall, round-shouldered, long-armed Cape Coder, down to the short, wiry members of the ship's company who had hailed from various ports farther south, where less brawn was to be found.

"One day the captain of the American ship paid a visit to the commander of the British man-o'-war at anchor in the same harbor. The coxswain of the gig was a great, lanky seaman, whose backbone was so rounded as to form a veritable hump. While the boat rested at the gangway of the visited vessel the English sailors gathered in the open ports and 'took stock,' in a rather disdainful fashion, of the occupants of the gig. At last one of the seamen on board the man-o'-war called down to the coxswain:

"'Ello there, Yankee; I soy what's that 'ump you 'ave on your back?'

"The American sailor looked up, and called back, quick as a shot: 'That's Bunker Hill!'

I heard not long ago of the device of a private in our present-day army which exhibited quite as much wit and ability to take care of himself. In a brigade which was under the command of a general who believed in a celibate Army, a private who had two good-conduct badges and money in a savings bank asked permission to marry. "Well, go away," said the general, "and if you come back to me a year from to-day in the same frame of mind, you shall marry. I'll keep the vacancy." On the anniversary, the soldier repeated his request. "But do you really, after a year, want to marry?" inquired the general in a surprised tone. "Yes, sir; very much." "Sergeant-major, take his name down. Yes, you may marry. I never believed there was so much constancy in man or woman. Right face; quick march!" As the man left the room, turning his head, he said, "Thank you, sir; but it isn't the same woman."

I think there is illustrated in both of these incidents what has been eminently characteristic of our American soldiery from the beginning. They have been men who could take care of themselves. They have always been characterized by resourcefulness and initiative. When one thinks back over the history of our country, he is apt to feel that what the old darky servant said about General Jackson, after his death, applies equally well

to the rank and file of the American army and navy. A clergyman met Jackson's servant after his death, and asked him whether he thought General Jackson would go to Heaven. "I don't know, boss, ef he will go for sure, but he can if he wants to," replied the darky.

There are, however, other reasons for the keen interest which we all feel in an occasion like this, and I am going to venture to suggest what seem to me to be three elements which enter into our solemn rejoicing to-night.

I think the first of them is denoted by the word "memories." There is perhaps no experience which develops memories of so unique a kind and so lasting a character as the experience of war. Those who go to war are mainly in the hey-day of youth. The armies of the North and South in 1861-1865 were made up of men under twenty-one years of age. This is the age of camaraderie. It is the age of adventure. It is the time when the whole nature blossoms out, and is laid hold of by dreams of personal achievement and the thirst for action. As you look back to-night over the long years which have intervened between the time of your service and this moment, there is no doubt that there come into your minds a flood of memories, and I should not, I think, miss my guess, if I ventured to state that to-night here and there in all parts of this hall have been told many reminiscences of by-gone days. In a book which I sometimes hear read, and which is popular among the children of our day, there is a rhyme which goes as follows:

"The soldier is a splendid man
When marching on parade,
And when he meets the enemy,
He never is afraid.

And when he fires his musket off
He loads it up again,
And when he charges on the foe,
Resistance is in vain.

And when he marches home again,
He's called a hero bold,
And many very wondrous tales,
Are by the soldier told."

It is these very many wondrous tales which come up into our minds on this occasion. Some of them are sad and pathetic. Others are transfigured by a splendid sacrifice and many, of course, are lightened up by that tinge of humor and good nature which is so prominent an element in our American character. I suppose that there is no possession of greater worth to old men such as some of us here to-night are coming to be, than memories of noble and good and tender scenes from the past. It is probable when we commence to go down hill, and find the sun of life sinking farther and farther into the west, as one by one the interests and the activities of our manhood are lessened, that what remains to the end, growing ever more precious and beautiful, is that treasure house of our memory in which have been stored up during the years many experiences which it is forever a joy to recall. To-night, beyond peradventure, the minds of many go

back and recall such scenes and things in the active and stirring days of the past. You remember how your heart bounded with hope and expectation as you donned the uniform of your country for the first time. You remember the pang in your heart when you saw the last farewell waved from certain loved ones, and then the fatigue of long days and nights of watching; the wild excitement of times of peril and the mad thirst and craving in active warfare; the bitter lust to kill which arises in us in the heat of conflict; the wounds and deaths of comrades; the experiences of the prison; the review at the end, and the honorable discharge. Each man will have certain of these memories associated with the scenes in which he took most active part and with the other men who were his comrades in the days of old. Some here to-night and some gone into the silent land—who have joined that great majority upon the other side.

On an occasion like this there are certain songs which we always love to sing. Everybody knows "John Brown's body" from the beginning to the end. Some know the first verse of the "Star spangled banner," and some still sing with zest and joy "We'll rally round the flag." But among all the songs that we sing when we gather upon such an anniversary there is none that stirs our memories and fills our hearts with emotion like that of "Auld Lang Syne." And perhaps the verse of that song which best expresses the thoughts that are in our hearts is the second verse, which is not so often sung:

"We twa hae paid't i' the burn
From morning sun till dine;
But seas between us braid have reared
Sin Auld Lang Syne."

The second reason for the solemn joy of an occasion like this is to be found, I think, in the consciousness, not unjustly present in our minds and hearts, of that element of self-sacrifice which always belongs to the character of a true soldier. At a gathering like this, some years ago an American soldier was introduced to speak as one who had lost his arm during the Civil War. In beginning his address, he denied that this is so, saying, "It is true of the great majority of those who enlisted in the army and navy of the United States in those dark days, that when we entered the service of the country, we vowed and dedicated everything to her. We laid upon the altar of our country's liberty all that we were and all that we had. We gave up everything to start with, and whatever we brought out of that conflict was just so much clear gain." I think we all understand the spirit this American general was endeavoring to describe in these high spoken words. I have already referred to the great spell of attractiveness which the soldier exercises upon us all. There are some who think that a great part of this attractiveness is due to the brilliant uniforms and the martial music which go along with the regiment. I dare say that there is some bit of truth in that point of view. But I am sure that the real truth lies in another direction. It rises from the dim consciousness in all our minds that the profession of the soldier involves, as few other professions do, self-abnegation. The sinking of individual preferences and ambitions; the merging of one's personality into a larger whole and the placing of one's will at the disposition of a superior. The soldier serves not himself, but his country. His obedience is due first to his immediate superior, and through him, step by

step, to the highest officer of his native land, his king or the president of his country, and in such allegiance and devotion there is somewhat that is religious. I am persuaded that a great reason for the distinction which we accord the soldier, and the almost reverence in which he is held by many, lies in the recognition of this high and fine quality which is required of him. The largeness and the worth of a personality, I suppose, are chiefly to be measured by the greatness of its cherished aims and purposes. Men are great in proportion as they have great masters; as they devote their lives to noble and enduring objects. This is why the soldier's breast quite justly swells with pride in the hour of his service and in the time when he looks back upon that service across the vanishing years. He knows that he gave himself and his service for an end and object which was not entirely selfish. He knows that he was for the time being the representative of the nation, carrying in himself and setting forth in the embodiment of an individual its highest aims and its most glorious ideals. I remember those fine words of Colonel Ethan Allen's when in the first struggle of our forefathers for liberty, he demanded the surrender of Fort Ticonderoga. From within, the British officer inquired in whose name surrender was demanded, and he replied, "In the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." The soldier fights not for himself, and not only for his own fireside and his own neighbor. He fights for his country and for his God; for those that shall come after and for principles of justice and righteousness which he believes are essential to all true human well-being.

There is another thing we do well to consider to-night. It is probable that the greatest service of this organization is not that which it has rendered in times of actual warfare. I do not mean for a moment to speak lightly of what this regiment has done in its past history. Nay, I should be the first to raise my voice in solemn hymns of praise for the actual accomplishments of the men of the Old Guard, and those of this fellowship during all the years, who have bravely and faithfully done their duty when they have been called upon by the authorities of the state and nation. But I have a notion that the greatest services that we render are indirect services. Not in things themselves lies the most precious fruitage of life, but in the results of things. The deeds that we do are like seeds sown into a good and fruitful soil, and the influences resulting from our deeds are like the flowering and the fruitage. Perhaps the chief contribution of this regiment to society lies in what it has done to develop in the hearts of those who have belonged to it, and in the minds of men generally, the spirit of heroism. It is possible that not every man who has belonged to this regiment has been a hero. Just as every man who has been baptized into the Christian religion is not a practical and good Christian. But beyond question, the influence of this regiment has been in the direction of stimulating that spirit of unselfish service, yes, that heroic spirit of sacrifice, without which society cannot live. There are things which the law cannot do. Man does not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceeds out of the mouth of God, and the spirit of heroism is one of those divine words. It is by this spirit that the dull and common-place and self-seeking life of man is transfigured and glorified.

I do not wish to detain you long, but you will permit me, perhaps, to suggest that there are three types of heroism, all of which have been produced in the history of your organization.

The commonest and perhaps the lowest is the heroism of action. I

read some months ago, in General Morris Shaff's story of the Battle of the Wilderness, a pleasing incident connected with General Lee, which illustrates this spirit. At a certain moment during the engagement, Lee ordered the Texas brigade into action. Lifting his voice above the din of battle he cried, "My brave Texas boys, you must charge." With a yell they started forward, and behind them they heard the voice of the general crying, as he spurred his great charger after them, "Charge, men, charge." They went through and over the guns of their fortifications and Lee after them, but as the men of the battery perceived his danger, voices were raised on every side, crying, "Come back, come back, General Lee." But with his warm brown eyes aflame, he paid no attention, and gave no heed to the warning, until at length a sergeant, springing up in his pathway, grasped the bridle on Traveller's neck, pulled him down, and turned his head to the rear, which was the general's rightful place. There was a scene which the mind of a soldier loves to dwell upon; the general rebuked by the private, and the private risking his all for the sake of love for his superior officer. You will know how men's hearts are moved to do such deeds in the thick of battle. Men do not calculate upon the chances. They do not stop to inquire if such a thing is possible. They do not count the cost to themselves.

So nigh is grandeur to our dust,
 So near is God to man,
 When duty whispers low, "Thou must,"
 The youth replies "I can."

There is a kind of heroism which the soldiery of the nation bestows as a great gift upon all its young men. It is as though this regiment was repeating to every young man in this city to-night those words which Duke Claude of Guise spoke to his son, Francis: "Remember, my son, that the reputation of a gentleman is built upon the ruins of his body."

There is a heroism of a different, and I venture to think a slightly finer, sort than the heroism of action. It is what one may speak of as the heroism of endurance. In his novel, "The Caxtons," Bulwer-Lytton has told something of the story of a great English preacher of the earliest days of the Nineteenth Century. Robert Hall was one of the great evangelists—one of the most potent religious forces of England a hundred years ago. His experience was one of intense severity. He was afflicted all his life with an incurable disease, which subjected him to such complicated physical tortures as few men are called upon to suffer. For more than twenty years he never had a clear night of rest, though driven to the constant use of opiates in incredible quantities. Twice his mighty spirit was touched with madness, but he overcame all with tremendous spirit and wondrous bravery, and this is how Bulwer-Lytton makes the captain hero of his story speak of Robert Hall's biography:

"What I have seen in this book is courage. Here is a poor creature rolling on the carpet with agony, from childhood to death tortured by a mysterious incurable malady—a malady that is described as an 'internal apparatus of torture,' and who does by his heroism more than bear it—he puts it out of power to affect him, and though (here is the passage) his appointment by day and by night was incessant pain, yet high enjoyment was, notwithstanding, the law of his existence. Robert Hall reads me a lesson—me, an old soldier, who thought myself above taking lessons in courage

at least. And as I came to that passage when, in the sharp paroxysm before death, he says, 'I have not complained, have I, sir?—and I won't complain!'—when I came to that passage I started up, and cried, 'Roland de Caxton, thou hast been a coward! and, had thou hadst had thy deserts, thou hadst been cashiered, broken, and drummed out of the regiment long ago!'"

I think every brave man with a soldier's heart finds himself echoing the sentiment of this old captain. There are both in war and peace, times when what has to be endured costs far more than what one actually attempts to do. The world was stirred some months ago by the story of the Japanese officer in command of the submarine ship, whose machinery had gone wrong, and who, from the death-cage in which he and his companions found themselves, sent a last message to his superior officers, detailing with immense care the cause of the accident, endeavoring to make some contribution to the future safety of his country and facing the end with immense calmness and bravery. There is a man in this city—he may be in this hall to-night for all I know—who in the ordinary course of his soldier's duty sat down at an officer's mess in a country reeking with disease. There were ten of them at the beginning. They saw their number gradually diminish until at length only three were left there. There came from them no murmur or complaint or faintest request for relief from a difficult post. If this man knew to-night that I was going to speak of this thing, he would have asked me not to refer to it. This is the fine temper and noble spirit of the soldier. This ability to endure hardness; this heroism in the bearing of suffering and the facing of death and worse, is a great contribution to the world.

There is a heroism different from both the heroism of action and the heroism of endurance, which is the heroism of faith. Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, has revealed a bit of his personal experiences, when, as a young man, he served in the Fourth Wisconsin in 1863. On the eve of the Battle of Port Hudson, on June 14th of that year, he says that his regiment was drawn up in order and informed that at the break of day they were to take their places upon the firing line, and then he says he looked around the regiment and "I found I was the only Norwegian there, and I went back to my tent and knelt down and prayed that on the morning I might bring no disgrace upon either my native or my adopted country." The true soldier is always the servant of a great idea. He serves the spiritual and immaterial cause. He endures as seeing the invisible. He is there in the ranks because he believes in a certain cause. It is not the pay or the prospect of adventure or the hope of promotion which nerves him and keeps him true and steadfast. It is a consciousness of destiny. It is something within him replying to a great call that comes from the world around him, yes, that comes down from the world above him. He lives and dies in faith. The object of his affection is his country and the source of his courage and the strength of his spirit is God.

Now the greatest service of this organization, I do verily believe, lies in the fact that it has been the means of developing heroism in the minds and hearts of many. With the passing of the years the number of the veterans decreases. The number of those who are able to tell the story of the past grows less. The record of the definite achievement of this organization in future years will have to be read from a book. The voices of the actors therein will be silent, and it will be the historian and the poet who will celebrate your deeds. And what I think they will celebrate in the future will be not

the deeds themselves. It will not be Antietam or Bull Run, or Vicksburg, or Gettysburg, but it will be the spirit of service and the spirit of heroism. These things are essential elements of that great thing which men call honor, and honor is a quality which all men appreciate. Underneath and above all creeds; independent of all philosophies about life; quite apart from all traditions and customs of our inheritance, we know what bravery means, what obedience to orders betokens; what willingness to die for duty signifies in a man.

There is an incident told in the account of Sir Charles Napier's war against the robber tribes of Northern Sinde, which I will venture to recount before I sit down.

"A detachment of troops was marching along a valley, the cliffs overhanging which were created by the enemy. A sergeant with eleven men chanced to become separated from the rest by taking the wrong side of a ravine, which they expected soon to terminate, but which suddenly deepened into an impassable chasm. The officer in command signalled to the party an order to return. They mistook the signal for a command to charge; the brave fellows answered with a cheer and charged. At the summit of the steep mountain was a triangular platform, defended by a breastwork, behind which were seventy of the foe. On they went, charging up one of these fearful paths, eleven against seventy. The contest could not be doubtful with such odds. One after another they fell; six upon the spot, the remainder hurled backwards; but not till they had slain nearly twice their own number.

"There is a custom, we are told, amongst the hillmen, that when a great chieftain of their own falls in battle, his wrist is bound with a thread of red or green, the red denoting the highest rank. According to custom they stripped the dead, and threw their bodies over the precipice. When their comrades came up, they found their corpses stark and gashed; but round the wrist of every British soldier were twined the red threads of honor."

This, I think, is the great word which this anniversary has to utter to-night. From all who are gathered here goes forth to the young man of our community this message: "Nothing is greater than honor, and honor means to seek not one's own, but the common good; the willingness when there is need to endure and to suffer hardship, yes even to lay down one's life for the well-being of all."

*Speech of Major-General C. Bow Dougherty, Division Commander of the
National Guard of Pennsylvania*

COLONEL WIEDERSHEIM, VETERANS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It is something to have participated in this magnificent event, and to have been the witness of the beautiful tribute paid by this gathering to the daughter of the first Captain of the original company which became the nucleus of the regiment which fifty years ago to-night assembled to answer President Lincoln's call. As a Connecticut Yankee from what was in ante-revolutionary days the Western Reserve of Connecticut in Pennsylvania, I may say that I come from the Wyoming Valley down here to be among our ancient enemies, the Pennamites, to help participate and commemorate the valiant record of the sons of Pennsylvania, and it was worth all the travel to see that dear old lady, the mother of Major Turnbull, wave her response to the welcome which you have splendidly honored her with.

It is, indeed fitting that in this commemoration, that our glorious American motherhood and womanhood shall not have been forgotten.

Two score years and ten have passed and gone since those days when the heart of the country was stirred to its depths under the impulse of the inevitable conflict that was to plunge the nation into four years of bloody fratricidal war. Of those who sit about these tables to-night, who then were in the first years of their young and splendid manhood, it is extremely doubtful that the dire tragedy of the nation's future could possibly have been revealed to any of them. The chances are that no revelation was ever made to anyone of what was to come. It is indeed rare that any conception of stupendous movements such as stirred and thrilled the people in those four years, could have preceded the great events which followed and kindled the imagination with a glimmer of the dreadful happenings which were to carry the banner of the free to the fields of rebellion and carnage, where it was to feel the hot breath of civil war.

Oh! what a drama was being enacted in those first days. The Confederacy had mounted the stage at Montgomery. Fort Sumter had been fired upon and its intrepid garrison had surrendered. Treason had rung up the curtain and the trumpet call of a nation had reached the ears and the hearts of men who went forth that Old Glory might live and wave as hopefully and as bravely as it did at Monmouth and Brandywine and Princeton and Saratoga and Yorktown and on the plains of Mexico.

The irreconcilable animosity between Freedom and Slavery, and the inexorable march of civilization had decreed the fate that was to follow and the prayers of those who cried for help, like David of old to his God, "Give us help from trouble, for vain is the help of man," availed not. The sombre cloud of war was over all and the death grapple was on.

It is difficult, indeed, for those born since the war to realize what mighty elements were involved in that fearful struggle. But you who are here to-night, the last remnants of that old army who saw the angrily swerving flashes and the deep muttering outbursts of thunder where the battles for freedom were waged, can better appreciate and realize what all those years were and what the years which have come between have brought the people and the nation.

Somehow I always feel in the presence of the gray and grizzled veterans of the Civil War that their deeds and their lives make them the true orators of these occasions. To-night we are celebrating in glorious memory the departure of the Washington Grays for the front. It seems to me that no other thought save praise for the spirit of their patriotism should intrude upon the memory of those days and those men who were the makers of armies and the winners of victory. And in those first hours when the North put on its armor and drove from its view every fear of death, the spirit of this Regiment was the spirit of the people.

To-night we honor your valor and pay tribute to your heroism and your deeds—deeds and acts which in common with like deeds and actions of like men have given us all a glorious heritage to preserve and protect.

We of the younger army,—of the new army if you please,—glory in the memory of those years of accomplishment, realizing to the full the vast measure of your devotion and your service.

If it is true that love of country is next to love of God, then those who have served their country can in the last hours be content.

Address of H. K. Bush-Brown, the Sculptor

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE VETERAN CORPS: I consider it a great honor to be present on this occasion and especially so that I am called upon to speak. I had not been forewarned that an address was expected of me, but since this is my privilege, I would like to call your attention to the immortality of ideals. Generations come and go; nations grow and pass away, only the ideals they hold, and live for, and die for, are eternal. Men and measures succeed or fail, nations live or die, just in proportion as they hold to the ideal. The ideal always has been and always will be expressed by the words "Home and Liberty."

If you want anything done in the world, you will find the most efficient men are those with home and family.

This, however, is not my subject, but I wish to emphasize that the man who has the home ideal, has also the liberty ideal to defend it. Not for himself alone, but for the spirit of the brotherhood of man that is in him.

To-day, we have war talk on one side of us and a shout for perpetual peace on the other. Peace at any price, always has been and always will be an ignominious peace. Peace that accentuates an ideal always has been and always will be a glorious peace. The wars of the past and the treaties of peace that have been concluded by reason of them have been efforts at formulating into law the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Show me a people without the ambition of the ideal and I will show you a people without a history.

It seems to me there are just three sorts of people in the world, those who build the homes, those who defend the homes, and those who adorn the homes. Each one follows the same ideal in a different form. The first, those who build, are in the greatest danger of losing sight of the national ideals and may cry for peace at any price; for the rare acquisition of wealth and the mere enjoyment of wealth always have had a tendency to produce selfishness, and selfishness ever cries for peace.

Those who rush forth for the defence of the home and the ideal, have been generous and self-sacrificing spirits. This is the group I am addressing to-night. There remains the third group, those who adorn the home, the poets and artists whose function is to interpret the ideals of the nation to the world at large. How far I have succeeded in interpreting the ideals in this statue which you have honored me by commanding of my hands, I leave it to you and the world to judge.

I have endeavored to portray one who knew the hardships and horrors of war, but who counts his own sacrifices and his own sufferings as nothing when weighed against the national ideal of liberty and the brotherhood of man.

You do well to make the fiftieth anniversary of your own organization an occasion for the emphasis of the fact that the nation has had ideals that are worth fighting for. The menace of the Republic is not the lack of peace alliances, but we may well fear that in the comfort of our prosperity and our prolonged peace we are in danger of losing sight of the national ideals that are a heritage of our past, and have cost countless lives to defend.

It is our duty to transmit to our children in as full measure as we have received those ideals of liberty which we enjoy.

Let us here fervently hope that our people always will have such high ideals that the nation will be ever ready to maintain them by force of armies if necessary. Therein is the only guarantee of Peace. Preparations for war without high ideals is a menace to peace, therefore I will leave this subject where I began, only the ideal is eternal.

*Speech of Brig.-Genl. Thomas J. Stewart, the Adjutant General
Chief of Staff*

"THE NATIONAL GUARD"

We have entered upon the period of semi-centennial anniversaries of the greatest and most important period of all the centuries; of the bloodiest conflict of modern times, and upon the outcome of which depended more for humanity and for government among men than ever before, hung upon the fate of armies. It is well that Philadelphia, the most loyal and patriotic city of that time, should thus early assemble to pay tribute to her soldiery, and recall the stirring events and fateful occurrences of the early 60's, and to-night in this war-recalling presence, we are grateful and joyous that all is quiet along the Potomac. "Not a rifleman hid in the thicket," no blaring bugle, shrieking life, or rolling drum calling men to battle. Old Glory's stars are still in their place, and the flag of a reunited country is waving over every foot of our vast domain, and is respected, honored, and saluted by every nation in the world. Fifty years is but an atom in the centuries of time that have passed into history, but it is more than half of the time allotted to the individual. Every man that answered the call in 1861, has passed far beyond that limit; some may have in a measure the buoyancy of youth, others are bent in form, halting in step, but all still full of that patriotism that led them from the paths and pursuits of peace to the fields and hazard of war. Some of these men are gathered about this table to-night enjoying to the very full this occasion, singing the old songs, recalling their soldier and sailor days. They touch elbows with the men and soldiers of a later period, who, inspired by the achievements and the glories of the earlier war, rallied under the old flag, willing to do, to dare, and to die to keep the glory of our stars undimmed, and our matchless ensign untarnished. This splendid regiment whose Veteran Corps is here assembled, has a conspicuous place in both wars. In fifty years it has given to the State and the Nation splendid service. No call to duty ever found its men irresponsive or tardy. It gave its full share to the list of immortals, and won its place on the pages of history. From out its rank there came great leaders and great soldiers, men who honored their city and their State, and whom this Nation should ever hold in grateful remembrance. We sometimes fail to properly appreciate our privileges and our blessings. What a glorious privilege it is to live within the shadow of Valley Forge and Gettysburg, to have the companionship of the priceless treasures of the Revolutionary period, to live within a State whose sons were first on duty, and on whose soil was struck the blow that sent rebellion to its grave, and made forever immortal the Philadelphia Brigade, and also Philadelphia's foremost soldier, the controlling genius of Gettysburg, the great George Gordon Meade.

It is a great privilege and a great honor to be here in patriotic Philadelphia, to mingle with her soldiery and pay tribute to the men of whom

she is so proud. It is a great privilege to look upon such a scene graced by the presence of the women of Philadelphia, who with enthusiasm for the right, and tenderness for the suffering, sanctified with their affection and their love, the Armies of the Union. Women shared the privations of the War,—they suffered at home—

“She fought the hardest fight
Not in the storm of battle
Where the drum’s exultant rattle,
The onset’s maddening yell,
The scream of shot and shell
And the trumpet’s clangor soaring,
Over the cannon’s roaring,
Thrilled every vein with fire,
And combat’s mad desire.
She fought her fight alone
To the sound of dying groan,
The sob of failing breath,
The reveille of death.”

They were the builders of the temple along with their warrior brothers. They helped to make it the grand memorial that it is to the soldier and the sailor, and to the magnificent men and women of America, and so, as we to-night recall the days of War, there must well up from every patriot a fervent prayer, God bless the women of America.

In this presence one feels the inspiration of the hour and the insignificance of the individual. We look even beyond the life and the achievements and the service of this splendid regiment, and review, in recollection and in speech, the stirring times and the great period in which it had its birth. Up to 1861 we had probably the most unromantic and prosy country in the World.

Our mountains were simply elevations of land. Our rivers, and bays, and islands, were defined in our geographies. We had no inspiring history beyond that of the Revolution, and that confined to a thin belt along our coast line. Our people were the most peaceful people in the World, knew less about war than any civilized nation, and we had no desire to acquire the knowledge. We did not comprehend fully what secession was in 1861, but when the news went out to every town and home in the Northland that the Union was to be dissolved by force of arms, then we woke up, as from a dream, and men turned from selfishness and money making to Patriotism. You know the story of that response. There is an oft-told tale, which never jars on the ears, though word by word it has been poured into our memories. There is no need to repeat the story here, and yet the very allusion to it kindles afresh the patriotic ardor, and braces the nerves for the struggle, as when the cry for troops rang through the land and hosts of men sprang forth to the defence of their country, and Pennsylvania, her great heart throbbing with patriotism, first to answer. It was well that Pennsylvania’s arm was so close to the Nation’s heart.

I will not occupy your time, save to say, that when the War was over, we had written on the granite of history the fame, and the name, and the glory of the American soldier, regular and volunteer.

I am asked to speak of the National Guard. This is an armed force,

better trained, better equipped, better disciplined to-day than ever before in the history of the Country. During all the wars fought by this Nation, the dependence has been upon the citizen soldier, and yet we went through the War of the Rebellion and the Spanish War, and for over one hundred years did nothing in the way of legislation to make the citizen soldier immediately available for duty.

From 1792 to 1903, each man available for military duty was to supply himself with "A good musket or firelock of a bore sufficient for balls of the eighteenth part of a pound, a sufficient bayonet and belt, two spare flints, and a knapsack. A pouch with a box therein to contain not less than 24 cartridges, each cartridge to contain a proper quantity of powder and ball; or with a good rifle, knapsack and powder horn. Twenty balls suited to the bore of his rifle and a quarter of a pound of powder. Each commissioned officer shall be armed with a sword, or hanger, and spontoon."

There was not in all the Northern States combined, in 1861, a Division of troops, as well organized, as fully equipped, and as well trained as the Pennsylvania Division is to-day. There was not a regiment as good as the First Regiment—not a single regiment as well equipped for the field.

The Government organized and put into the field thousands upon thousands of men absolutely untrained, and undisciplined, and it took months of valuable time to make these troops efficient. Disease lurked in every camp and in every bivouac. Death reaped a richer harvest from the field of ignorance, error and folly, than from fields of battle. Men were brave, none braver, they were willing to die for their country, their home, and their flag, but they had to be prepared for war after war began. Patriotism may start a war, but it does not always wage it to the end. This is evidenced by the drafts that were made during the War of the Rebellion. Since 1861, and since the Spanish War we have stepped into the World's Arena, and must be ready to meet all comers. We have important interests to protect, we have our institutions to perpetuate, we have new obligations assumed, and new responsibilities to meet. The Government promises protection to every person and every home under its flag, and unless we are able to do that we may become the prey and the war spoil of the War Lords of the Earth. It is too late to install fire extinguishers when the house is ablaze. Until peace and love and harmony and concord shall rule the World, armies be disbanded and navies no longer ride the face of the deep, war is possible, and until then we must have armed men.

The ocean, once considered our safeguard and a barrier, is to-day an open roadway. Population is not a military defence. In the War of 1812, there were involved on our side 576,000 men, while the largest British force, including Indians, at any one time was 20,000 men.

During that war 3500 invaders marched to our Capital, burned and pillaged the same, when we had a population of 7,000,000 of people.

A force of 20,000 men of the allied Armies was able not long ago to proceed to China, land, march to the Capital, and dictate terms of peace to a country having over 400,000,000 inhabitants.

No man can tell what the morrow may bring forth. No man can tell when discontent may grow into anarchy and lawlessness and disorder. No man can tell when the enemy may come as a flood, and unless we are prepared to meet him, we may be in disgrace and humiliation, while he divides the spoils. Our Regular Army is less than 100,000 men and our dependency must be as of old upon the citizen soldier, first the National Guard, then

the volunteers. With all the National Guard available we would have 250,000 men, and this for a Nation of nearly a hundred millions of people. Surely no thoughtful man will fail to realize that under existing conditions we need a trained citizen soldiery. We need it for defence and we need it for education—it encourages discipline, promotes self-reliance, it develops intelligence, it teaches method, and the precise and orderly performance of duty—it makes a better class of citizens.

The Emperor of Germany claims that the present commercial prosperity of Germany is attributable, in a large degree, to the influence of military training upon the able-bodied young men. The young man who serves with the colors is drawn closer to them. He imbibes a love for the flag that stimulates patriotism, and hence he becomes a better citizen, and a patriotic citizenship tends to obedience to law, tends to public virtue, and better government. Every corporation, every merchant, every man who owns and loves his home, should encourage the National Guard, and should respect the men who are willing to serve with the colors, and prepare themselves to perform intelligently the duties of a soldier.

We all want peace, we pray that war may never cast its shadow at our gates, but it is well that the achievements of the past, that the lessons of patriotic and heroic lives, should ever be present before the young who shall come to take the places they filled and glorified, and may this Veteran Corps continue its unvarying loyalty now and hereafter to the high ideas and ideals of those whose lives should ever be an inspiration, and whose memory shall ever abide with us as a people.

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